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Part One
Pages 1-8

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VETOED BY MAYOR STRONG

Third Avenue Railroad Company Franchise Is Not Approved.

IT WOULD PREVENT COMPETITION

The Mayor's Message Based on Corporation Counsel Scott's Opinion —The Aldermen Want a Conference.

Mayor Strong yesterday vetoed the resolution of the Board of Aldermen granting the great King's Bridge road franchise to the Third Avenue Railroad Company, as The New-York Times has frequently predicted he would. This veto leaves the Metropolitan Traction Company, which has been an applicant for the same franchise, and which has the backing of public sentiment in its endeavors, in very much the better position of the two companies.

The Board of Aldermen, after a long fight, voted two weeks ago yesterday to give the franchise to the Third Avenue company, by a vote of 20 to 11.

The veto mesage was read amid oppressive stillness on the part of the Aldermen. It was brief, and, after the Reading Clerk had concluded reading it, Alderman Brown, (Tammany,) Second Assembly District, who had fought for the Third Avenue company, asked that it be read again. He got no more comfort from the second reading than he did from the first. The veto message is as follows:

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen: I return herewith without approval the resolutions granting consent to construct and operate a railroad, as asked for in the Third Avenue Railroad Company's application for extension.

Said resolutions are returned without approval for the reason that as now framed they do not furnish equal opportunities for competing corporations to bid for the right to extend railroad construction in the northern and western parts of the city.

I recognize the imperative necessity for such extension, and suggest to your honorable board that, in the interest of the City of New-York, provision should be made at once by resolution of your board for such extension through the northern and western parts of our city, but so framed that any corporation shall have an equal opportunity with any other to bid therefor. Yours respectfully, W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

As is the case with all other veto messages, it was laid over under the rules and ordered to be printed. There was no debate on this. No action can be taken on the veto for ten days, and if any action is to be taken it must be within fifteen days. This means that any effort to pass the resolution over the Mayor's veto will not be made by the Aldermen until the meeting of the board two weeks from yesterday. The veto was based on the following opinion of the Corporation Counsel:

The Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor:

Sir: Referring to the question submitted to me in relation to the resolution of the Common Council now before you for your consideration, giving the consent and authority to certain extensions of street railroads in the northern part of the city upon the application of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, I have to say:

That Section 93 of the railroad law provides as follows:

"The consent of the local authorities in cities containing 1,250,000 inhabitants or more, according to the last Federal census or State enumeration, must contain the condition that the right, franchise, and privilege of using any street, road, highway, avenue, park, or public place shall be sold at public auction to the bidder who will agree to give the city the largest percentage per annum of the gross receipts of such corporation," &c.

If the resolution of the board is approved by the Mayor, the franchise must still be offered at public auction, and the question then arises whether, under the route authorized by the resolution, fair competition by prospective bidders is possible.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company having a road now constructed through One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to the Fort Lee Ferry, and up Tenth Avenue as far as One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, will be in a position, without further application to the local authorities, if they should prove to be the highest bidder at the franchise sold to them, to proceed with the construction of the extension.

Any other corporation, however, which might desire to bid for the proposed franchise would be seriously embarrassed by the fact that the proposed route is so laid out that even if it obtained the franchise, it would become necessary for it to again apply to the local authorities for a further consent in order to connect the new system with the existing system. Under the provisions of law one railroad cannot be laid down in a street already occupied by a railroad company without the consent of the company already in possession. (Section 102 of the railroad law.)

While there is a provision in the law (Section 93) as follows:

"Whenever it shall be desired to unite two street surface railroad routes at some point not over one-half mile from such respective lines or routes, and establish by the construction of such connection a new route for public travel, and the corporation or corporations owning or using such railroads shall consent to operate such connection as a part of a continuous route for one fare, and it shall appear to the local authorities that such connection cannot be operated as an independent railroad, without inconvenience to the public, but that it is to the public advantage that the same should be operated as a continuous line or route with existing railroads, no sale of such franchise shall be made as provided in this section, but any consent of the local authorities for the construction and operation of such connection, extension, or branch shall provide that the corporation or corporations operating such connection, extension, or branch shall pay into the Treasury of said city annually the percentage provided for extensions or branches in Section 95 of this chapter, for the purposes, at the times, in the manner and upon the conditions set forth in such section," further proceedings would be necessary to obtain the consent to make the connection with the existing lines and those laid down in the resolution now pending.

You will observe from the citations from the railroad law above quoted, and from the actual situation of affairs, that the company applying for the extension under consideration must of necessity be at some advantage in bidding for the franchise, since, if it should be the successful bidder, nothing will be left to be done by it to take advantage of the extension granted, whereas its only possible competitor, while it might deem it worth while to bid upon the franchise, yet if it should be successful would be obliged to initiate and carry through further proceedings before it could avail itself of the full advantage of the extension granted by connecting it with its existing line.

It is doubtless true that any existing company applying for an extension of its route would seek to obtain one which would be more favorable to itself than to any other company; but I have no doubt that a route could be laid out which would be equally accessible to the two great street railroad systems, and upon the sale of which an absolutely fair and equal competition could be secured. Very truly yours,

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation.

The Aldermen declared that they could not understand what the Mayor's veto meant or what steps he desired to have them take. Taking this view of it, Alderman Goodman, (Rep.,) who is one of the enthusiasts in favor of the Third Avenue Company, offered a resolution instructing the Law Committee to confer with the Mayor, and ascertain how the board could amend its resolution so as to comply with the suggestions contained in the veto.

Mr. Goodman said: "There are several good lawyers in the board, and they all say that this resolution conforms to the law. I have not heard a single member of the board say that they fully understand this veto."

Alderman Olcott, who voted for the Metropolitan Traction Company, said: "I am in favor of Mr. Goodman's motion. I believe that this board is a unit in desiring that the city should receive for this privilege the largest possible amount, and that there shall be the fullest and freest competition for this franchise. Two weeks ago I opposed the suggestion of Alderman Hall that whichever company got the franchise should pay the city $250,000, in addition to the percentages. I am convinced that I was right, and that such an arrangement would not be legal. It would interfere with the bidding for the franchise. The law provides the percentages that must be paid as an upset price, and the companies can bid as much higher as they see fit. The Third Avenue Company and the Traction Company could afford to pay the $250,000, but other companies could not."

Alderman Hall (Rep.) replied that he did not believe that any independent corporation would bid for the franchise. "They have the right to do so," he said, "but the percentages that the independent company would have to pay to the other companies would make it practically prohibitive. The Traction Company offered to pay $100,000, and afterward the Third Avenue Company offered to pay $250,000. I thought that these offers should have been considered by this board."

Alderman Brown (Tam.) said that it was evident that the Mayor wanted a new road established above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and he thought that it might be well to have a resolution prepared that would establish a new road that would extend the Third Avenue road on the east side and the Traction Company's lines on the west side.

Mr. Goodman's resolution was then adopted without opposition, and the Law Committee was directed to report at the next meeting the result of its conference with the Mayor.

There was a notable lack of desire on the part of several of the Aldermen who voted for the Third Avenue Company to say whether they believed that the veto would be overridden by a two-thirds vote of the board. Several of these Aldermen were asked by a reporter for The New-York Times whether they believed that they could pass it over the veto. The answers were as follows:

Alderman Brown.—I don't know.
Alderman Oakley—I don't know.
Alderman Marshall.—I can't say.
Alderman O'Brien—I don't know.

Alderman Hall, who voted for the Traction Company, said:

"I would not like to be the man who would change his vote now."

In order to pass it over the Mayor's veto it would be necessary for the Third Avenue Company to secure the vote of one of the following Aldermen who voted against it.

Aldermen Olcott, Windolph, Noonan, Burke, Hall, Ware, Muh, Hackett, Woodward, Kennefick, and President Jeroloman. Besides, it is not at all certain that the Third Avenue Company can hold the twenty votes it got two weeks ago.

Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Third Avenue Company, called on the Mayor after the veto and talked with him for some time. He expressed a willingness to put in a new application for the franchise to conform to any objections of the Mayor. He was as suave and smooth as usual. He said that if the Traction Company decided o run across One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to the Boulevard from Ninth Avenue, the Third Avenue Company would be willing to have the Traction Company use its tracks on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Mr. Lauterbach also remarked that the Third Avenue Company was not afraid of competition. Unless the route of the Third Avenue Company is changed it cannot renew its application for six months under the law if its friends fail to pass it over the veto.

Trolley Franchise in Question, Too.

The Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday reported in favor of confirming the contract between the People's Traction Company and the Westchester and Connecticut Traction Company, by which the former company agrees to carry passengers to Westchester for one fare if it secures the franchise that it asks for in the annexed district, and that franchise includes about all the streets in the district not now occupied by the lines of the Union Railway Company. The report was laid over for one week.

The question as to whether the People's Traction Company shall get the franchise it wants is not yet disposed of. Matthew P. Breen is one of the moving spirits of the People's Traction Company, which seeks to rival the Union Railway, or "Huckleberry" system.

SECRETARY LAMONT IN CINCINNATTI

Makes an Inspection of Fort Thomas and Sees a War Dance.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—Secretary of War Lamont and party arrived from Washington this morning on a regular tour of inspection. The party left the train at Newport and went directly to Fort Thomas on a special electric car. The party consists of Secretary Lamont, Mrs. Lamont, Quartermaster General Bachelor, Major George W. Davis, and Mrs. and Miss Bryant of New-York.

The Secretary said 'his was his first visit to Fort Thomas and he was favorably impressed with the location and condition of the garrison. He was impressed particularly with the scenic environments, remarking that the outlook over the cliff reminded him very much of West Point. He refused to talk politics

After the inspection a band of eighty-seven Creek Indians, who were left behind several days ago by a wild West show, and who obtained quarters at Fort Thomas, were drawn up on the tennis court and gave a war dance for the benefit of the party. The Secretary left this evening for St. Louis.

ARTIST CHARLES GRAHAM MISSING

He Has Disappeared from His Hotel in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Charles Graham, an artist and newspaper illustrator, an employe of the Harpers of New-York, has been missing from the Hotel Mateo, near this city, for the last ten days. Friends have telegraphed to all points where it was thought he might have gone, but no trace of him can be found.

At Harper Brothers', where Mr. Graham has a business connection, nothing was known of his disappearance.

"This is news to me," said Joseph Harper of Harper Brothers to a reporter for The New-York Times. "We have not heard of Mr. Graham's disappearance. Personally, I don't believe that the report is true, Charley Graham is not likely to disappear."

Fire in a Printing Office.

The job printing office of Patrick H. Keating, on the two upper floors of the four-story building, 9 Bulling Slip, caught fire from some unknown cause at 8 o'clock last night. The printers had left their work several hours when a policeman of the old Slip Station, saw smoke coming from under the eaves of the building. The fire was soon extinguished. The damage amounted to about $1,000, completely covered by insurance.

Altgeld Calls an Extra Session.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 18.—Gov. Altgeld to-day issued a call for an extra session of the Legislature to convene on Tuesday, June 25. The call recites that the tax levy made by the Thirty-ninth General Assembly is inadequate in view of the appropriations made; that the revenue system of the State needs revision; that the jury system needs reforming, and that the prison labor problem needs the attention of the Legislature.

"Commonweal" Fitzgerald in Jail.

LYNN, Mass., June 18.—"Major Gen." Fitzgerald of Commonweal Army fame was in the police court yesterday charged with drunkenness. He was given a five-dollar fine or fifteen days in jail, and was forced by circumstances to accept the latter.

Will Enlarge Its Plant.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 18.—The Langley Manufacturing Company will add 15,000 spindles to its plant. The company now operates 29,000 spindles.

MAY COST MR. SAGE $40,000

Verdict Returned for This Amount in the Laidlaw Case.

CHOATE ARRAIGNS THE MILLIONAIRE

Recites the Parable of Dives and Lazarus in His Summing Up—Mr. Sage Refuses to Talk About the Suit.

The jury in the case of William R. Laidlaw against Russell Sage returned a verdict yesterday for $40,000 in favor of Mr. Laidlaw.

There was an outburst of applause when the result was announced. Justice Ingraham rapped sharply for order, but it was some moments before the demonstration could be suppressed. The jurymen, as they left the courtroom, after their discharge, almost received an ovation from the crowd of spectators assembled about the door and in the corridor.

It took the jury just an hour and a quarter to reach an agreement. They retired at 2:55 o'clock in the afternoon and came back into court at 4:10. Mr. Sage was not present when the jurors returned and he refused to be seen afterward by reporters in relation to the case. Rush Taggart, of Sage's counsel, was the sole representative of the defense present when the jury reported, and he at once moved for a new trial, which was refused. Mr. Taggart then obtained a stay of judgment until the September term in order that the case may be appealed, immediately after the Summer recess.

At a previous trial, Mr. Laidlaw received a verdict for $25,000. This was set aside on appeal, because of technical errors, and Mr. Sage and his counsel, Col. E. C. James, considered that they had gained a decided advantage. The twenty-five-thousand-dollar verdict resulted at the second trial of the case. On the first trial, the case was dismissed by Justice Andrews, but the General Term reversed this judgment. The third trial, ordered when the twenty-five-thousand-dollar verdict was vacated, resulted in a mistrial, the jury failing to agree.

The proceedings yesterday, outside of the verdict, was remarkable chiefly because of Joseph H. Choate's summing up for the plaintiff. Mr. Choate is always interesting, but in the various trials of the case against Mr. Sage he has always made it a point to make things particularly entertaining, and his closing address yesterday was rich in thrusts at the millionaire defendant. As on a previous occasion, Mr. Choate went to the Bible for inspiration.

Col. James had closed his summing up for the defense, and everybody settled back for an interesting hour or so when Mr. Choate arose with the court Bible in his hand. Without a word of explanation, and in his finest elocutionary vein, the distinguished lawyer read the parable of Dives and Lazarus from Luke xvi.:

"There was a certain rich man which was clothed in purple and fine linen and fared sumptuously every day.

"And there was a certain beggar named Lazarus which was laid at his gate full of sores."

The jurymen by this time were craning their necks and listening with interest to the old story. There was not a sound in the big room as Mr. Choate halted in his reading for a few minutes. Then he continued:

"And desiring to be fed with the crumbs which fell from the rich man's table; moreover, the dogs came and licked his sores.

"And it came to pass that the beggar died and was carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom; the rich man also died and was buried.

"And in hell he lifts up his eyes, being in torment, and seeth Abraham afar off and Lazarus in his bosom.

"And he cried, and said, 'Father Abraham, have mercy on me, and send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water and cool my tongue, for I am tormented in this flame.'"

"But Abraham said: 'Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime receivedst thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things; but now he is comforted, and thou art tormented.'"

The time-worn old Bible was gently closed, and Mr. Choate turned, with imposing solemnity, to the jury, saying:

"Dives in the Bible was punished, though he had nothing to do with the sores of Lazarus. We prove in this case that Dives caused the sores of Lazarus; that he did it deliberately, and not impulsively.

"And the audacity of this modern Dives," continued the lawyer. "He comes here on the stand and abuses the advocates of Lazarus, and, to drop the parable, tells us brazenly he will carry the case to the United States Supreme Court rather than pay Laidlaw one cent."

Mr. Choate then compared Mr. Laidlaw's and Mr. Sage's behavior on the stand. He had just asked:

"Did Laidlaw wriggle under examination? Did he prevaricate?" when Mr. Sage entered the room for the first time during the day.

Mr. Sage is never very anxious to attract Mr. Choate's attention, and he made no special demonstration. But Mr. Choate, though he had his back turned, seemed to feel the defendant's presence instinctively, and turning sharply, he said with most embarrassing distinctness.

"Here he is, gentlemen. I am glad he is come, our Dives."

Mr. Sage looked as if he wished the floor might swallow him. But Mr. Choate was inexorable. He pointed his finger at the millionaire, and repeated:

"There he is, gentlemen; and can you believe him?"

There was a loud laugh from jury and spectators.

District Attorney Fellows came in in time to join in the laugh, and Mr. Choate said:

"I wish Col. Fellows had this case. He knows how to deal with such men as Sage."

In conclusion, Mr. Choate said that, had he known the manner in which Mr. Sage was going to act in the matter, he would have asked $100,000 damages, instead of $50,000.

The explosion out of which the suit grew occurred on Dec. 4, 1891. Shortly after noon on that day Norcross, the dynamiter, who was a Boston crank, entered Mr. Sage's office at 71 Broadway, and demanded $1,200,000 from Mr. Sage, threatening if it was refused to blow up the building with ten pounds of dynamite, which he said he carried in a leather bag that he had in his hand. Mr. Sage parleyed with the lunatic, who, exasperated at what he construed into a refusal, dropped the dynamite, wrecking the office. One of Mr. Sage's clerks was blown through the office window into Rector Street and killed. Mr. Sage's injuries were of such a character that he was enabled to get back to his business within ten days.

Mr. Laidlaw, who was employed by Bloodgood & Co., bankers, was in the office at the time of the explosion. He alleged that Mr. Sage screened himself and escaped serious injury by using him as a shield. Mr. Laidlaw was in the hospital for months, and it is declared by his physicians he is slowly dying from the result of his injuries.

Should Mr. Sage get a new trial on appeal and die before it could be had Laidlaw could not recover anything.

THE PRESIDENT AT GRAY GABLES

A Delightful Trip on the Yacht Oneida, Which Reached Buzzard's Bay Early Yesterday Morning.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., June 18.—C. E. Benedict's yacht, Oneida, with the President on board, reached here at 5:30 o'clock this morning. Those who accompanied the President were Private Secretary Thurber, Dr. Bryant, and Mr. Benedict. The weather was delightful.

The Oneida proceeded leisurely, and at daybreak this morning was ready to come up Buzzard's Bay. A stop was made near Marion Harbor, where Mr. Thurber was put ashore to join his family, who had already arrived here. Then the Oneida proceeded to her favorite anchorage grounds off Monument Neck. The President and Dr. Bryant did not come ashore until 9 o'clock. The party had a splendid trip, and the President is looking very well. He is very much pleased at being back in Buzzard's Bay.

The President took his first sail on the Ruth this afternoon, and, as the bluefish are biting splendidly, he returned with a handsome mess. He was gone about three hours. The Oneida, for some reason, left its moorings at Gray Gables to-night and anchored down the bay. The boat expects to sail at midnight or before. Dr. Bryant and Mrs. Cleveland drove over to the village to-night in the President's carriage.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The White House is in a state of chaos to-day. Dusters, sweepers, and scrubbers are at work giving a thorough cleansing to the old mansion. Much of the furniture is being removed for repairs, and the carpets have been sent to the cleaners. Antimacassars drape the remaining furniture, and pictures and chandeliers are likewise draped. The natural appearance of things will not be resumed until just before the return of the Presidential family in October.

ALLEGED SWINDLERS ARRESTED

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Charge that Lang and Thompson Swindled Them Out of About $6,000.

William Louis Lang and Ronald C. Bird Thompson were arrested as they were about to take the Sound steamer for Norwich, Conn., yesterday, on a warrant issued from the Jefferson Market Police Court, charging them with the larceny of $250 from Charles Johnson, a real estate broker at 42 Broadway, this city, and his wife, Helen Johnson.

The two men were locked up in the Leonard Street Police Station. A detective left Brooklyn yesterday for Norwich to arrest A. C. Leavitt and wife of Washington, D. C., who are alleged to be implicated with Lang and Thompson in their transactions with Mr. and Mrs. Johnson. Mr. Johnson and his wife live at the Arlington Hotel, in Brooklyn. According to their story, Lang, Thompson, and the Leavitts have obtained from them in all over $6,000 worth of deeds and mortgages, which they have been unable to recover.

Mrs. Johnson said last night that Mr. and Mrs. Leavitt and Lang came from Washington to the Arlington Hotel to live three weeks ago. They made the acquaintance of the Johnsons and called at Mr. Johnson's real estate office in this city, where Thomson was employed as a clerk. Leavitt and Lang said they were real estate speculators and they represented that they were in a deal which needed but little capital to yield very large returns.

Mr. Johnson said that on the strength of their representations he let them have $6,000 in deeds and mortgages. That is the last he has seen of them, he says, and he has received no return from the alleged investment. When he asked Leavitt for the deeds and mortgages, he says Leavitt told him he would soon repay him out of the proceeds of the sale of the Café Murray, 35 Cedar Street. Mr. Johnson alleged last night that the Leavitts had figured in previous similar operations.

FREE-COINAGE SECRET SOCIETY

"Supreme Temple of the Silver Knights of America" the Title of an Order Incorporated in Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., June 18.—Judge Norton to-day granted a charter to a stock company to be called the Supreme Temple of the Silver Knights of America.

The general objects are stated to be to establish a secret society for the purpose of seeking to secure in a legal way the free coinage of silver in the United States, and to make silver a legal tender for all debts, and to collect and expend money for that purpose.

The capital stock is $100,000, and the shares $100 each.

M. B. Harlow is the legal agent. W. M. Stewart of Carson City, Nev., is President; James L. Pait, Vice President; Oliver C. Sabine, Secretary; James A. B. Richard, Treasurer, and S. S. Yoder, Director General.

EIGHTY HOUSES DESTROYED BY FIRE

Several Streets in Tottenham, Ontario, Swept by Flames.

TOTTENHAM, Ontario, June 18.—Eighty houses burned this evening. The fire started in McKinney's foundry, and, fanned by a strong wind, spread rapidly east and north. Albert, Richmond, Victoria, and Mill Streets were swept clean on both sides, together with a large portion of Queen Street.

Among the principal business houses burned were Mercer's general store, Potters's Block, Verney & Co., furniture warehouse, Sanford's drug store, and McKinney's foundries.

The loss is estimated at $150,000; insurance, about one-half that amount.

MISS M. WHALEN DIES OF SHOCK

Received When Her Friend, Miss Sullivan, Was Killed by a Blast.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., June 18.—Miss Mamie Whalen, the young woman who was with Miss Annie Sullivan Monday, June 10, when Miss Sullivan was killed by a blast near East Irvington, died at Mr. Sullivan's hotel to-day.

The young ladies were out walking, and while passing through some woods a blast was set off by workmen, who neglected to give warning. Miss Sullivan was struck in the abdomen and killed. Miss Whalen was shocked badly, and this and the death of her friend caused death.

Miss Whalen lived in New-York, and her body was sent there this evening.

Aldermen Called Narrow-Minded.

Because the Tammany Aldermen, and Schilling and Dwyer the O'Brien Democrats in the Board, voted, at yesterday's meeting of the Board, against several general orders that would have enabled Commissioner Brookfield to do such things as fencing lots in the annexed district, Republican Alderman Goodman accused them of narrow-mindedness. He claimed that they were simply trying to embarrass the Commissioner of Public Works for political reasons.

Senator Gorman Here on Business.

Senator A. P. Gorman of Maryland is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He said last night that his visit to the city was purely a business one.

KIEL'S HARBOR GLORIOUS

Admirals and Commanders in Small Boats Exchange Visits.

PRINCE HENRY RECEIVES MENARD

Illness of the Empress and Death of the Burgomaster's Wife Will Prevent Attendance of Hamburg's Ladies.

KIEL, June 18.—The harbor presented a lively scene to-day, owing to the constant passing and repassing of pinnaces and other small boats conveying the Admirals and commanders of the assembled fleets, who spent most of the day in exchanging visits.

The banks of the canal are lined with troops. All traffic has been stopped in preparation for to-morrow's ceremonies. Prince Henry received the French Admiral Ménard this afternoon.

Prince Henry's garden party could not be given, owing to the bad weather, but in its place a reception, followed by a dance, was held at the palace. Many of the American, British, Austrian, Danish, and Portuguese naval officers were present.

The tablet which Emperor William will unveil at the Holtenau lighthouse bears the following inscription in gold letters: "Emperor William opened the North Sea-Baltic Canal, handed it over, and consecrated it to the traffic of the world June 21, 1895."

HAMBURG, June 18.—The corps of journalists who are representing the German newspapers at the canal fêtes have declined an invitation to be present at the Copenhagen festivities, suspecting that the fact of their attendance might be utilized to glorify the Russo-French entente.

The Hamburgers this morning were early astir making the rounds of the show places in crowds and remarking the progress of the preparations.

The foreign newspaper men were, in the forenoon, taken over the museums, art collections, and municipal buildings of Hamburg. Afterward they steamed leisurely through the labyrinth of harbors in one of the launches assigned to them temporarily by the Senate of Hamburg. The weather was bright and mild.

The Empress of Germany is indisposed and has decided not to be present at the fêtes here and at Kiel. The wife of the Burgomaster of Hamburg immediately preceding the present incumbent died this morning, and in consequence of this fact, together with the illness of the Empress, none of the prominent ladies of Hamburg will take part in the banquet at the City Hall or the fêtes on Alster Island, both of which events will occur to-morrow.

The King of Wurtemberg and the King of Saxony, with their suites and Ministers, will arrive at the Dammthor Railway Station to-morrow morning. Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria and other exalted personages are expected to arrive at 9:30 o'clock this evening.

The crush here is enormous. The streets this evening were so packed with people that traffic was almost entirely stopped. Many of the shops are illuminated, and almost all of them display busts or pictures of Emperor William. In some windows are seen pictures of Prince Bismarck.

Kaiser and Grand Duke Meet.

BERLIN, June 18.—Emperor William met the Russian Grand Duke Alexis this evening at the Neubabelsberg Station, near Potsdam.

MANAGER ROBERT GRAU ARRESTED

Because He Is Accused of Larceny He Could Not Attend His Benefit in the Academy.

A mysterious woman in Catskill prevented Robert Grau, the theatrical manager, from attending his benefit performance last night at the Academy of Music. Mr. Grau was loitering in front of the Academy in the afternoon, thinking of the shekels that were about to pour into the box office, when Central Office Detective Sergeants Aloncle and Formosa invited him to accompany them to Police Headquarters.

Mr. Grau protested, and said he was filled with the desire to attend his benefit performance. The detectives were deaf to entreaty, and Mr. Grau was taken to Mulberry Street. The arrest was made on a warrant signed by Police Justice Henry F. Shores of Catskill, charging Grau with larceny.

The warrant did not state the name of the complainant or the amount of the alleged larceny. One of the detectives said Grau was accused of having kept $25 sent to him by a patroness of an institution in whose behalf he had arranged a performance at Catskill. The money, it was alleged, had been sent to Mr. Grau to be used for advertising purposes.

Grau was taken before Police Justice Voorhis. He asked to be released, denying the charge, and said he could not recollect the name of the complainant. "She sent me the money and told me I could keep it for myself," he said.

Justice Voorhis said he had no recourse, but to hold Grau until the Catskill authorities were heard from. For this reason Mr. Grau did not attend his benefit performance. Up to midnight no bondsman had appeared.

The benefit was held, and there was a large audience.

Much sympathy was expressed for Mr. Grau by the theatrical people, who thought it was a great hardship for him to be prevented from seeing how his friends had rallied.

WILL STUDY SYSTEMS OF WATER SUPPLY

Representatives of Scientific Societies Will Meet Here This Week.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—An important scientific convention will be held in New-York City Friday and Saturday. It has been called by an army surgeon in behalf of the polluted and otherwise defective water supply systems of cities. It has been found that there is no concerted action among bacteriologists regarding infected drinking water, and that each of the numerous institutions interested in such subjects has carried on its distinctive and independent method and scope of inquiry.

Dr. Charles Smart, a prominent surgeon of the army, well known as a chemist, is at the head of the committee to arrange for some organized effort to investigate the water supply systems, and suggest methods of purification.

About fifty physicians representing all parts of the country and Canada have responded to his call for a convention to meet at the Academy of Medicine in New-York. Among those who will be present are Alfred L. Beebe, E. H. Wilson, T. M. Prudden, T. M. Cheeseman, F. Ferguson, New-York City; W. G. Bissel, F. G. Thornbury, Buffalo; L. Balch, Albany, and J. H. Stoller, Schenectady.

Another Woman School Inspector.

Mayor Strong yesterday appointed Mrs. Harriett M. Kemp of 367 West Twenty-third Street, School Inspector in the Third School District. She takes the place of Oliver B. Stout, removed. She went to the Mayor's office yesterday and took the oath of office.

Mrs. Kemp has for a number of years taken a great interest in educational matters, local and general.

VALKYRIE'S TRIAL VALUELESS

The Wind Too Light to Test the Yacht and a Rain Squall Put an End to All Trials for the Day.

GLASGOW, June 18.—The trial trip of the Valkyrie III. to-day was rendered valueless by unsuitable weather. Lord Dunraven, George L. Watson, the designer of the challenger for the America's Cup; Mr. Henderson, the constructor of the yacht, and Mr. Glennie, a prominent Solent yachtsman, arrived at Gourock at an early hour, and, as the weather was showery, they spent the forenoon in examining the racer and rowing around in a gig. Mr. Glennie expressed great astonishment at the enormous size of the yacht's spars.

Later on the weather cleared, and at 2:30 o'clock the moorings were loosened and the jib set. The wind at this time was light and was from the east. The yacht was towed out of the bay by the Dakotah's steam tender Mavis. The towline was then cast off and the mainsail set. The wind was so light that the yacht did not gain steerage way, and could not be kept on her course. A light breeze soon sprang up, and took her slowly across the Firth. Preparations were being made by the crew to set the topsail when suddenly the wind veered to the north, bringing with it a heavy shower, and the mainsail was instantly lowered. The yacht returned to her moorings under headsails only.

She was out only two hours, and at no time did she do any real sailing or have an opportunity to show her ability as a racer. Critics who witnessed the trial condemn the rashness of hazarding the yacht's racing mainsail in such weather as that of to-day. Another trial will be made to-morrow.

The Valkyrie III. is not entered as yet for any of the races on the programme of the Clyde regatta, although a delegate from one club has been making strenuous efforts to have her entered for one or more of the contests. The public is indignant at the idea of the yacht not racing here. The jib of the Valkyrie III. is hoisted on the stay after the fashion of the Vigilant.

QUARANTINE BOATHOUSE BURNED

The Fire Started in Dr. Doty's Office in His Absence—Secretary A. G. Hall Nearly Suffocated by Smoke.

QUARANTINE, S. I., June 18.—The Quarantine boarding station boathouse was burned this afternoon by a fire which started in Dr. Doty's private office, near his desk. There was nobody in the room at the time.

The clerks in the main office noticed smoke, and gave the alarm. The employes of the station made every effort to extinguish the flames, and several of them were slightly burned.

The building, which is only two years old, was of yellow pine, and burned furiously, driving back the fire fighters, who were poorly equipped with apparatus. It was impossible to save any papers, exeept the books and records in the safe.

Capt. Alexander G. Hall, the Health Officer's private secretary, was overcome by smoke while closing the safe. He says a gust of fresh air from a broken window revived him, so that he crawled to the window and reached the balcony.

The Volunteer Fire Department responded promptly, but the pressure on the mains was not sufficient to enable them to do effective work. Tugs Willie and S. R. St. John came up to the dock and joined their efforts to those of the Governor Flower and the volunteer firemen, but with no avail.

The building and its contents, with the exception of a portion of the furniture of the ship news office, and the employes' sitting room, were destroyed. The wharf was at one time afire, but was extinguished. The loss is at least $20,000; insurance, $6,000.

RUNAWAY ON A NEWPORT STREET

Exciting While It Lasted, but Inconsequential in Its Results.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 18.—There was a brief but exciting runaway on Bellevue Avenue at noon to-day. The vehicle was occupied by Miss Clapp, daughter of Mrs. N. D. Clapp, and Miss Hunt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Hunt of New-York. The horse ran for 500 yards, and seemed about to overthrow the phaeton and dash the occupants to the ground, when Miss Clapp was able to pass the reins quickly to the coachman, who succeeded in stopping the animal.

Mrs. Gertude V. C. Hamilton of New-York has rented the cottage of the late Justice Blatchford, on Greenough Place, and with her family has arrived for the season. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Center Hitchcock, Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy, Miss Pomeroy, Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Bull, Miss Jane Whiting, and Mrs. Hugo Fritsch of New-York, and Mrs. E. G. H. Slater of Washington arrived for the season to-day.

Other arrivals to-day were Henry Clews, Jr., his guest, Lawrence Turnure; Mr. and Mrs. George L. Scott, who are building a villa on Bellevue Avenue; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Waltons, I. R. Langdon, Miss E. A. Williams, Miss E. C. Williams, H. Morrow, Thomas Hall, George M. Dorrance, Mr. and Mrs. James Kiroy, Thomas Franklin Smith, George S. Swift, W. C. Patterson, Mrs. J. D. Dickinson, and Jay Roger Dickinson of New-York; Charles J. Branch of Minneapolis, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Fiske, and Edward Sands of Boston; Mrs. Richard D. Hubbard of Hartford, and J. A. Patterson of Brooklyn.

Mrs. C. L. Robinson of Hartford is visiting Mrs. C. N. Beach.

T. A. Havemeyer returned to New-York to-day, after having inspected the new country clubhouse, now nearing completion. He will open his villa June 27.

C. P. Hatch of New-York, Lotus Niles, United States Army, and Richard L. Willing of Philadelphia registered at the Casino to-day.

Arrivals at Conanicut to-day for the season were Mr. and Mrs. James Hopkins of Philadelphia, Dr. and Mrs. John H. Johnson of St. Louis, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Van Woort of New-York.

Driver Killed and Paymaster Robbed.

NOGALES, Arizona, June 18.—E. W. Woodruff, paymaster for the Nacasari Copper Company, managed by John Weir of New-York, who is operating mines in the State of Sonora, arrived at Nogales yesterday. He reports that Thursday last, while traveling by a buckboard to Nacasari from Busbee, Arizona, with money to pay employes, he was attacked by masked men near Cachuta Point, about forty miles south of the Arizona line and more than 100 miles southeast of Nogales. The driver, named Moreno, was killed, and $6,000 was taken by the brigands. Mr. Woodruff says that, besides himself and the driver, James Crowley, Superintendent of a cattle ranch, was on the vehicle. No arrests have been made as yet, though the Mexican officials have been notified.

Another Millionaire Involved.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—It was stated this evening that another millionaire's estate was involved in the late disastrous Fair wheat deal, and that since the ex-Senator's death most strenuous efforts have been made to keep the matter secret. Large sums of money are said to have been given to those who were intimately connected with the deal to close their mouths on the subject. The startling disclosures made by L. W. McGlauflin are said to be but trifles to those which will be made when his suit for accounting with his partner comes up in court.

City Marshal William A. Mass.

William A. Mass was appointed yesterday a City Marshal to succeed John F. Neilson in the Third Judicial District Court. Mr. Mass a few years ago was one of Mayor Strong's lieutenants in the Business Men's Republican Organization, now defunct.

Reduction in Fares.

Coney Island, via Culver route, round-trip tickets from foot of Whitehall St., thirty (30) cents. Cheapest and best route.—Adv.

SPAIN MUST PAY AT ONCE

A Demand Made for Settlement of the Mora Indemnity.

DIPLOMATIC COURTESY EXHAUSTED

The Administration Talks Bluntly to the Madrid Government and the Spaniards.

EXTREME MEASURES MAY FOLLOW DELAY

It May Become Necessary to Seize Havana and Collect the Indemnity from Cuba's Customs.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Richard Olney was commissioned as Secretary of State on June 8. That was Saturday, and not a good day in Washington for business in the State Department or any other department. On Wednesday, June 12, appeared the proclamation of President Cleveland admonishing all good citizens of the United States to respect the neutrality laws and to refrain from participating in military demonstrations against Spain in Cuba.

At the same time that the United States Government was thus declaring its determination to abide by the international law requiring that friendly nations shall not contribute to the internal disorders of each other, the Administration was also taking steps, in strict conformity with international law, and according to the forms of diplomatic intercourse, to exact from Spain the payment of the long-standing Mora claim, a claim admitted by Spain in 1886 to be enttled to payment, and which Spain promised, in December of that year, to pay, to the amount of $1,500,000.

Antonio Maximo Mora was an American citizen owning valuable sugar property in Cuba. During an insurrection in that island it was seized by the Spanish Government, and, in the absence of its owner, he was condemned and the property confiscated. Before Spain admitted its error in thus treating an American citizen and his property, there had been collected from the estate nearly $2,500,000. When it was seen that the United States Government was determined that there should be a settlement, the Spanish Government offered a compromise. In place of the absolute indebtedness to Mora, which was admitted by the offer of compromise, Spain agreed to pay a sum of $1,500,000, with interest on such part of this indemnity award as should be deferred.

But the money did not follow the agreement to pay. Spanish opposition in the Cortes prevented the appropriation to meet the agreement to pay. This action or inaction is suspected to have been inspired, to some extent, by the opposition of some international lawyers representing claims of Spanish citizens against the United States. A telegram can be seen here in Washington which very pointedly indicates that ex-Secretary of State Foster interposed to prevent the settlement of the Mora claim with the suggestion that it could not be paid until another claim should be agreed to be paid.

The United States Government has been willing to consider all other claims in dispute between Spain and

One Sunday

Says the Rev. J. C. Mallory of Savona, N. Y., whose portrait appears herewith, "I

knew that one of my sick-headache spells was coming on. At once I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla, taking a teaspoonful in hot water. At 10:30, when I stepped up to the pulpit desk at church, my head was all right, my mind clear, and the attack entirely warded off. That one dose of Hood's Sarsaparilla was worth more than one silver dollar.

It Is a Standard Remedy

in our house, for we have never found a medicine that so promptly removes sick headache and kindred diseases as Hood's Sarsaparilla. My family prize it, and we think we cannot do without it."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

ment, had made the most liberal allowance for delay due to difficulties encountered in the Spanish Cortes. It might have been said that it has even gone further to facilitate the action of Spain than it was under any diplomatic obligation to go. It had offered Spain an arbitration convention for the prompt adjustment of outstanding unliquidated claims of Spanish subjects against the United States, which had been submitted to Spain by Minister Taylor and not replied to, although Spain had held the proposition under advisement more than a year without approval, modification, or rejection. Meantime, Mora's indemnity remains unpaid, although the arbitration convention was proposed upon the express condition that payment to Mora should not await the conclusion of negotiations, or be dependent upon the acceptance of that convention.

While the Government is of the opinion that Spain has had ample time in which to decide upon the merits of a proposed arbitration, it is not disposed to complain of any further examination of the matter desired by the Government of Spain. It complains, however, that this examination is made the occasion of further delay by the Spanish Government in the payment of the Mora indemnity. In view of the long-protracted negotiations and of the change in the character of the agreement of 1886, proposed in a recent Spanish note, and also in view of the action of Congress, it became imperative to direct Mr. Taylor to say to the Spanish Minister of State that while the United States Government does not object to a reasonable examination of the proposed arbitration convention, it cannot consent to further postponement of payment of the Mora indemnity, as in any way dependent upon the conclusion the Spanish Government may reach as to the arbitration convention. He will ask the Spanish Government for payment of the indemnity, with interest, from the time when the principal should have been paid in December, 1886.

In order to prevent the Spanish authorities from protesting that they had not received this demand early enough, or been made acquainted with the nature of our request in time to enable the Cortes to act upon it before adjournment, on July 1, Minister Taylor has been informed by telegraph of the insistance of the United States upon prompt payment of the indemnity and has been directed to press for settlement and immediate payment, regardless of action on proposed claims convention. This dispatch went to Minister Taylor on June 11. The full letter of instruction, which left here on June 8, will be in his hands in a day or two at the furthest.

The expectation is that there will be a prompt and satisfactory settlement and payment at once. Should the Spanish Government neglect to properly impress upon the Cortes the importance of granting the necessary funds, or should the Cortes refuse to allow an appropriation for Mora, the United States Government, in self-respect, will be constrained to try other means to secure payment. It may become necessary to occupy Havana and to retain control of its Custom House until an amount equal to the Mora indemnity has been collected. This could be done without offense to international law, if the United States were not opposed by a superior fleet and military force at Havana.

If it should be objected by Spain that this is an awkward time for an embarrassed Government to receive and entertain such a demand as that just sent to Madrid, it is plain that Spain has provided its own embarrassment by presuming upon our good nature and toleration of rather impertinent neglect and arrogance. If Spain cared as much for its own self-respect and our good opinion as it does for the possession of Cuba, it would have paid the Mora indemnity years ago. Leaving it to be settled as it must now be, it will be difficult to avoid the conclusion that the payment of the award is also the purchase of our abstention from practical intervention in behalf of the Cuban insurrection.

Secretary Olney declined to-day to give any information bearing upon the Mora case, contenting himself with the statement that there was nothing new in relation to it. It was learned from excellent sources in the department that sufficient time had elapsed for Mr. Taylor to receive his instructions, and interesting developments might be looked for in a few days.

APPOINTED BY GOV. WERTS

All the Men Whom the Senate Refused to Confirm Placed in Office.

TRENTON, N. J., June 18.—Gov. Werts to-day reappointed ad interim all the nominees whose names were sent by him to the Senate during the recent session of the Legislature, but whom the Senate refused to confirm. The Governor did not appoint F. A. Canfield as State Assessor.

The appointees were Chandler W. Riker of Newark, Circuit Court Judge; for Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, Albert R. Tolman, George C. Smith; Lay Judge, Gloucester County, Bowman S. Cox; Prosecutor for Gloucester County, Austin S. Swackhammer; Law Judge for Middlesex County, Kearney J. Rice; Prosecutor for Middlesex County, Robert Adrain.

Runaway Horse on a Railroad Track.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., June 18.—While Mrs. Aspenwhar of this village was being driven by her coachman yesterday, near Rye, the horse took fright at an approaching train and turned up the railroad track.

The horse dashed along the ties for some distance. It finally ran upon a short trestle and its legs went down between the ties.

This sudden stoppage threw both occupants of the vehicle out, and they were cut and bruised. Mrs. Aspenwhar lost a valuable diamond pin during the ride, but to-day this was found by a railroad employe, who returned it to the owner.

NEW STATE COMMISSIONS

The Great Number Provided by the Recent Legislature.

THOSE APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR

Some of the Important Business Delegated to the Commissions Which Are to be Named This Year.

ALBANY, June 18.—There was a greater number of special commissions created by legislative enactment this year than usual. The most of these have been named by the Governor, but the most important one, the Capitol Commission excepted, remains to be selected. This is under Senator Pound's bill, which provides that within ten days after its passage the Governor shall appoint eight persons, one residing in each judicial district of the State, who shall constitute the State Commission of Prisons.

The bill passed, by the action of the Governor on June 15, so that but seven days remain in which to make the selections. This commission is to visit all penal institutions for sane convicts, and institutions used for witnesses or debtors, to aid in securing just, humane, and economic administration. The task in making these appointments will be in getting a suitable man in each district in so short a time. These Commissioners are to receive a salary of $500 each and expenses.

Another commission which must be appointed by July 5 is to be composed of five persons. This is to investigate in relation to the organization and government of the Legislature, the introduction and progression of bills, and generally in relation to legislative business and methods, and report to the Governor on or before Dec. 1, 1895, any changes it may deem desirable in relation thereto. The members of this commission are to receive no compensation for their services, but are to be paid their reasonable and necessary traveling and hotel expenses, which are not to exceed in the aggregate $1,000.

Two acts providing for commissions allow the Governor considerable time for action. One is for a board of examiners of improved firearms for the use of the military forces of the State, and it directs the Governor to appoint, as soon as in his judgment may be necessary for the proper maintenance and efficiency of the military and naval forces of the State, and within 1895, three citizens as a board of examiners, to test, examine, and recommend such arms of modern pattern, consisting of magazine breech-loading rifles and other implements necessary to supply the National Guard, securing the utmost efficiency by the adoption of such arms as are adapted to the requirements of the new tactical manoeuvres contemplated. Within thirty days after appointment the Commissioners are to meet in the Adjutant General's office and organize. All tests of guns of whatever kind are to be made upon the grounds of the State Camp, at Peekskill. The results of all tests are to be made known to the Governor, together with the Commissioners' recommendations.

Upon the report of the board of examiners, the Adjutant General is authorized to enter into a contract for the purchase and delivery of the particular arm or weapon approved, in such number as is required for the use of the naval and military forces of the State, and to rearm them, but not exceeding 15,000 rifles, complete for service, at not to exceed $20 for each gun, to be delivered within three calendar years. The sum of $6,000 is appropriated to pay the expenses incurred by the board of examiners. Each Commissioner is to receive his disbursements for actual expenses while in the performance of his duty, and a per diem compensation for the number of days actually employed, but not exceeding $20 a day.

Chapter 231 establishes a law library in the Sixth Judicial District, to be called "The Supreme Court Library at Elmira," and provides for the appointment by the Governor of a board of trustees to consist of five members. Two thousand dollars is appropriated for the purchase of books, but no provision is made for the compensation of the trustees.

Another commission which the Governor had until next week to fill is that which consists of three members of the bar, who are to examine the Code of Procedure of this State, and the Codes of Procedure and practice acts in force in other States and countries, and the rules of court. The report formulated as the result of the commission's labors is to be presented to the next Legislature, and is to point out in what respect the civil procedure in the courts in this State can be revised, condensed, and simplified. The Commissioners are to receive the necessary expenses and disbursements incurred in the performance of their duties.

On the day when the bill became a law the following were named as the Commissioners: Charles Z. Lincoln of Little Valley, A. Judd Northrup of Syracuse, and William H. Johnson of Oneonta, who are the present members of the Statutory Revision Commission.

The other commissions which have been named are: To represent the State of New-York at the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., in December next—Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Albany; Mrs. A. Howard Townsend, Mount Vernon; Mrs. Donald McLean and Mrs. Henry B. Plant, named in the act, and William W. Snow of Hillburn; James Edward Graybill, James Swann, New-York City, and Frank M. Baker of Oswego, appointed by the Governor. Expenses to the amount of $25,000 may be incurred under the act.

Building Commissioners of the Eastern New-York Reformatory—Uriah S. Messiter, Liberty, and Fred L. Whritner, Suffern. This is under Chapter 812, and provides for the erection of a reformatory in Ulster County.

To formulate legislation for the government of cities of the second class—Judge Robert Earl, Herkimer; James C. Cutler, Rochester; Aiden Chester, Albany; Michael E. Driscoll, Syracuse; David M. Greene, Troy. The Commissioners receive their necessary traveling expenses. The committee's report is to be made to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 1896.

To prepare and submit general city laws relating to cities of the third class—Frederick W. Kruse, Olean; George Wilkinson, Poughkeepsie; Hanibal Smith, Watertown; Edgar A. Spencer, Gloversville; Frederick W. Hollis, Yonkers. The Commissioners are to have traveling expenses and must submit their report before Feb. 1, 1896.

The Bronx Valley Sewer Commission—Charles H. Willson, Mount Vernon; James Wood, Bedford; W. Delevan Baldwin, Yonkers; Fordham Morris, Archibald S. Van Orden, New-York City, appointed by the Governor and the Mayors of New-York, Yonkers, and Mount Vernon, and the Street Commissioner of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York City, named in the law. The commission is to inquire into the expediency of constructing a sewer along the valley of the Bronx River, in Westchester and New-York Counties.

By Chapter 1,013 the State Board of Health is empowered to appoint two of its members a commission to carry out the health law relating to tuberculosis in cattle. The members selected are to receive a salary of $250 per month and necessary expenses, and are to hold office for one year.

TWO SUPPOSED HOTEL ROBBERS HELD

Caught in a Saloon—One Had a Watch Which W. Sinclair Claimed.

William Hodder, the young waiter who was arrested at the point of a pistol at 4 o'clock last Sunday morning by William Sinclair while helping a gang to rob Sinclair's Bronx Park Hotel, William's Bridge, was held in $2,500 bail, in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday, by Justice Martin. Hodder said his companions in the robbery were Philip J. Karl, twenty-six years old, of 52 Lawrence Street, and Joseph Lowenbein, twenty-six years old, of 217 West Fortieth Street.

Hodder said Lowenbein was working in Eighty-eighth Street, near Columbus Avenue. Policeman O'Hara and Mr. Sinclair went to the address and asked him about Karl. They then went to Karl's house, but he was away. They jumped on a cable car in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and at Eighth Avenue they saw Lowenbein. They alighted, and Lowenbein ran.

They chased him into a saloon on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and there they found and arrested Karl and Lowenbein. In Lowenbein's pocket was found a silver watch which Sinclair said was a part of the plunder. Karl and Lowenbein were locked up, and will be arraigned today in the Harlem Police Court.

Connoisseurs in the Silversmith Art will be interested in our latest productions of Italian and French Renaissance silver work.

R. Wallace & Sons MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths, 226 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

FOR BROOKLYN'S CITY HALL

Designs of a New Tower Submitted to the Selection Committee and One Recommended.

If the recommendation of the Advisory Committee appointed by Mayor Schieren, Public Works Commissioner White, and Building Commissioner Bush, is adopted by those officials, the Brooklyn City Hall will again be surmounted by a belfry and clock tower similar in design to the one destroyed by fire Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The committee, consisting of George L. Morse, A. D. F. Hamlin, and R. H. Hunt, yesterday reported that it had examined the seven designs submitted for the restoration of the City Hall and advised the adop-

A Design for Brooklyn's City Hall Tower.

Recommended by a Committee to Replace the One Burned.

tion of the one from Vincent Colyer Griffith, Charles W. Stoughton, and Arthur A. Stoughton in preference to the others.

There were three varieties of design submitted to the committee—one of a lofty dome, with a lantern, or clock; another of a low dome, surmounted by a clock, and the third of a belfry, or clock tower, like the one burned.

The committee declared that a lofty dome was unsatisfactory, because it did not harmonize with the style of the building. To build one on top of the City Hall would be absurd. A low dome would be better, but not suitable for the building. Two of the designs for a low dome submitted were purely ornamental, and useless metallic shells, the committee said. Such a dome would be ridiculous, while a clock on top of it would be an incongruous excrescence, while a bell would have to be placed in a makeshift shelter on the roof of the City Hall.

A comparatively slender and lofty tower such as was destroyed would be, in the opinion of the committee, the most suitable and satisfactory. Only one design for such a tower was submitted, and the committee thought it deserved the prize. The design commended itself as offering a more appropriate solution of the problem than any of the others. With a few modifications it could be made about perfect.

The committee gave honorable mention of Design No. 3, which was the best for a low dome.

Mr. Morse, Mayor Schieren, and Commissioners White and Bush talked the matter over yesterday, but no agreement was reached. The city officials, it is said, prefer a dome to a tower, so the recommendation of the Advisory Committee may be ignored.

SALOON EQUITIES BANANA'S SECURITY

Excise Commissioners Find He Gave Bonds Without Real Estate.

Commissioner Harburger conducted the hearing yesterday morning in the case of the alleged "straw" bondsmen on excise bonds. The rooms were crowded. Over 100 subpoenas had been sent out summoning some of the best-known real estate owners in New-York City to the hearing.

Some of the bondsmen ignored the subpoenas. The first one examined, Miss Leah Solomon, 10 Suffolk Street, took advantage of the point raised at the first hearing in the matter, that a person could not be compelled to disclose private business before the board. Commissioner Harburger said that if all the bondsmen examined took such a course, the investigation might as well stop. He said further that honest bondsmen should have no hesitancy in satisfying the board of their financial soundness. Miss Solomon then waived her rights in the matter and convinced the Commissioner that she was good for the amount for which she certified.

Most of the bondsmen summoned satisfied Commissioner Harburger of their soundness. When Vincent Banana of 1,003 Second Avenue, who was on seven bonds, was called, he said he owned no real estate, but had an equity in several saloons. Commissioner Harburger became indignant at this point, and told Banana not to go on any more bonds, and publicly declared that any person who went on bonds without the necessary property to protect them would be prosecuted.

Frank Madden of 217 East Fifty-third Street, was on nine bonds, and admitted he owned no real estate, but without giving particulars, said he was worth $9,000. Several of the bondsmen examined admitted that they did not know how many bonds they were on. They were warned that the Excise Board would not tolerate any further law breaking.

John Brown of 48 King's Bridge Avenue is on twenty-six bonds. When closely questioned he said he did not know what each bond amounted to. He was told not to go on any more bonds during the year, and he thanked the Commissioner when he left the room.

REAPPORTIONMENT IN ONONDAGA

The Belden Republicans Act with Democrats in Making the Deal.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 18.—The Board of Supervisors, through a combine between the Belden Republican members and the Democrats, this afternoon, by a vote of 20 to 18, reapportioned the Onondaga County Assembly Districts so as to practically surrender a part of the four districts to the Democrats, in consideration of framing a district of thirteen towns, by a shoestring gerrymander, stretching about sixty miles around the county, and the surety of destroying Republican control of the districts.

The debate was a hot one, and there is great indignation among Republicans at the course taken by the factionists. The apportionment adopted makes two city districts, one country district, and one district made up of wards and towns. The constitutionality of the board's action is seriously questioned. The board stands: Republicans, 26; Democrats, 12.

Zeke Proctor Killed Near Tahlequah.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma Territory, June 18. Zeke Proctor was killed near Tahlequah to-day while attempting to arrest a criminal. Proctor was a Cherokee Indian, and formerly a noted outlaw. He had killed over a score of men, and was so feared that the Cherokee Nation and United States Government ten years ago made a treaty of peace with him, which he kept, having since been a good citizen. He was a Cherokee Sheriff for three years.

Substitutes for Horsford's Acid Phosphate are Dangerous.

Because they cost less, many substitutes are offered, some of which are dangerous, and none of which will produce the same effect as the genuine. Insist upon having "Horsford's" whether buying a bottle of Acid Phosphate, or "phosphate" in a glass of soda.

CHAUNCEYM DEPEW TALKS

An Address to the Students of Vanderbilt University.

ON PATRIOTISM AND EDUCATION

Mr. Depew Delivers an Eloquent Discourse Which Arouses the Enthusiasm of His Hearers.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 18.—Chauncey M. Depew, LL. D., delivered an address today before the Vanderbilt University, on the subject of "Patriotism and Education." It was a very interesting speech, and was listened to with rapt attention by the students. Mr. Depew said, in part:

The popularizing of liberal education is the feature of our period. It is the working of the law of compensation by which the larger demands of the era are to be easily met.

American independence and the founding of our Nation upon constitutional lines, which embodied the experience and the lessons of the ages, was the work of the graduates of the Colonial colleges. Harvard and Yale and Princeton, Columbia, and William and Mary were the architects of the Declaration of Independence, of the Constitution of the United States, of the union of the States, and of the incomparable system of executive, legislative, and judicial independence and interdependence which have survived so successfully a century of extraordinary trial and unprecedented development. Samuel Adams, in his commencement thesis at Harvard, struck the keynote of Colonial resistance. John Morin Scott brought from Yale to New-York the lessons which prepared that rich and prosperous colony for the sacrifices of the rebellion. Alexander Hamilton, a student at Columbia, though only seventeen years of age, in fiery pamphlets, which were ascribed to the ablest and oldest patriots, educated the popular mind to the necessity of the struggle, while the pen of Jefferson of William and Mary wrote that immortal document which lives and will live forever as the most complete charter of liberty.

The student of to-day, as he studies the great issues of the past, and the stirring story of conflicts in Congress and in the field, is apt to believe that the opportunities for patriotic work no longer exist. "The college men of the colonies," he says, "could educate the people to the rightfulness of resistance to the mother country. They could keep their compatriots steadfast amid the frightful discouragements of the Seven Years' War with that consistency and unity of purpose which belongs to trained faculties. They had the grand questions of the nature of government, the rights of the States, and the powers of the Republic during the period of the adoption of the Constitution. They had the great debate which lasted for fifty years, and which was finally settled upon the lines laid down by Daniel Webster of Dartmouth College in his great speech in reply to Hayne as to the right of the Republic to live under any and all conditions. They had, after the civil war, the mighty task of the reconstruction and the reuniting of the States." That student must remember that we live not for the past, but for the present and future; that every period has its problems to be solved, its dangers to be met, and its opportunities. What seem to us the commonplace of the day will add to or diminish the happiness of those who shall come after us. Anarchy, Socialism, taxation, currency, and the relations of labor and capital are questions as difficult, requiring as much judicious and patriotic consideration and demanding as much of the time and attention of the colleges and the college men of the country as any which have agitated the Nation since the formation of the Government. It is not for all of us to be legislators, or Governors, or Cabinet Ministers, or Presidents, but it is for all of us in the sphere in which we move to take that interest in public affairs which voices the opinion that guides Legislatures, Congresses, and Presidents.

A man can serve his country more effectively, and with greater practical benefit, in preaching the doctrine and promoting the building of good roads than in spending his time in spouting currency fallacies. Public service is not limited in the holding of office. In the hot competitions of our American life, in the obligations which a man owes to those about him and dependent upon him, in the duties and happiness which come from marriage and domesticity, no man until he is assured in some way of independence from the emoluments of office, can afford to enter public life. The most lamentable wrecks which I have seen in the thirty-odd years since I was graduated have been of men who have abandoned everything for the public service, only to be thrown out by the changes of politics and to find that their places in the professional and business world had been occupied by younger men, leaving them helpless and stranded. But every town caucus, every village primary, every ward or county convention is the opportunity and the duty of the educated man. He must belong to one or the other of the great parties, because in representative government it is only by such organizations that wise policies can eventuate in wise measures.

We hear much—too much—of rings and bosses. They are the natural result of the neglect of the primaries by the citizens. The boss and the ring on one side, in secret partnership with the ring and the boss on the other, present tickets made up of thieves or tools, and then shout for us to vote for the one or the other in the name of protection or free trade, in the name of monometallism or free coinage of silver, according to our party affiliations. If the educated men of the country who are ministers, lawyers, doctors, journalists, business men, or farmers would perform their duties in the primary school of the caucus we never would experience that despotism of a machine which blights ambition, destroys honest effort for good government, and plunders impartially partisans and antagonists. If we have neglected our duty to the community, to the State, and to the Nation by neglecting the beginnings of government, we are not without remedy. Then is the time for those, and they exist in every community, who have been educated in the schools, and to formulate their ideas and to express them upon the platform, or through the press, or by the pamphlet, to say to the people: "Protection and free trade can wait; they have waited and wavered for a century. All other questions can wait as they have waited and wavered for a generation. Thieves are in possession of the State House, robbers are intrenched in the City Hall. Unite, discard party, disregard cries, shibboleths, and phrases, and so rescue the State and the city." The efficacy of this method, though a late one, and an unnecessary one if the educated brains of the country attended to their duties, has been seen within a year under the inspiration of seventy independent citizens in New-York, a hundred independent citizens in Brooklyn, the triumph of civil service in Chicago by the popular vote, and other equally significant manifestations of the resistless power of a combination of independent voters.

The great opportunities of our country are in the South. The flood of immigration which has been pouring into this country for fifty years has sought the West, the Northwest, and the Pacific coast. In these Southern States we find, as nowhere else in the country, the original stock which fought at Cowpens and King's Mountain and Yorktown. The composite of all races which has developed the continent from the great lakes to the Pacific has set a standard of progress difficult to surpass. They had the advantage of virgin soil and uninhabited regions in which to locate and build their commonwealths and found their cities. The intelligent patriotism of the Southern people in the last quarter of a century has overcome difficulties which seemed insurmountable. A recognition of the assimilating and elevating power of education has created the new South, with its hospitable invitation and boundless resources.

One of the products of the American opportunity was the founder of this university. At twenty-one he had nothing but himself, and nothing before him but equal opportunity. The founding of this university was the presentation of an evening by a cultured and intelligent Bishop of the Methodist Church, Bishop McTyeire, of the need of such an institution at this point. The Bishop touched at once the weak spot in the armor of this indomitable fighter, this marvelous industrial leader, Commodore Vanderbilt. That point was education. Beyond all other acquisitions possible in this world he admired it, felt its need, and mourned the lack of it for himself. He gave all that was asked, and had the situation been explained for larger needs, there would have been no limit to his liberality and broad appreciation of the necessity.

While the world gives on its material side such examples of success as Commodore Vanderbilt, and in wise statesmanship and service to his country such as Abraham Lincoln, we must remember that in the affairs of life no comparisons can be made with the phenomenally gifted who are endowed by the Almighty from their birth with powers far beyond the equipment of their fellows. But in theology, with the broader requirements of the modern congregation; in law, with the necessity of a knowledge of government and systems of jurisprudence beyond cases and reports; in medicine, with instruction necessary which embraces a field as much larger than mere experiment and practice with anatomy and pathology as the continent is larger than the country; with the business man, who must be more than his vocation, and the artisan larger than his trade, and the farmer more learned than in the traditions of his fathers, it is the trained intellect which has been disciplined by higher education and perfected in methods of easy acquisition and assimilation and the processes of conquest of every difficulty which alone has any certainty of success.

In some one of his recent birthday speeches Bismarck congratulated the visiting statesmen upon the strength and efficiency of the German Army. The rules which he enforced was that a nation was to be judged, the strength and vitality of its people measured, and its power and its perpetuity gauged by its preparations for war. He cited as the two present examples Germany and China. That is the Old World adherence to mediæval traditions; that is the Old World's doubt of the people. The great standing army, always encamped and ready for the field, is at once the concentrated strength of the Government against neighboring States, and the right arm of power in suppressing uprisings of the people. Our Government, institutions, and liberty exist by the educated intelligence of their governors or not at all. Beyond the little army which serves the purposes of the national police and the navy which protects our expanding commerce, the strength of our Government is solely in the intelligence of the people. The sources of our power and the recruiting stations of our armies are not in the camp, nor in the forts, nor with the flag and drum beat of the conscripting officer, but they are in the common schools, the high schools, the academies, the colleges, and the universities of the United States.

Mr. Depew was interrupted by applause several times during the delivery of his address.

THE RUTGERS ALUMNI MEETING.

Junior Exercises and the Students Who Won the Prizes.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 18.—The Board of Trustees of Rutgers College met to-day and the alumni annual meeting was also held. At the latter W. H. Vredenburgh, '59, made the address, the subject being "A Cursory Retrospect of Thirty-six Years." The alumni dinner was well attended and several speeches were made.

At the junior exercises last night there were only seven speakers, as Irving Reed of this city was injured the day before in a baseball game. Willard Conger of this city got the first, and John H. Voorhees, also of this city, received the second prize. D. G. McKay and Neilson Farrand of Newark, N. J., and the Rev. W. W. Knox of this city were the judges.

The senior ball, which was also held last evening, was a grand success, and was attended by most of the élite of the city.

These are the officers of the Alumni Association for the coming year: Trustee—W. H. Leupp; Orator Primaris—W. R. Taylor, '65; Secundus—W. S. Cramer, '82; President—Andrew Kirkpatrick, '63; Vice Presidents—W. S. Banta, '44; J. Neilson, '66; J. H. Hopkins, '50; Fred Frelinghuysen, '68; Biographer—I. S. Upson, '81; Treasurer—T. B. Booream; Secretary—T. T. Titsworth, '77. Chairman of Election—H. A. Nellson, '73; Assistants—Dr. A. V. N. Baldwin, '79, and the Rev. A. H. Dennis, '79.

OSSINING SEMINARY EXERCISES.

Alumnae Meet and Graduates Give an Exhibition.

SING SING, N. Y., June 18.—The twenty-seventh annual commencement of Ossining Seminary, Miss C. C. Fuller, Principal, took place to-day, and there was a large attendance of the parents and friends of the young lady pupils.

There was a meeting of the alumnae in the morning. The exercises, after an invocation by the Rev. H. W. Lockwood of the Baptist Church, were as follows:

Song, "Ave Maria," with violin obligato, by Miss Helen Callanan; Latin salutatory, Miss Josephine Guthrie Watson; "Literature; Its History and Influence," Miss Florence Bradlee Smith; "Romance," a violin solo, Miss Ethel Wyman; "The Gift of Sight," essay, Miss Florence Edmaresa Provost; "The New Conditions," essay, Miss Jennie Mae Eldridge; piano solo, Miss Marguerite Douglas Birdsall; commencement address, the Rev. E. W. Bradley, D. D., of St. Agnes's Chapel, New-York.

The diplomas were presented by the Rev. James A. McWilliams of the Presbyterian Church to the following graduates:

Miss Josephine Guthrie Watson, in the classical course; the Misses Florence Bradlee Smith and Jennie Mae Eldridge, in the academic course, and Miss Florence Edmaresa Provost, in the art course.

The exercises were closed by the choral class singing its "Greeting."

Jersey City High School.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 18.—The commencement exercises of the Jersey City High School were held this evening at the Academy of Music. There were two classes, January and June, and the graduates numbered eighty-four, of whom fifty-nine took a four-year course.

Lucy Erdwurm delivered the salutatory and Elsie Whyte the valedictory. Superintendent Snyder made the class presentation and Eligar S. Cowles the address to the graduates. State Superintendent A. B. Poland presented the medals, and Dr. Ullamor Allen the diplomas.

CAUTION.

Paragraphs have recently appeared in some Newspapers here stating that a New York firm of mineral water dealers are the lessees in America of the Hunyadi Waters of Buda Pest, and respectively sole agents in the United States for the famous Hunyadi Springs of Hungary.

These statements are *absolutely* false, and the intention with which they are made is obvious.

Before any Hunyadi Water was practically known in the United States, The Apollinaris Company, Limited, of London, widely and successfully introduced the Hunyadi Janos Water, the Proprietor in Buda Pest of the Springs having entrusted to them, for a term of years still unexpired, the sole sale of this water in England and in all transmarine places. Hunyadi Janos Water having become very popular, quite a number of other Waters are now offered for sale, under names, of which the word Hunyadi forms part, and in bottles, and with labels, closely resembling in appearance and color those long used for Hunyadi Janos Water.

The word "Hunyadi" having become a generic name for Hungarian Bitter Waters, good, bad or indifferent, The Apollinaris Company affixed to the bottles of Hunyadi Janos, the Hungarian Bitter Water of which they have still the sole sale, a small Yellow Label with their Red Diamond, the object of this Trade Mark being *only* to indicate to the Public that the bottle so labelled is sold by The Apollinaris Company, Limited.

Consumers, who desire to secure the Hungarian Bitter Water sold by The Apollinaris Company, are requested to see that the bottle bears the Red Diamond and they are cautioned against such absolutely false statements as those contradicted herein.

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DID NOT MEAN TO KILL

Murderer William Caesar Tells How He Strangled Mary Martin.

HE SAYS SHE FIRST ATTACKED HIM

Threw a Glass at Him When She Was Intoxicated and Made Him Angry—Trial to be Finished To-day.

William Caesar, the negro who is on trial before Recorder Goff in the Court of General Sessions for the murder of Mary Martin, a young negress, whom he strangled at 148 West Twenty-seventh Street March 29, told, while a witness in his own behalf, yesterday, the particulars of the murder. His story did not vary essentially from the confession made by him at Police Headquarters.

His claim then was that the killing of the woman was not premeditated or deliberate, but was done in the heat of passion during a brawl and after she had thrown a glass at him, and his story yesterday was told with the view of substantiating this theory and saving him from execution.

The prosecution opened the proceedings yesterday by calling Mrs. Tapscher, the landlady of the house in which Caesar lived with the woman, who was known there as his wife. They frequently quarreled, Mrs. Tapscher said. Mary Martin disappeared March 29, and was not again seen alive. Caesar told Mrs. Tapscher that the woman had gone to Washington. Caesar borrowed a butcher's cleaver the next day, and it was with this cleaver that he subsequently mutilated the body of the woman before carrying it out of the house.

The other witnesses for the prosecution were Detective Sergeants McCloskey and Valelly and Roundsman Flood, a stenographer at Police Headquarters who had taken down the confession made by Caesar in the presence of ex-Chief Byrnes. The detectives told about the arrest of the defendant, and the stenographer read from his notes the confession made by him. In this confession Caesar said he was jealous of the woman, who was receiving the attentions of other men, and that their frequent quarrels were the outcome of this jealousy.

William F. Howe opened for the defense. There was no attempt to deny the killing, but the contention of the counsel was that the crime was done in the heat of passion, and therefore was not murder, but manslaughter. Caesar's mutilation of the remains in an attempt to dispose of the body of his victim to avoid discovery did not alter the degree of the crime, Mr. Howe said.

While the lawyer was speaking Caesar wept. This was the first sign of emotion he had given during the trial. When he was called to the stand to tell his story, the prisoner trembled violently and was evidently badly frightened. He spoke in a low tone at first, but as he proceeded with his recital he appeared to gain confidence and told the rest of his story glibly enough, but broke down at the end.

After telling the court his early history and the story of his life in this city, he said that he first met Mary Martin about a year ago, and went to live with her. On the night that the woman was killed she went up town to visit some friends. He sat up for awhile reading, but went to bed.

"Mary had promised to be in by 10 o'clock," continued Caesar, "but it was a quarter past 12 o'clock when I was awakened by her staggering into the room. She was drunk.

"I said, 'Mary, you're drunk again,' and she said, 'It's none of your business if I am. I got up out of bed and began to dress. I said, 'I won't remain here because you're drunk.'

"I started to go out of the room, when she flew at me and caught hold of me. I pushed her away and she fell on the bed. She came for me again, and I threw her off, but she jumped at me again, and I threw her down on the bed. She sprang up again and picked up a lager beer glass from the bureau and threw it at me. I dodged and the glass was smashed to pieces against the wall.

"Then I got mad and caught her by the throat and forced her back on the bed. I held her by the throat for five minutes and then let go of her. She did not move. I called her and shook her, but she didn't answer. I picked her up in my arms and tried to rouse her, but she was dead. Then I tied her jaws with a piece of cloth and covered her face, because I couldn't bear to look at her.

"In the morning I went to work as usual, and at noon I went back to the room and looked in. The body had not been moved. On Saturday I wanted to get the body out of the way, for I couldn't sleep in the room with it. Then I borrowed the cleaver and cut off the legs, and wrapped the body in a piece of carpet and carried the bundle out of the house. I rode down town with it on the front platform of a Sixth Avenue car to Waverley Place, and then got off. I rested the bundle on the railing in front of the bank building, and it slipped over into the area, and I left it there and walked away."

When he reached the end of the ghastly story, Caesar showed signs of breaking down. His lips twitched and he trembled so violently that he could scarcely retain his seat in the witness chair. Suddenly he began to sob convulsively, and his examination was suspended until he became more composed. Then, in answer to his counsel, he said that he had no intention of taking the woman's life, but he was not sure that he scarcely realized what he was about.

The cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney McIntyre did not disclose anything of importance. The witness, however, admitted that he had sent letters to the police and to Mrs. Tapscher for the purpose of deceiving the police.

Several witnesses testified to the previous good character of Caesar, and the defense rested.

The court adjourned until this morning, when the trial will be finished.

DEATH OF A NOTED CHIEF OF POLICE

John Poe of Richmond Had Had Many Dealings with Duelists.

RICHMOND, Va., June 18.—John Poe, for more than twenty-five years the head of the Police Department in this city, died this afternoon from the effects of paralysis. He was stricken about ten days ago, after attending the funeral of an old Captain of the force.

Major Poe had probably sworn out more warrants for the arrest of duellists than any other man in the United States. During the thirty years in which he was at the head of the Richmond police force more "affairs of honor" occurred than during any similar period of time in the city's history. In the Spring of 1873 the fatal Mordecai-McCarty duel occurred, just below this city, in which Mordecai received a mortal wound and McCarty a painful one, from the effects of which he will probably never recover. Chief of Police Poe was on the scene of the fight a few minutes after the combatants had left the field. In 1878 W. C. Elam, the editor of The Whig, and Col., now Judge, Tom Smith of Fauquier, met on about the same spot. In this meeting Elam was painfully wounded in the chin. Arrests were made, but no convictions followed. In 1881 Riddleberger and George D. Wise had a meeting in Hanover County, a few miles from this city. On the same day Riddleberger and the late Richard F. Beirne met on the field of honor, but through the inadvertence of Col. Beirne's seconds no caps were provided, and the fight did not take place. About a year later Col. Beirne challenged W. C. Elam, and the two, after an unsuccessful attempt to come together near Atlee's Station, in Hanover County, met one morning early in June near Waynesborough Junction, in Augusta County. In this duel Elam was painfully wounded in the groin, but recovered. Warrants were sworn out in nearly all of these cases, but no convictions were had.

Major Poe was the head of the police force during some of the most trying periods of the reconstruction days. During his term of office some of the most notorious criminals in the country have been convicted here. Among these are "Bud" Morton, alias Marvin, who figured so conspicuously about fifteen years ago as a pious fraud, who advertised for governesses and afterward inveigled his victims into a marriage with him. He deceived in this way one of the best-known ladies in Richmond society, and through her friends managed to have a forged draft cashed at a bank here for about $800. Cluverius, the murderer of his wife; "Broken Nose" George, a notorious cracksman; Hovan, and many other criminals of national reputation were brought to justice during Major Poe's connection with the Police Department of Richmond.

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THE FOLLOWING ARE A FEW OF THE MAN

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A DEGENERATE'S RECOLLECTIONS

SENSATIONS ET SOUVENIRS. Par Jean Lorrain. 12mo. Paris: Bibliotheque Charpentier. New-York: Brentano's. 75 cents.

Writers called themselves Décadents, as absurdly as personages of a novel, by Ponson du Terrail the extravagant, who went to the crusades saying, "We men of the Middle Ages." They wrote verses, tales, descriptions carved like cameos, landscapes as delicate as pastels, and dramas. One found in them exact impressions of the illuminated Boulevard, where Parisians go spontaneously, unconsciously, as the moth goes to the candle, obeying the invincible horror in which men hold darkness.

There were in their works the richly painted cupola of the playhouse, the cafés full of artists of gay talk and laughter, the fusillading of the circus, the wax figures, clear and neat summary result of dramatic art, all lighted, inflamed, resplendent; a magic curtain, before which pass women, girls, a thousand persons, good merchants with their families, vagabonds, street arabs, poets; a thrill, a breath, a murmur punctured by the silvery note of the cocoanut vendors; the light of the gas and the green leaves of trees, and in the small shops golden oranges and pyramids of flowers.

There were also the distant tumult of wagons, a garden, from which came in the breeze, as turbulent as the crowd, perfume and music. In this violent and furious jungle of paradise, Jean Lorrain's book is an exciting, attractive corner. One may find in it represented with its dreams, its passions, and its follies, Life, out of which nothing can be interesting, but Life costumed otherwise than in a bourgeois drawing room and not hurting the eyes with the spectacle of sinister mourning. There are Cassandre, with his silver locks, dragging with the tail of his coat of Genoese velvet Harlequin, agile as a snake and deliciously lozenged in red, vivid yellow, and turquois blue; Pierrot, lithe and white as a lily; Columbine, in pink gown, scintillating with spangles; Leander, in light silk jacket and wearing a small sword, and the baker, the fishmonger, the woodsman, the miller, lending gayety to the sempiternal human farce by the tender and clear colors of their costumes, while music executed by six violins, and fairies and genii talking in harmonious phrases, satisfy the imperious necessity for reality which every one always feels.

Then there are cities, seaports, little Italian drawing rooms, fields of wheat, clearings in the forest, cascades and mountains, red caverns, citadels, highways, rivers, —all represented on successive canvasses passing with terrible rapidity, deliciously pleasing to the wandering humor of Parisians whose thoughts have wings and surpass the most audacious Stanleys, but who materially regard Havre as if it were as far away as Sumatra, and reflect for many long years before they undertake a trip to Rouen.

All these things in Jean Lorrain's book? All these things and much more. The writer has wit enough to satirize the scions of great races, who are like mechanical dolls that have lost their mechanism; new poets, who exact immediate glory and seek feverishly for the place where their statue is to be erected, and disbanded madmen, claiming imperiously the liberty not to think.

There are in this book impressions of belfries and bells, of the immobility of stone saints in their niches, of dinners at Arton's, of ruins of Provence, of paintings by Aman Jean, Gustave Moreau, and other mysterious artists, and weird dreams of ether drinkers, and legends that are eternal, and descriptions of scenes of the Rhine, all written in the delightful, dreamy, swinging mood of Latin imagination. After all, Jean Lorrain is a degenerate, decidedly. But is not the glory of a setting sun as great as that of the most magnificent auroras?

TO IDENTIFY THE WILD FLOWERS.

WILD FLOWERS OF THE NORTHEASTERN STATES. Three Hundred and Eight Individuals Drawn and Described from Life. By Ellen Miller and Margaret Christine Whiting. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.50.

The authors of this excellent work offer it, not in competition with scientific botanies, but with the hope that by their drawings and descriptions they may make it easy to become acquainted with the wild flowers of the northeastern portion of the United States. It will be helpful to adults whose early education did not supply them the knowledge requisite to an enjoyment of the pleasure that comes from intimacy with the flowers that grow in the woods and meadows, and it will be helpful to the young, who find it extremely difficult, and, in some instances, impossible to establish connection between the flora and the descriptions contained in their botanical textbooks.

It also may be said that the majority of those who are interested in wild flowers care for them, not as the botanist cares for them, but simply as nature lovers, and that to such persons a work like this will be worth all the botanies in the world. They do not want scientific names, scientific classifications, and microscopic analyses. As the authors remark, "To the simple nature lover each growth possesses a personal quality more desirable than the catalogued facts of its existence, and this personal quality offers an invitation to his thought beyond the knowledge he may gain from books." It is only the few who wish to become scientific botanists; the rest will get all they care for if they shall become able to recognize the common sorts of plants by their personal characters, their shapes, colors, and habits.

The authors of this work went into the fields and forests with note book and easel, sat down in front of 308 individual plants and did their best to describe and draw them. There was no connection between any two of the sittings. Each description and accompanying drawing stand by themselves, and embody simply the results of an effort to put upon paper the means of absolutely identifying the flower to which they relate. There is no scientific botany in the book from beginning to end. Anybody who can read English can use the work and make his identifications, and, in the case of some of the flowers, the drawings alone furnish all that is necessary. If, for example, one comes home from a tramp through the fields with a specimen of the marsh marigold, he may determine what the flower is by going through the book and laying it side by side with the drawings. Eventually he will come to a drawing which is almost a perfect representation of the marsh marigold, and, as it is of life size, it is practicable to place the specimen atop of the drawing and mark the resemblance between the two In some cases, however, the descriptions doubtless will be found necessary to the establishment of perfect identifications. Fortunately, the descriptions are as good of their kind as the drawings are of theirs.

WELLINGTON'S MILITARY CAREER

THE RISE OF WELLINGTON. By Gen. Lord Roberts, V. C. With Portraits and Plans. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers, $1.

The "papers" which comprise this volume were originally contributed to The Pall Mall Magazine by Lord Roberts. Of course, in that form, they attracted notice rather for the eminence of their author than for their subject. Still, considering the Napoleon fad, which is now barely on the wane, fresh public interest in the conqueror of Napoleon ought easily to be stimulated. Gen. Roberts is not a particularly interesting writer. He treats of facts with dry accuracy, and hurries over the events that made his hero's splendid fame in such a manner that the reader's attention is hardly arrested. If a handbook of facts and dates about the military career of the hero of Assaye, Talavera, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Waterloo, with a summing up of the results from a strictly military and amiably impartial point of view, is demanded, Gen. Roberts and his publishers have supplied the demand. As a biography of a great man, however, the volume is sadly deficient. Prof. Fyffe's six pages in the Encyclopaedia Britannica are more comprehensive and vastly more interesting from that point of view.

Gen. Roberts's sketch is divided into three parts: The early life of Arthur Wellesley and his service in East India; the two Peninsular campaigns, and the campaign of Waterloo. He does not weave laurels for the great Duke. He is very particular not to overlook facts that a hero worshipper would have scorned. That he was a stupid and frivolous youth, who owed his early advancement to family influence; that a humbly born Englishman, no matter how great his military genius might have been, would not have got his Major Generalship at the age of 33; and that self-interest was the motive of many of his acts, his present critic bluntly declares. He has warm admiration for Wellesley's great gifts as a strategist and commander, giving him his due as a pioneer in the arts of modern warfare, but he does not fail to point out that until Wellesley's time, England had produced no great soldier for many years. Lord North, looking over a list of officers submitted to him for commands in America, exclaimed: "I know not what effect these names may have on the enemy, but I know they make me tremble." Wellington had indefatigable industry; as a strategist, he knew his own mind and kept his own counsel. Roberts defends all of his operations that were harshly criticised by French strategists, but blames him for his want of sympathy with the officers and men who served under him.

WASHINGTON IN A DRAMA

WASHINGTON; OR, THE REVOLUTION. A Drama. By Ethan Allen. Illustrated by Robert W. Chambers. Part I. 12mo. New-York: F. Tennyson Neely.

The first part of Ethan Allen's historical drama, which was the subject of a long descriptive article in The New-York Times a few weeks ago, is now at hand. It contains a portrait and biographical sketch of the author and five acts of the play, which cover the history of the Revolution from the Boston Massacre to the surrender of Bourgoyne. There are fifty personages, apart from a host of subordinates, and the scene shifts suddenly from Boston Harbor to Buckingham Palace, from Cambridge to Cassel, from Versailles to Middlebrook. There are many scenes in every division of the drama; Act IV. has eleven. Mr. Allen does not intend his drama for the stage, however, though he hopes an acting play may be evolved from it

He says: "The chief aim of the author has been to secure to the reader a personal intimacy with the actors in the great struggle which made the United States of America, by having them live again in his presence. * * * We plod through many volumes of historical narration, and leave off with a knowledge of events and of the actors in them, insignificant with that we gain from personal contact with the drama."

Thus we have now the famous men and stirring incidents, political and military, of our struggle for independence placed before us in dialogue and action; but there are copious footnotes to keep the mind of the reader from going astray.

ANOTHER BACONIAN ARGUMENT

THE PLAYS OF SHAKESPEARE FOUNDED ON LITERARY FORMS. By Henry J. Ruggles. 8vo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.

Seven hundred pages more to prove that Bacon was Shakespeare, or, if not that, to quote the author's more oracular expression of his design, to prove "a most intimate relation existing between Bacon and Shakespeare; yet one of which their contemporaries had no knowledge, and the nature of which must be left entirely to conjecture."

In his preface, Mr. Ruggles contends that the plays have an artistic side, "in which it is believed that they offer good examples of that theory of art of Bacon's laid down in his Aphorism on 'Instances of the Wit and Hand of Man,' (Nov. Org. Book II., Aph. 31,) which declares that a work of true art must be founded on 'a form.'" They also have moral, doctrinal, poetical, and dramatic sides, all related in some way to Lord Verulam. "Between the writings of Bacon and these plays, there are seemingly coincidences that indicate an identity not only of philosophic views, but also of the distribution and even the nomenclature of the subject."

To prove his theory, Mr. Ruggles submits profound essays on a dozen of the plays—but people who wish to follow his argument must read his book.

CICERO AT HIS BEST

M. TULLI CICERONIS DE ORATORE. Liber Primus. Edited, on the basis of Sorof's second edition, by Prof. W. B. Owen. 16mo. New-York: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. $1.

The amount of work which Prof. Owen has performed in the preparation of this text book may be inferred from the fact that his notes, critical appendix, introductory remarks, and index, take up 157 pages, while the text to which they pertain is contained in eighty-one pages. The professor's aim has been so to interpret, explain, and illustrate difficult passages, figures of speech, and historical allusions, that students may understand this first part of Cicero's literary masterpiece and appreciate its strength and beauty.

In common with most Ciceronian scholars, Prof. Owen regards the "De Oratore" in some respects as Cicero's greatest contribution to Latin literature, inasmuch as it exhibits "not simply the results of reading, but the ripe fruits of his own experience in an art by which he had risen to the highest eminence." The circumstances in which Cicero wrote this great work are set forth admirably in the introductory remarks. The general historical background of the dialogue, also, is carefully sketched, and brief biographies are given of the characters in the dialogue.

Having read this introductory chapter, the student will be well prepared to begin his reading of the text. As he makes progress with his study, he will have new occasion with almost every sentence to be grateful to Prof. Owen for the notes in which he comments on the text and makes it clear and interesting.

LITERARY NOTES

—The July number of The Century will contain passages from a Japanese life of Grant, in which the General is called a "Heaven-bestowed wise man," and is pictured at the head of his army "shooting a glittering light from the midst of his eyeball, lifting up his sword, raising his great voice like a peal of thunder."

—The Messrs. Putnam will publish "Israel Among the Nations," a study of the Jews and anti-Semitism by Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, for which the author has written a special English preface. The translation is by Frances Hellman.

—A second and revised edition is ready of Dr. Orello Cone's "The Gospel and Its Earliest Interpretation," issued by the Putnams.

—A new work by W. H. Mallock, entitled "The Heart of Life," is on the Putnam list of announcements for early issue.

—The first of John Fiske's Atlantic papers announced some time since will be printed in the July number. The subject is "The Elizabethan Sea Kings."

—The next volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography" will contain an exhaustive sketch of Parnell; but, unlike other articles, it will not be signed.

—The Messrs. Putnam announce for issue at once "Cherryfield Hall," an episode in the career of an adventuress, by Frederic Henry Balfour; "God Forsaken," a novel, by Frederic Breton; "Earth Work Out of Tuscany," being impressions and translations of Maurice Hewlett; "Cause and Effect," by Ellinor Meirion; "Master Wilberforce," a study of a boy, by "Rita"; and "Cornered, and Other Stories," by W. Clark Russell.

—Dykes Campbell, the recent biographer of Coleridge, is dead in England. Alfred Ainger writes a sketch of him in The Athenaeum. Originally, Campbell was engaged in business in Mauritius, and he took to literature as one not born or reared to it. Mr. Ainger says he "was endowed from the first with the genuine instincts of the scholar. Thoroughness and accuracy were his cardinal virtues, slovenliness and scamped work his detestation; and, if he had a critical intolerance, it was of any fresh, would-be editor and critic who palmed off his carelessness or inefficiency upon the world of unsuspecting readers." Mr. Campbell at one time lived in Canada, where he spent two or three years.

—In its June number, The Bookman reaches a high level of merit. It is crowded with literary news, bright and pointed in what it has to say, and strictly up to date.

—The recent death of Mr. George Bentley at Upton, England, ought not to pass without notice Though "Bentley Magazine" is of the past, its vogue for half a century was great, and in it many a literary début was made. Some thirty years ago, Mr. Bentley took charge of the publishing business, which had been in the family for so many years. He was the editor of Dr. Doran's "In and About Drury Lane," and assisted Lord Dalling in his life of Sir Robert Peel. At the time of his death he was editor of Temple Bar.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A CRITICAL AND EXEGETICAL COMMENTARY ON DEUTERONOMY. By the Rev. S. R. Driver, D. D. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

THE TELEPHONE SYSTEMS OF THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE. By A. R. Bennett. With 169 illustrations. 8vo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.50.

THE SEXES COMPARED, AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Eduard von Hartmann. Selected and translated by A. Kenner. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

OUR WESTERN ARCHIPELAGO. By Henry M. Field. With illustrations. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

HISTORICAL SURVEY OF PRE-CHRISTIAN EDUCATION. By S. S. Laurie, LL. D. 8vo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

HISTORY FOR READY REFERENCE. From the Best Historians, Biographers, and Specialists, &c. By J. N. Larned. In five volumes. Vol. V. 8vo. Springfield: The C. A. Nichols Company.

A SHORT CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By H. St. Clair Feilden. Third edition, revised and in part rewritten. By W. Gray Etheridge. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

THE PLATED CITY. By Bliss Perry. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

JEWEL DONT'S. By Edmund Russell. Long 16mo. New-York: The Bramerton Publishing Company. 50 cents.

DIALOGUES AND SCENES FROM THE NOVELS OF JANE AUSTEN. Arranged and adapted for drawing-room performance by Rosina Filippi, (Mrs. Dawson.) With illustrations by Miss Fletcher. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

BETTY. A Last Century Love Story. By Anna Vernon Dorsey. 12mo. New-York: United States Book Company. 50 cents.

ACROSS INDIA; OR, LIVE BOYS IN THE FAR EAST. By Oliver Optic. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

MARIAL THE MAHATMA. By Mabel Collins. 12mo. New-York: United States Book Company. 50 cents.

WEDDED TO SPORT. By Mrs. Edward Kennard. 12mo. New-York: United States Book Company. 50 cents.

MARGERY OF QUETHER. By S. Baring-Gould. 12mo. New-York: United States Book Company. 50 cents.

THE AMEER ADDUR RAHMAN. By Stephen Wheeler. With portraits and maps. 12mo. New-York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

Telephone Service.

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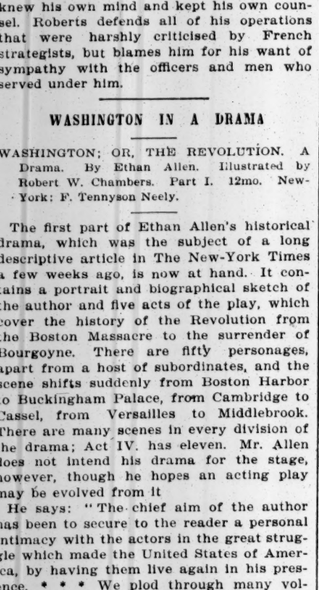

If you are going on a trip and in a hurry, bear us in mind, as we can turn you out an entire outfit in 7 hours.

We make all work on the premises, and can assure perfection in work and promptness in delivery.

If garments, materials, or workmanship is not to your entire satisfaction, money returned.

Special sale of extra fine English suitings, a large variety of pin-head checks, stripes, fancy cheviots, and serges.

Suit to order, $16.00. Trousers to order, $4.00.

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SCORES EVA TUTHILL'S MOTHER

Judge Says She Is Not a Fit Person for the Young Woman to be Associated With.

Eva Tuthill is at liberty and free to do as she may choose to escape control and evil influences, the result of her mother's associating with an ex-convict known as Russell and Meredith, who was sent to jail for shooting Phil Daly.

Miss Tuthill, who is seventeen years old, was arrested Monday night at 68 Madison Avenue, on a warrant issued by Police Justice Simms, at the instance of Mrs. Tuthill, who swore that her daughter was wayward and prepared to leave for Europe with her sister. This course was taken after summons proceedings failed to bring the defendant before the magistrate. He had been informed that Eva and her sister were employed in a Sixth Avenue dry goods store as saleswoman and buyer respectively, and that the attentions of Meredith to them were apparently caused by base motives. The young women decided that the safety of Eva could only be secured by flight.

Meredith knew Mrs. Tuthill when he was a prisoner at Sing Sing, and at the Matteawan Insane Asylum, and obtained complete control over her. She is older than he and had many opportunities of seeing how he conducted himself toward her daughters. But she announced, when the convict left prison, that she was engaged to be married to him, and refused to listen to remonstrance. Meredith was welcome whenever he chose to call at her flat, and she was blind to the attentions that annoyed the young women.

When the case was called at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday the complainant was alone, Meredith having, no doubt, reflected that if he appeared he could be subjected to a galling interrogatory. The first question that Justice Simms asked was:

"Where is the man who accompanied you yesterday?"

"I don't know," replied Mrs. Tuthill, hesitatingly and holding her head down. "He said he might be here, but I have not seen him."

"Do you know who he is?"

"Yes; his name is Russell."

"Is not his real name Meredith?"

"Yes," faltered Mrs. Tuthill, "it is. May I withdraw the complaint against my daughter?"

"Not now. I will consider that request after I have made inquiry. Young woman," said the Justice, addressing the defendant, "will you obey your mother?"

Miss Tuthill answered very decidedly that her obedience would depend on what she was ordered to do. She would be dutiful if the commands were such as a daughter should obey. But she had determined never to put herself in the power of the ex-convict again, and claimed protection against him.

Eva added that her mother's story that she had planned to go to Europe despite maternal injunction was true, but the effort to detain her, she claimed, was instigated by Meredith to suit his sinister purposes.

Mrs. Tuthill made no denial of this assertion, and when questioned regarding her statement that her daughter had torn up the summons that was issued by Justice Simms, practically retracted it.

"Young woman," said the Justice, "you are discharged, and you should never have been arrested. I hope you will go to Europe with your sister and keep with her. Your mother is not a fit person to have anything to do with you, and my advice is that you keep away from her as much as you can."

As Eva left the court, the mother ventured no remark and appeared to be abashed. The girl said that she would go to Europe, as had been planned.

SATISFIED THAT THEY HAVE THE BEST

The Southern Associated Press Will Stand by the United Press.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 18.—At a meeting of the members of the Southern Associated Press held here to-day the following resolutions were unanimously adopted and signed:

Whereas, The Associated Press of Illinois persists in representing that the Southern Associated Press is in danger of dissolution by reason of its connection with the United Press, and has made such misrepresentations for the purpose of injuring this association, and

Whereas, All of the transactions of the United Press with this association have been uniformly characterized by fairness, liberality, and efficiency. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Southern Associated Press in general meeting assembled:

1. That this association has unqualified confidence in the integrity and solidity of the United Press.

2. That the affairs of this association were never before in such satisfactory condition as now.

3. That notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, put out by those whose interest it is to destroy this association, it is the intention of this association, and each member thereof hereby pledges himself thereto, to maintain its organization and thus preserve the independence of the newspapers of the South in the control of their telegraphic news service within their own territory.

The resolutions are signed by the following:

The Atlanta Constitution, by Evan P. Howell, President.
The Savannah Morning News, by J. H. Estill, President.
The Augusta Chronicle, by Patrick Walsh, President.
The Charleston News and Courier, by J. C. Hemphill.
The Richmond Times, by Joseph Bryan, President.
The Richmond Dispatch, by C. O'B. Cowardin, President.
The Columbia State, by A. E. Gonzales, President.
The Florida Times-Union, by T. T. Stockton.
The Montgomery Advertiser, by F. P. Glass, Secretary.
The Daily States Publishing Company, (New-Orleans,) by Robert Ewing.
The Mobile Register, by John L. Rapier, President.
The Birmingham Age-Herald, by Frank V. Evans, Manager.
The Norfolk Landmark, by S. S. Nottingham, Jr., publisher.
The Columbus Enquirer-Sun, by Beal H. Richardson, proprietor.
The Norfolk Virginian, by M. Glennan.
The Charlotte Observer, by D. A. Tompkins.

The Columbus Enquirer-Sun, which signed under a misapprehension with the Chicago Associated Press, has resumed its relations with the Southern Associated Press as one of the charter members. Col. Beal H. Richardson represented The Enquirer-Sun in the meeting to-day.

In recognition of the approaching marriage of Vice President Col. J. H. Estill a resolution of congratulation was passed and the General Manager was directed to send to Col. Estill a proper token of the esteem in which he is held by the members of the association.

HOTEL MEN ARE WORRIED

Colored Guests Have the Power to Harm Their Business.

THEY WILL OBEY THE MALBY LAW

But the Bonifaces May Get Together to Devise Some Way to Persuade Negroes to Stay Away.

Some proprietors of up-town restaurants are talking of organizing a Restaurant Keepers' Union to test their right to determine whether they shall serve colored men who may choose to be their guests under the new civil rights law.

The Malby law, which Gov. Morton signed last Saturday, has aroused a degree of feeling which is half indignation and half fear. Proprietors of hotels, cafés, elegant saloons, and other public places, who are compelled under this law to lodge, feed, and otherwise care for the colored citizen precisely as if he were a white man, do not like the prospect. It is not that they have any feeling against the colored man themselves, but because they know that so many of their customers do have it that agitates them.

At a half dozen or more places yesterday, a reporter for The New-York Times was told: "The colored man's money is as good as the white man's, and the white men on whom we depend to make a living out of our business will quit us as soon as they find they must be associated in the dining-room, the bar, or the bathroom with the colored citizens. If there is no way of keeping the races separate, and the colored brothers insist on coming where they know they are not wanted, they can ruin our business."

Proprietors of the first-class hotels are not so much alarmed, because they think the colored men who "have the price" will be few. It is the middle-class hotels and restaurants that are the most concerned. But few, if any, can be found who say they will take any other course than strict compliance with the law.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel no colored man had applied to test the observance of the law. A Times reporter was told there that any colored man who came, behaved himself like a gentleman, and had the price, would be accommodated. The same, essentially, was said at the Hoffman, the Holland, and the Waldorf. At the same time the Hotel Proprietors' Association is likely to give consideration to the situation at its first meeting.

At the desk of one of the leading hotels this statement was made: "We always reserve the right to object to any person of any color who comes to us. We always reserve the right to ask payment in advance. If a colored man comes to register, we shall receive him on condition that he makes a deposit of cash sufficient to cover the period he intends to stay. We could make the same terms with a white man who is a stranger."

The waiters in some of the hotels are more violent in their objections than the proprietors. Some of them have at once assumed an air of importance and declared they will not serve a person of color. It is just possible that some of these "kickers" are the ones that bow the lowest and are most servile while waiting for a tip from the white folks. This, however, does not figure in the present situation.

At the Waldorf Hotel no fear is expressed of an invasion of the colored race. One man has been there, was duly served like anybody else, and went away, behaving like a gentleman.

"We shall obey the law," said one of the clerks, "but we do not expect the colored people will come here very much. I think, however, we should have as much right to tell a colored man we do not care for his trade as we have to tell a white man or woman the same thing."

Shanley's restaurant, on Sixth Avenue, has twice been visited by colored men since the new law went into effect. Sunday night service was refused to them. Monday night a colored man was served. There has been talk by the colored men of bringing suit against the proprietors.

"We have heard nothing official in this line," said one of the proprietors yesterday. "If colored men come here, we shall obey the law. If a white man comes here who has an objectionable appearance, we serve him only on condition that he takes a seat in the rear of the room. We shall enforce the same rule as to colored men.

"This new law has caused talk on the part of our old customers. If the colored people insist on coming, they say they will not. The situation puts us and our business at the mercy of the colored men."

At one up-town restaurant much the same feeling was expressed.

"It makes blackmail possible," said the proprietor. "The appearance of delegations of colored men in this restaurant every day for a week would ruin the business. Suppose some one were to hire a party of colored men to invade the same restaurant daily. It would injure the business greatly."

WILL TEST THE LAW THOROUGHLY

Members of the Douglas Club Will Proceed Systematically.

"We are going in time to get round to the question of recognition by appointment to office in the municipal and State departments of colored men—the Police Department, for instance. But at present we have enough to attend to in testing saloons, restaurants, places of amusement, and so on, on the Malby bill."

The speaker was R. E. Stovall of 110 West Thirty-first Street, a bright colored man, who can talk temperately, but firmly, on the law which wipes out what was left of the color line. He was last night at the Douglas (formerly the Kenmore) Club, in West Thirty-first Street, whose members are keenly in earnest in regard to the new law, which was introduced at Albany through the influence of Charles W. Anderson, who is secretary to State Treasurer Colvin, and is now at Cleveland as a delegate to the Republican Convention.

"Our tours to test the law," continued Mr. Stovall, "will not be resumed until Mr. Anderson returns. Those who will make them will be Mr. Anderson, H. T. Burleigh, and myself. We wish it understood that no newspaper is prompting or aiding us. We need no such support, and do not know George F. Gillison, who is said to be testing the law. We deny emphatically that the funds used in our tours come from any source but our own pockets. We desire, moreover, to correct the impression, if it should exist, that we are actuated by a spirit of gain, malice, or mischief, and want all well-disposed colored people who would act independently to keep away, so as not to create an impression of organized or disorganized annoyance.

"In regard to the money that may be recovered by us in penalties, I have this to say: After deducting the legal expenses, whatever sum remains will be given to charity. Our task is not a money-making speculation or a campaign of vindictiveness. It is a war or proscription.

"We want all the privileges that we have a right to, so long as we behave and pay. We are well acquainted with the law, and propose to see i fthose who keep places open to what is called the general public will be governed by it, or if there is yet with some a color line drawn.

"So far we are fairly well satisfied. We started out Sunday to test the law, and, as a rule, we were not overcharged and were treated nicely. There were some exceptions—for instance, at O'Neil's, in Sixth Avenue, and at Shanley's, and also at Thompson's, where cocktails cost $1 each. But these persons will be sued, and I may say here that no case will be compromised for any consideration.

"We were much pleased at the treatment we received at Dr. Ryan's Russian baths in Lafayette Place. Dr. Ryan treated us admirably. I never met a nicer man. He said at once that he recognized our rights and that we could have tickets, but that our presence might displease his patrons and hurt his business. As it it not our policy to take advantages, we waived our right and went away. So much for courtesy.

"Of course, the Douglass Club takes great interest in what we are doing, and the whole question of the color line will be adjusted satisfactorily if there are no meddlers or mischief makers interfering. By and by we shall visit places less luxurious than the Waldorf and Delmonico's, and test the disposition there.

"As to legal measures, nothing is settled. It will not take long to decide on a plan. The law is plain and the penalties are heavy, and there does not appear to be a loophole of escape for any one who violates it. It seems to me that when the act is understood few will care to risk a fine of $100 to $500 and imprisonment from thirty to ninety days.

"The law was needed. In spite of the Federal statutes, there has always been a barrier between the colored man and the recreations and privileges of the general public. He was prohibited from seeking rest, entertainment, refreshment, and barbering where white men obtained them. Some who kept such places would talk roughly; others civilly. But when the question, 'Is our appearance against us?' was asked, the answer, when it was polite, was: 'No; but we don't want the patronage of colored people.'

"As I have said, we shall test the law systematically in all public places of repose, refreshment, entertainment, and luxury, and we hope in time that the color line will disappear. The whole question seems to be summed up in this: If we behave as well as the general public and have money to spend in public places, why, under the Malby law, should we not gratify our desire to spend it where we choose?"

The officers of the Douglass Club are William Sparrow, President; John S. Wilson, Vice President; P. H. Brown, Secretary; Charles E. Moore, Treasurer, and Charles Brown, Chairman of the Board of Governors.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR ARMY CADETS

Secretary Lamont Makes Provision for the Graduates from West Point.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Secretary Lamont, before leaving for the West, made the following assignments to corps and regiments of the graduating class of cadets. The assignments were made, as nearly as possible, in accordance with the requests of graduates, and the Additional Second Lieutenants were assigned to the corps in which vacancies are the most likely to occur:

Cadets E. H. Schulz and Harry Burgess, the two honor graduates, to be Additional Second Lieutenants in the Corps of Engineers.

To the Artillery Arm, with Rank of Second Lieutenant—H. E. Smith, Battery A, First Regiment; J. L. Knowlton, Battery F, Second Regiment; Thales L. Ames, Battery A, Third Regiment.

With Rank of Additional Second Lieutenant—Conway H. Arnold, Jr., to the Fifth Artillery; Joseph Wheeler, Jr., to the Fourth Artillery; Adrian S. Fleming, to the Fifth Artillery; Brooke Payne, to the Fourth Artillery.

To the Cavalry Arm, with Rank of Second Lieutenant—To Sixth Regiment: Casper H. Conrad, Troop M; H. H. Stout, Troop G; H. A. White, Troop H. To the Seventh Regiment: Nathan K. Averill, Troop M. To the Ninth Regiment: H. L. Cavanenagh, Troop L.

To be Additional Second Lieutenant—Mortimer O. Bigelow, to the Tenth Cavalry; William G. Sills, to the Second Cavalry; August C. Nissen, to the Fifth Cavalry; Clyde F. Hawkins, to the Third Cavalry; James S. Parker, to the Fourth Cavalry; Joseph S. Heron, to the First Cavalry; Henry B. Dixon, to the Tenth Cavalry; George B. Pritchard, Jr., to the Ninth Cavalry.

To the Infantry Arm, with Rank of Second Lieutenant—Franklin S. Hatton, to Company D, Second Regiment; Jens Bugge, Jr., Company K, Third Regiment; John A. Gurney, Company C, Fifth Infantry; Americus Mitchell, Company G, Fifth Infantry; Thomas W. Darrah, Company K, Ninth Regiment; T. F. Dwyer, Company I, Eleventh Regiment; T. P. Stivitter, Company F, Twelfth Regiment; Glenn H. Davis, Company I, Twelfth Regiment; F. W. Smith, Company K, Twelfth Regiment; C. H. Paine, Company F, Thirteenth Regiment; Perry L. Miles, Company K, Fourteenth Regiment; B. T. Simmons, Company D, Sixteenth Regiment; A. S. Brookes, Company F, Eighteenth Regiment; W. S. McBroom, Company I, Eighteenth Regiment; L. T. Richardson, Company I, Twentieth Regiment; Charles R. Howland, Company H, Twentieth Regiment; M. F. Smith, Company M, Twentieth Regiment; Louis M. Nuttman, Company K, Twenty-first Regiment; David S. Stanley, Company C, Twenty-second Regiment; J. N. Augustin, Jr., Company F, Twenty-fourth Regiment; Samuel G. Creden, Company I, Twenty-fifth Regiment; Girard Sturtevant, Company E, Twenty-fifth Regiment.

To be Additional Second Lieutenant—Louis H. Bash, to the Thirteenth Infantry; Anton Springer, Jr., to the Twenty-first Infantry; Frank B. Watson, to the Nineteenth Infantry; Oscar J. Charles, to the Tenth Infantry; Thomas A. Pearce, to the Fourteenth Infantry; David Duncan, to the Seventeenth Infantry.

The officers here named will report in person at their proper stations on the 30th of September next. Those who have been attached as Additional Second Lieutenants will be assigned in order of seniority to vacancies as they occur in the arm of service to which they have been attached.

Mullins Indicted but Not Arrested.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 18.—Sheriff Toffey to-day notified John Mullins, the furniture dealer, implicated in the Barney Ford State House deals, that he had been indicted by the Mercer County Grand Jury. It was not considered necessary to place Mr. Mullins under arrest. He will go to Trenton to-morrow and give bail.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Washington, June 18.—Dr. William T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, in his report for the year 1894, shows that the total number of pupils in all schools was 15,580,268, an increase over the previous year of over 450,000, in spite of hard times.

Harrisburg, Penn., June 18.—The Republican State Convention to nominate a candidate for Treasurer and six candidates for Supreme Judge, has been called to meet in this city Aug. 28.

Washington, June 18.—The contract for the heating apparatus for the Newark (N. J.) public building, was to-day awarded to Whitehead & Lewis of Detroit, Mich., at $12,526.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 18.—Bradley G. Schley, an attorney, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself. He was a Trustee of the American Bar Association.

Bowling Green, Ky., June 18.—Dillon Jones was shot and killed this morning at Aberdeen by W. H. Cardwell, during a quarrel over a chicken.

West 14th St.

1878 1807.

TRADE MARK

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

Good mattings at low prices are getting scarce.

For Wednesday.

A Heavy China Matting worth $5.00

At $3.50 per roll of 40 yds.

These straws show how the trade wind blows.

Just the things for seashore or country cottages—yes, for city stay-at-homes—cool, inviting, and pretty.

Furniture at prices that everybody is wanting but no one expects.

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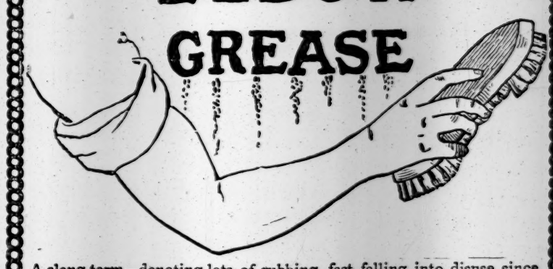

A slang term—denoting lots of rubbing, fast falling into disuse since the introduction and almost universal use of

GOLD DUST Washing Powder

Which will you use, the Washing Powder or the elbow grease? The first knocks the dirt out, the other knocks you out. GOLD DUST is sold by all grocers, in large packages. Price 25 cents. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

DR. MACDONALD WILL STAY

Superintendent of the City Insane Not Slated for Removal.

GIVES REASONS FOR STATE CARE

President Porter Shows Why Approval of the Bill to Bring This About Was Withheld by Mayor Strong.

One of the curious results of the abortive career of the State Care Insane bill was a story to the effect that Dr. A. E. Macdonald, the Superintendent of the City Insane, was to be removed from office by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

It was said that Dr. Macdonald had advocated the passage of the bill on the ground that the Charities Board had not done its whole duty to the insane by not honoring his requisitions; that the Commissioners were angry at his alleged strictures, and that they had written to him demanding an explanation.

These stories were denied yesterday by President Porter and by Dr. Macdonald. Incidentally, President Porter told a reporter for The New-York Times the substance of the formal statement which he and his colleagues made to Gov. Morton, with Mayor Strong's approval, against favorable action on the State Care Insane bill.

Dr. Macdonald was found yesterday at his residence on Ward's Island. He said that no words had been uttered by him which could be twisted into censure of any of the acts of the Charities Commissioners. Then he continued:

"I have heard nothing from the Commissioners which would cause me to believe that my removal was contemplated, and, of course, I cannot pay any attention to flying rumors.

"The food which we get here is as good as could be expected for a daily expenditure of 16 cents per head for 7,000 insane patients. But our buildings are very much crowded, and have only proper accommodation for half the number of patients at present occupying them. This overcrowding

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Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

AMBROSE PARK, 39th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:15—Black America.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—A Daughter of the Revolution.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Merry World. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinee.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Thrilby.
HUBER'S MUSEUM, 14th St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Curiosities.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:00 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:15—Sousa's Concert. 9:00—Hice's 1492.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—New-York vs. Washington.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—7:30—Merry Heirs.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level, shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	67	73	6 P. M.	70	83
6 A. M.	68	72	9 P. M.	69	76
9 A. M.	70	78	11 P. M.	67	72
12 M.	75	84	12 P. M.	67	72
4 P. M.	73	83			

Average temperature yesterday.....69.0
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....77.9
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....69.0

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 14, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1895.

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REPUBLICAN TROUBLE WITH SILVER.

We have the authority of an eminent Republican for the statement that in his party "the only interest taken in the silver craze is because it seems to point toward the disintegration of the Democratic Party." This statement is not grammatical, and it is not true. The parlor cars on the railways running eastward toward Cleveland, Ohio, have for several days been crowded with Western delegates to the National Convention of Republican Clubs, intent on securing the influence of that gathering in behalf of "free" silver. They are to be led by Senator Dubois of Idaho, who declares that without a free-silver platform the Republicans cannot carry a single State west of the Missouri, and would be in great danger of defeat in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Senator Dubois will be aided in his free-silver fight by Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania, who, though he probably misrepresents his party in his State, still is able to get from it whatever he wishes.

When we look over the list of Republican leaders reported to be interested in the Cleveland Convention the most conspicuous names are such as Foraker of Ohio, Ingalls of Kansas, Thurston of Nebraska, and Clarkson of Iowa. They are active, persistent, scheming politicians, but they are not men of weight or character, and cannot be relied on to resist the silver movement. They have no convictions of their own and they have little influence on the convictions of others. On the other hand, the aspirants for the Presidential nomination of the Republican Party are neither present at the convention nor do they seem to be represented there. Why? The answer is given by the special correspondent of The Tribune:

"It is said that the anticipated silver fight is what is keeping the Presidential aspirants in the background. The nearer the time for the convention, the greater are the prospects for unpleasantness during the money controversy, and, try as hard as they may, the members of the committee in charge are not able to down the issue which is bound to be made at the convention."

Why should public men who think themselves fit to lead their party in a National canvass dodge such an issue as this, if the "only interest" taken in it is due to the belief that it "seems to point to the disintegration" of the opposing party? If they believed that they would, take every opportunity to make their own views clear and to prove that they were prepared to lead the assault upon the "disintegrated" foe. That would be their course as selfish and ambitious men. It would also be their course if they were manly and honest patriots. As it is, this spectacle of men like Mr. Harrison, Mr. Reed, Mr. McKinley, and Mr. Allison dodging every occasion that may require them to speak plainly on a great National question is humiliating and disgraceful. When Mr. Harrison secured the passage of the disastrous Sherman silver-purchase law to save him from deciding whether he would sign or veto a free-silver bill he set an example of cowardice which he and every prominent candidate for the Republican nomination (except Gov. Morton) have consistently followed ever since. And what are they afraid of if it be not the free-silver Republican vote?

We are not so blind as to think that the Democratic Party is without its own difficulties as to the silver question, but its leaders are not trying to evade them. The issue is being fought out in an open and manly fashion. Just at present the field of most active struggle is in Kentucky, where Mr. Carlisle, the most distinguished Kentuckian in public life and the representative of the National Administration, has been making a vigorous contest for sound money. There is a very good prospect of his success. A like fight is going on in all the States of the South, while in Ohio, at the time that the managers of the Republican Convention are trying to "down" the silver issue, the sound-money Democrats are meeting it directly and boldly. They are winning, so far as can now be seen, Allan Thurman, the free-silver leader, having been hopelessly beaten in his own county. But whether they win now or not, they are not sneaking and they will not sneak. They will stand by their convictions. If they are defeated, they will continue the contest. What will the dodgers among the Republican leaders do? They cannot remain forever "in the background."

A MEANINGLESS MESSAGE.

The Mayor's veto of the resolution giving the franchise for the King's Bridge railroad extension to the Third Avenue Company has the merit of killing that job for the present, but the brief accompanying message has no merit of its own.

The Mayor does not seem to grasp the situation. He states no reason why the franchise should not be granted to the Third Avenue Company, but says that a resolution providing for the railroad extension should be "so framed that any corporation shall have an equal opportunity to bid therefor." It is not for the Board of Aldermen to provide by resolution for a railroad extension and invite bids for the privilege of making it, but to receive the application of companies having lines to extend and to grant or deny the privilege asked for.

What is involved in this matter is not the construction of a new railroad, and only two corporations, the Third Avenue Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Traction Company, are in a position to extend existing lines "through the northern and western part of our city." Both of them asked for the privilege of extending their lines through it, and the only thing the Aldermen had to do was to grant it to one or the other or deny it to both. What it did was to grant it to the wrong one, as has been made clear to everybody but the Mayor.

The reasons why the application of the Metropolitan instead of the Third Avenue Company should have been granted were plainly put before the Aldermen and before the Mayor and need not be reiterated here, but nothing can be done to secure the railroad extension, the "imperative necessity" of which the Mayor says he recognizes, except to permit one or the other of these companies to make it. The Aldermen can do nothing with the Mayor's suggestion. It leaves the whole thing in the air. What needs to be done to meet the public necessity and the public demand is simply to allow the company that has a west side system with extensive connections down town to carry its lines through the upper west side district, with which the east side company already has sufficient connection.

SPAIN MUST PROMPTLY PAY THE MORA INDEMNITY.

It would be unfortunate if the Spanish Government, by its persistent and inexcusable failure to fulfill its own voluntary obligation to pay the indemnity of $1,500,000 to Antonio Maximo Mora, should constrain the Government of the United States to resort, for its collection, to so rude a course as that recently adopted by Great Britain at Corinto to obtain the indemnity exacted in reparation for indignity offered to a representative of the British Government.

For Spain is now embarrassed with the difficult and expensive problem of reducing disorders affecting a large part of the Island of Cuba. The Cortes is authorizing the expenditure of much money for the purchase of warships and the maintenance of military forces to suppress the Cuban insurrection, and new taxes, which will be a burden to all Spanish subjects and increase to some extent the prevailing dissatisfaction, must be imposed to meet the inevitable expenses that must follow unusual enterprises.

But while these are considerations that might properly have weight with the United States, as a friendly Government desiring to avoid the appearance of needlessly increasing Spain's burdens, it must be borne in mind that before there was any serious insurrection in Cuba, and while Spain had no apparent reason for concern about that valuable possession, and for nine years or thereabout, the Spanish Government has neglected to pay this Mora indemnity as it had propcsed and agreed to do.

During the session of the Congress that ended in March a joint resolution was passed directing the President to insist upon immediate payment of the Mora claim. Under that resolution Minister Taylor, at Madrid, has been instructed to make urgent representations to the Spanish Government of the desire of the United States for an early and definitive reply to its request that payment of the Mora award shall begin at once. Indeed, it may be said that very recent communications to the Spanish Government, courteously referring to the intentions of Spain, declared in 1886, when that Government offered to pay $1,500,000 in compromise of an admitted absolute indebtedness, have been made through official channels, and that they have alluded very pointedly to the cool indifference with which Spain has regarded our patient consideration of her troubles with Cuba.

Spain has had abundant time to provide for payment of the Mora claim. It has set up as a diplomatic pretext for delay a desire to consider a proposition for the arbitration of some other unadjusted claims. The Government of the United States has expressed its willingness to dispose of those claims by arbitration. But the Mora claim is not a part of that controversy, and the United States has informed Spain that further delay in the payment of the Mora indemnity cannot be consented to, and that the $1,500,000 due to Mora must be paid with interest from December, 1886, at which time Spain agreed that it should be paid.

If the difficulty lies with the Cortes, that is a matter for the Spanish Government and people to look after. The Cortes, however, in the light of the experience of Nicaragua, must understand that under international law the United States could occupy Havana and collect the customs. The Cortes may be convinced by Minister Taylor that the course of the Administration must resemble that of Great Britain at Corinto, in view of the instructions of Congress. It cannot reasonably attribute the use of force to a hostile disposition, in view of the President's recent proclamation insisting upon the strictest observance of the neutrality laws by citizens of the United States.

Should Spain continue to seek occasion for postponing payment of the Mora claim, on the basis of the offer made by that Government, and if it is not sooner constrained to adopt a course acceptable to this Government, there can be no doubt that upon a representation of the facts to the Congress by the President, the Administration would be authorized to adopt measures that would be distasteful to the United States and possibly disastrous to the cause of Spain in Cuba.

LAIDLAW'S VERDICT.

Very few New-Yorkers will read without gratification that Mr. Laidlaw has recovered a verdict against Russell Sage. The verdict is not as large as it would have been if the question had been decided by a vote among those who have followed the proceedings of the trial in the newspapers. Indeed, the claim made by the plaintiff was not large enough fairly to cover the damages he had incurred. Nobody, not even a day laborer, would accept the amount actually awarded by the jury as compensation for the injuries suffered by Laidlaw or would accept the injuries at that price. Mr. Choate expressed regret in his summing up that the claim had not been made larger, and explained that he would have made it larger if he could have foreseen the obstinacy with which Sage would contest the payment of any sum whatever. It is, indeed, an aggravation of the original offense that Sage should have refused to accept the verdict of one jury and should have announced beforehand his intention of refusing to accept the verdict of another; that a man who is an influential Director in a corporation that "hires its law by the year," and who may hire his own law by the year, should take advantage of his wealth to worry and oppress and tire out a poor man whom he had already injured. If Mr. Laidlaw had not been fortunate enough to find a counsel who has some professional chivalry it is possible that the defendant would have tired out the plaintiff before this and thus succeeded in evading payment of what has been twice decided to be a just claim. Certainly in the forum of morals these tactics make a case for aggravation of damages.

Nobody pretends that there was anything criminal in the action of Sage which was the basis of the suit. It was an involuntary action, arising from the instinct of self-preservation, that led him to shelter himself behind Laidlaw, so that Laidlaw received the injuries which otherwise would have befallen Sage. But he was liable, as the courts have decided, for these injuries as he would have been liable if the object he used as a shield had been an inanimate object and the property of somebody else. A man so well able to meet such a claim who refuses to meet it, declaring that he will spend twice the amount of it in contesting it, makes himself a proper target of public odium and ridicule, without reference to any odious or ridiculous qualities which he may otherwise have manifested. A correspondent chided The Times the other day for its share in holding Sage up to ridicule for his treatment of Laidlaw's case and Mr. Choate for tearing Sage's "heartstrings." Now that the trial is over, it is proper for The Times to reiterate its belief that Sage's treatment of Laidlaw is a fit subject for public animadversion, and that in holding Sage up to the inspection of his fellow-citizens Mr. Choate has been performing a public service.

A CONTRAST.

It is announced that one of the illegally appointed employés of Commissioner Aldridge, acting under the direction of that stubborn person, has prepared to sue Controller Roberts for his salary. On the other hand, it has been understood that Aldridge had paid these fifty-odd illegally appointed men out of money advanced bi-monthly by the State Treasurer, and that their receipts cannot be accepted as vouchers, in which case it is Aldridge and not his illegally appointed subordinates who will suffer pecuniary loss from his obstinate refusal to carry out the law. That may explain why the suit has been prepared.

The whole proceeding is but an example of the spirit in which most of the Republican officials of the State administration have treated the law providing for appointments on merit and not for partisan politics. They may fairly be divided into two classes, one professing general sympathy with the law and a desire to have it enforced in all appointments but their own, and the other detesting the law and evading and opposing it wherever it affects them. There has not been since the Republicans took office a single example of that loyal and intelligent support of reform which was shown, for instance, by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Public Printer in urging the extension of the merit system to every branch of their offices where it could possibly be applied. In the New-York State administration Controller Roberts has been a conspicuous and valuable but lonely example of fidelity to the spirit and letter of the law. Happily he has a firm hold on the purse-strings and knows that the law makes him the guardian of the system. He will not relax that hold until compelled by the courts to do so, and of that there is not the slightest likelihood.

"DISTINGUISHING DEFORMITIES."

The bill of the wise and good Assemblyman Conkling for the registration of the "distinguishing deformities" of voters has attracted a good deal of public attention since the Governor has given its crudities the force of law. A valued correspondent of The Times suggests a simpler means of attaining Mr. Conkling's end. He proposes that the number of each voter shall be stamped on a tape and affixed to the voter's wrist with a lead seal. Such a token, he thinks, would give security and cause only temporary inconvenience.

It is doubtful, however, whether this would afford due security against fraud by false personation. A nose-ring, now, affixed by the officers of election after the cartilage of the voter had been pierced to receive it, would afford a much ampler protection of the purity of the ballot box. It would have the advantage also that the person responsible for a block of five could bring his block to the polling place and keep them under better control than is possible with the means heretofore in use for that purpose. But, after all, as most Governments have found in the cases of convicts, there is nothing for identification so trustworthy as a brand. A "distinctive device," as the ballot law has it, such as a grig or a collar, applied with a hot iron, would be sure to accomplish its purpose. The objection to the "distinctive device," applied to the cuticle, is that, being indelible, it would interfere with the voter's right to change his politics. This, however, could be readily arranged by providing that the brand should be good for only one year, or, still better, by dating the brand. A voter plainly marked "T. C. P.—1895—X" at the time of registration would be secure for that year, and a versatile elector might, if this scheme were adopted, become in a few years an interesting document of political history. It may be said that a voter of any self-respect would refuse to submit to be branded, and that a law providing for branding would defeat its own purpose in respect to a valuable class of voters. That is true, but branding would be no more abhorrent to a sensitive person, nor would it any more effectually deter him from applying for registration, than would the consciousness that his "distinguishing deformities" would be canvassed and commented upon by the Inspectors and duly registered according to law.

OUR DEFICIENT SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The facts stated in the report to the Good Government Club conference on the schools of this city are pretty humiliating for the citizens of New-York. It showed that we are greatly behind several other American cities in providing for the education of children at the public expense, whereas we ought to be at the head of the list and to set an example for others to emulate. We are behind in the average salary paid to teachers, in the average amount bestowed upon the instruction of children of school age, and in the per capita value of school property.

But our most serious deficiency lies in a failure to provide any education at all for a large proportion of children of school age, although there is a State law making their attendance upon public instruction compulsory, unless they are provided for in some other way. While the number of children to be provided for in public schools is 416,500, there are accommodations for only 221,500, and the daily attendance is only 167,634. About 38 per cent. of the school population are not to be found in any school, and the recent police school census put the number of truants at 50,000.

Notwithstanding the large number of habitual absentees, many of the schoolhouses are overcrowded and few of them provide in a comfortable, healthful way for the accommodation of those in attendance. It is evident that this city needs to expend a large sum of money in providing a sufficient number of properly appointed schoolhouses, and to increase liberally its annual expenditure for the support of schools. The compulsory education law, which requires the attendance of all children within prescribed limits of age at some school during a certain time each year, makes it the duty of local school authorities to enforce its provisions, and it authorizes the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to withhold one-half the State public school moneys from any city or district that fails to do so.

It will be seen therefore that the city makes a disregard of law inevitable so long as it fails to make adequate provision for its school children, besides doing a serious wrong to its own people. There should be no occasion at this late day for argument to prove the economy of sufficient expenditure for public education, provided it is honestly and intelligently applied. We should make sure that it will be so applied and then make generous provision for schools, though the rate of taxation may be perceptibly increased thereby. No subject can more properly engage the earnest attention of the people of New-York until the shameful deficiencies in its system of public education are fully remedied.

Mr. Malby's new Civil Rights bill should have been entitled "An act to enable negroes to blackmail the keepers of restaurants and hotels."

By keeping the different participants in the Kiel celebration so far apart that their instinctive inclination to fly at each other's throats will not become uncontrollable, there seems to be a chance for Emperor William to preserve the semblance of mutual good feeling among his guests, and to open the new canal in the presence of an impressive gathering from a good many parts of the civilized world. That this can be done only by imprisoning the French sailors on their ships when the Russians are on shore, and by adopting similar measures with the representatives of other nationalities, makes the whole affair rather ridiculous, or, rather lamentable, just as one chooses to look at it. Smothered hatreds and concealed jealousies are strange materials out of which to create "a triumph of peace." Of course there is no probability that anything more serious than a stray row or two between overstimulated tars will mar the serenity of these festivities, but before they are over the bases of future troubles are sure to be laid in the shape of imagined or real slights to some of the many hot-headed officers present, every one of whom can be trusted to claim as many rights as possible and to insist upon them with vigor.

Now that organized opposition has developed among women against submitting to the voters of this State the question whether or not the privilege of suffrage should be extended to both sexes, a repetition of those interesting scenes to which we were treated a year ago can be expected. Again the flags will be raised that then streamed from Camp Sherry and Camp Waldorf, and again masculine observers, to whom it is all very incomprehensible, though very amusing, will watch the struggle from such safe points of view as they may be able to secure. In other days this suffrage controversy was between men and women, the latter demanding the ballot with ever-growing insistence, and the former refusing it with constantly decreasing emphasis. Now the contest is on wholly different lines. There is but little doubt that by making a combined assault the women could carry that last of citadels to hold out against them, the ballot box, but with what it is fair enough in this instance to call feminine perversity, they have seen fit to turn their arms against each other, and the leaders of the assault, instead of marching to an easy victory, find themselves forced to face about and meet an unexpected attack from the rear.

Is it the object of Assemblyman Vacheron's counsel to save their client from trial, or to secure for him an honorable acquittal after a fair investigation of the charge under which he now lies? Their course in raising petty technical objections to what seems to be a sufficiently well-drawn indictment, instead of showing readiness to face a jury at once, will give the general public—unjustly, perhaps—the impression that the Assemblyman is not so eager to meet the accusation of corruption as an honest legislator would naturally be, and that he is seeking, through any available means, to gain time by deferring still longer a trial already too long delayed. This is the procedure to which, not innocent, but guilty, men are expected to resort, and however successful it may be as a means of escaping punishment, the method is not that which makes besmirched reputations white again, or which restores confidence in those from whom it has been withdrawn.

OPPOSED TO THE EQUALITY LAW

A New-Jersey Correspondent Tells of His Knowledge of Negroes.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue, under the heading, "A Misdirected Effort," criticising the attempts of a colored politician to prove the efficacy of the new law to compel theatres, hotels, restaurants, and other places of entertainment to accept the patronage of colored persons as freely and cheerfully as that of white persons, will, I am sure, command the approbation of many who have observed with regret the mistaken tendency on the part of the negro population, and particularly of the new negroes from the South, to take undue advantage of the fact that they are black.

New-Jersey has gained rapidly in population in recent years by an inflow of negroes from Virginia and North Carolina. Stimulated by the reports sent by relatives and friends who came north as servants to visitors to the South, they have flocked hither in droves. Most of them have had no experience in housework or the care of valuable property. The women, as a rule, are no better than field hands; the men are rude, almost to barbarism. Yet they demand, and, thanks to the scarcity of domestic labor, obtain from $12 to $16 a month for services that will not bring them $5 a month in North Carolina or Virginia if they could secure employment as house servants, which they could not.

Next to acquiring the knowledge of how to get high wages for poor work, they devote themselves, apparently, to cultivating the faculty of annoying their employers. They will engage for a trial, pick up a few tricks while on trial, and then make a new engagement at higher wages, on the strength of the brief education they have received. All the hours of association "on leave" appear to be devoted to consideration of schemes to exact more pay and more leave, and there is not the slightest indication that there is any concerted effort to prove that colored people are equal in industry or thoroughness or truthfulness to any other class.

Then, they are offensive in their street manners beyond comparison with white persons of any nationality. They do not give you half the walk in passing; on the contrary, they take some trouble to insist, particularly if they meet ladies, that they shall have all the walk, giving nothing to civil people they meet except uncalled-for and impertinent remarks.

The people of the North are something to blame for all this. Not understanding the negro, and assuming that a race that has been in bondage until thirty years ago has in that time caught up with the white race, that has been free for some two thousand years, we have accepted too literally the proposition that a black man is as good as a white man. It isn't so, and the man or the lawmaker who goes upon the notion that a black man is the same as a white man has got everything to learn. N. T. R.

Orange, N. J., June 18, 1895.

FORAKER IN COMPLETE CONTROL

His Lieutenants Placed in Charge of the Campaign in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, June 18.—The Republican State Central Committee and the candidates of the State ticket met here this afternoon and selected an Executive Committee to conduct the campaign, there being one member from each Congressional district.

Charles L. Kurtz of Columbus was elected Chairman of the committee, W. S. Matthews of Gallipolis Secretary, and George W. Sinks of Columbus Treasurer. The committee is made up of Foraker Republicans with but two exceptions.

Chairman Kurtz, who will have personal charge of the campaign, was the private secretary of Mr. Foraker when he was Governor. The compaign will not open before September, probably.

Another View of the Case.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I agree with your correspondent whose letter appeared in your columns last week, that it is indecorous for suffragists to denounce Bishop Doane as "ignorant," because he does not agree with them. Worse, it is foolish—and shows a decided misapprehension of the nature of the cause to which the suffragists themselves are pledged. A cause of popular liberty; a cause involving the extension of privileges from the classes of people who have them to classes who hitherto had been deprived of them, is habitually defended by quite other forces than those of learning or high position, in either society, State, or Church. Learning habitually looks backward, rather than forward; it analyses what has been, rather than prophesies what is to be. The more, therefore, anything has not been in the past—the more any claim is new and slenderly supported by precedent—the less is pure learning likely to understand it.

From this point of view the existing claims of women to the right to participate in public affairs fall into the same category as various other claims which, in other ages, have failed to receive recognition from the learned or the powerful—from the bishop or the noble—the scholar or the king—claims of inferior social classes to political privilege; of oppressed religious classes to toleration; of African slaves to freedom; of early Christians to permission to exist; these have been resisted to the latest possible moment by the mass of the wise, and enforced only by the steadfast persistence of the comparatively weak and foolish. New social movements are born small like children, and like them, grow, pushing aside their seniors chiefly in virtue of their own superior vitality. It is therefore, not only rude, but singularly unnecessary to denounce Bishop Doane as "ignorant."

A SUFFRAGIST.

New-York, June 16.

William Perry Saves a Boy's Life.

Abraham Rukin, eight years old, of 324 Cherry Street, fell into the East River from Pier 48 last evening. William Perry, of 8 One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, who was working near by, jumped in and saved the boy.

Perry's foreman wanted him to continue at work in his wet clothing, but the man refused and his fellow-workmen backed him up.

Gov. Atkinson May Recover.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 18.—Gov. Atkinson's condition improved slightly to-day. The doctors were much encouraged at midnight. While the Governor's condition is extremely critical, there is ground to hope for his recovery.

MISSING PRESIDENT ALDRICH

Troubles Which Have Overwhelmed the Colorado Security Company and Caused Its Failure.

DENVER, Col., June 18.—The whereabouts of Henry J. Aldrich, President of the Colorado Security Company, who absconded a few weeks ago with several thousand dollars of the company's money, is unknown. He left the city five weeks ago, and it is believed that he is in Mexico.

It is rumored that the hasty departure of Mr. Aldrich is due to the fact that the Eastern creditors were pressing him for an explanation of the alleged peculiar way in which he carried on the company's business.

For years Mr. Aldrich has been Treasurer of St. John's Cathedral. The Rev. Dean Hart, rector of St. John's Cathedral, is out of the city and will not be back until Friday. Therefore no information can be learned of Mr. Aldrich's exact speculations.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 18.—Henry J. Aldrich was for twelve years a resident business man of Bloomington. He came to this city from Canandaiga, N. Y., of which place he was a native. He and his brother engaged in the retail grocery trade in this city, and were for some time leaders in their line. The brothers went from here to Denver twelve or fifteen years ago.

BOSTON, June 18.—Announcement of the disappearance of Henry J. Aldrich does not cause much surprise among the investors in this city. They have suspected trouble for over a year, and had become reconciled to the fact that their savings had been swallowed up never to return.

THE COTTON STATES EXPOSITION

Georgia Manufacturers to Have a Building on the Grounds.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 18.—The Georgia Manufacturers' Association to-day let the contract for a building to be erected on the grounds of the Cotton States and International Exposition. All the leading industries of the State will be represented, many of which will be in operation. The national convention of manufacturers will meet on the exposition grounds while the display is open to the public, and it is expected that a very great impetus will be given to the development of industry in the Southern States through this medium.

A site for the Alabama Building has been selected, and work will be commenced in a few days.

ART NOTES.

—Remarkable prices were recently obtained for modern English pictures at the sale at Christie's, in London, of the collections belonging to the estates of George Orme, J. M. Keiller, and Richard Hemming. Landseer's "Chevy," which last year fetched only 3,750 guineas, went for 5,700 guineas. J. Phillip's "Early Career of Murillo" brought 3,800 guineas; J. Linnell's "The Boat," 350 guineas; J. Linnell's "The World of Kent," 300 guineas; Sir H. Raeburn's "Portrait of Jean," (daughter of Sir Ewan Cameron of Fassiefern and wife of Roderick MacNeill of Barra, "seated in a landscape, attired in a white muslin dress, with blue sash,") 480 guineas; Sir H. Raeburn's "Portrait of Roderick MacNeill of Barra, Chief of the Clan," 480 guineas; Sir E. Landseer's "The Sentinel," (portraits of Lion and Dash, the Duke of Beaufort's dogs,) 1,850 guineas; W. E. Lockhart's "Gil Blas and the Bishop of Granada," 200 guineas; Sir D. Wilkie's "The Abbotsford Family," (a finished sketch of Sir Walter Scott and his family,) 600 guineas; T. Faed's "Conquered, but Not Subdued," 660 guineas; J. Pettie's "The Jester's Merry-Thought," 300 guineas; J. Israels's "Pancakes," 900 guineas; Maria Cosway's "A Lady and Child," 500 guineas; J. C. Hook's "Gold of the Sea," 1,000 guineas, (bought by Agneau,) and his "Hearts of Oak," 740 guineas.

—The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has purchased from a private collection in England an authentic example of Botticelli, which formerly belonged to the well-known Barker collection. It is said to be in perfect condition, though not a particularly fine example. The subject is the Madonna, the infant Christ, and St. John, all the figures being life size. A portrait by Frank H. Tompkins of Prof. Hugo von Münsterberg of Harvard University has been placed on exhibition in the fourth gallery of the museum. Through the Buckminster-Brown bequest, Copley's portraits of Gen. Joseph B. Warren and Mrs. Warren have come into possession of the museum. The collection of paintings by Millet belonging to Quincy A. Shaw will remain in the museum all Summer. In the basement corridor may now be seen the fourth year's work of J. Briggs Potter, the holder of the Chanler Prize scholarship, sent on from Paris, together with a gratifying letter from J. L. Gérôme, testifying to the pupil's earnest work and to his worthiness of the interest taken in him at home. There are six admirably drawn lead-pencil heads and an oil copy of an old Florentine painting of a girl.

—The judges of the Salon of the Champs Elysées, in Paris, have given this year several awards to American painters and sculptors. Mr. Picknell's third medal has already been alluded to. Others are Seymour Thomas of Texas, mention honorable for his two pictures, (Mr. Thomas's "Innocent Victim" was exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair;) Ernest Clifford Peixotto of San Francisco, mention honorable for two pictures; George B. Bridgman of Montreal, mention honorable; William Norton of Boston, mention honorable; Clement J. Barnhorn (or Barnhorse) of Cincinnati, mention honorable for his statue of the "Madeleine"; Richard E. Brooks of Braintree, Mass., mention honorable for his statue, "Song of the Wave." The "Medaille d'Honneur," the highest possible recompense, was voted to M. Ernest Hebert for his "Sleep of the Infant Jesus."

—The Royal Canadian Academy, the Art Association of Montreal, the Association of Architects of the Province of Quebec, and the Council of Arts and Manufactures may be appointed as a standing art committee to regulate the beautifying and embellishment of the City of Montreal, petition to that effect having been presented to the City Council. This is in line with the municipal art associations now existing in the cities of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia. The appointments will, of course, be honorary and with no emoluments attached.

—A bust of Prof. John B. Minor, commemorating the close of fifty years' service as Professor of Law at the University of Virginia, was unveiled on June 11 at Charlottesville, in that State. It is the work of Valentine, the Virginia sculptor, who made the recumbent figure of Lee, the bronze of Stonewall Jackson, and the busts of Albert Sidney Johnston and Matthew Maury. The likeness to the professor is said to be striking, and bears the legend, "1845. He taught the law and the reason thereof. 1895."

—A competition among Italian artists has been set on foot for the execution of a reproduction in marble of the alto-rilievo of the Lion of St. Mark with the Doge Gritti. This alto-rilievo formerly ornamented the terrace above the piazzetta of the Ducal Palace in Venice. The winner of the competition will be given two years in which to complete the work, the price for it having to be decided by a commission appointed by the Italian Minister of Public Instruction.

Epworth League Convention.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 18.—Nearly five hundred delegates, representing the various chapters of the Epworth League of the New-York East Conference, held their semi-annual convention to-day in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of this city.

Addresses were made by John F. Faircild, President of the local chapter; the Rev. W. E. Ketchum of New-York city, the Rev. B. M. Adams, D.D., New-York City, the Rev. F. M. Davenport of Yonkers, the Rev. F. A. Scofield of New-York, and the Rev. C. M. Giffin, pastor of the church.

CRUELTIES OF THE KURDS

A Trustworthy Recital of the Fearful Massacre at Sassoun.

TESTIMONY OF SEVERAL ARMENIANS

Bitlis Sends for Publication in the United States Details of Tortures Inflicted by Monstrous Soldiers.

BOSTON, June 18.—A recital of the Sassoun massacre has been made by refugees. The story has been recorded in detail and forwarded for publication in the United States. It comes from Bitlis, in the mountain region of Eastern Turkey, and may be relied upon.

Parih of the Dalvorig region, Hetink Village, of some thirty-five houses, says: "We were eleven souls in the house, but three were killed by soldiers. My husband, Boghas, was shot through the head. His brother Harton they killed with two bayonet wounds on the head and ten on the body. After thus mangling his body, they hung it from a tree exposed to the sun, to be food for rapacious birds. Khenadall Kurdagha pleaded with the soldiers, falling at their feet, and so we women and children for the most part were allowed to escape, though other nomadic Kurds from the south plundered the village, stripping us of our clothing and burning the houses.

"At Ashpig, near the village, Mero was burned in his house. Turro's small children were hacked to pieces by the soldiers. A woman's head was found and recognized."

Shammeh, a woman of the above village, says: "There were twenty-four in the house, and two were killed. My son Apker, some seventeen years old, and a little daughter were killed. My father is Chalo of Geliguzan, and from that house were killed Sahag, Mardo, Migro, Sarkis, Honeh, and Gharzara."

Her testimony also confirms what is given elsewhere by others as to how a Geliguzan woman, Hapseh by name, her own aunt, led on her four sons in the defense, calling out:

"Come on, my sons; I am ready to sacrifice you to the race." In the end she was killed, when they were discouraged and fled.

Der (priest) Hohannes of Senmal and Der (priest) Bedrase of Geliguzon were her uncles, and she, like others, says: "The eyes of Der Bedros were dug out and forty bayonet wounds inflicted. Der Hohannes, of the forty bayoneted into the ditch by the soldiers, asked for a few minutes to pray, and was told that if he would not change faith he would be killed. 'I can't,' he said, 'but my people (many drawn up before him) are free to do as they like.' As they, too, refused to change their faith, they were bayoneted into the long ditch grave they had been forced to dig.

"The soldiers took out Der Hohannes's eyes, seized his hands, and compelled him to dance. Not only was he deprived of his beard, the insignia of his priestly office, but the cruel creatures took along with the razor some of the skin and flesh as well. Having pierced the throat, they compelled him to drink water, when it flowed from the ghastly cut down on either side. His head was kicked this way and that, as if a football. Human flesh taken from some of his mangled people was put into his mouth.

"He, too, was pitched into the ditch with more than twoscore of men that had the promise of safety if they would cease resistance and surrender. Independent testimony respecting the terrible torture inflicted on this priest, by others, and among them that of his own family, an own sister-in-law, Khuzzan, of thirty years, and a bride of twenty years, by the name of Khuzzo, is said to confirm the above account. This Khuzzan also tells how her husband, Boghas, and his brother, Dirko, were bayoneted into that ditch grave."

Ermo Geliguzan of fifty years gives independent testimony confirming what was said above by Shemmeh as to the killing from their family of Sahag, Mardo, Magro, Sarkis, Doneh, and Ghazar, and adds how Magro pleaded with the soldiers to take his pet boy from his arms to a distance so that he might not see them kill his father.

She also confirms the story of the torture and death of Arakal Vartabed, (prelate, higher than priest,) who was her nephew. She, as also Mairam, of thirty years, testifies as to how a Hovseh of Shinik was nearly beheaded and his face mangled, while his arms and legs were mostly disjointed. He was her relative. Awak, Steffo's son, was also killed, and he was also a relative. Her companion, Mairam, tells how her husband, Ghazar, was also pitched into that ditch, and how a two-year-old boy was burned in the house.

They both tell how, in Geliguzan, a four-year-old boy, son of Hebo, was sacrificed upon a fire made for the purpose by the soldiers. Mairam saw from her hiding place the soldiers hang from a tree and flay alive one Harton, Muno's son, and there he was left hanging, his groans being heard for days, a prey to rapacious birds and the scorching sun.

Manong of Semmal says Tabe didn't betray Tamatian, as has been reported, but that Kourds, under the lead of their dervish chief, took him, though as Tabe was present and chief of the village, charged it upon him. Tabe had two brothers—Khacho and Boghos—pitched into the ditch. Manong's companion, Steppo, of seventeen years, tells how his father, Sherro, and uncle, Giragos, and ten-year-old sister, Shuahan, were killed.

Khazo of Shinik, twenty years old, who has a babe in arms of four months, tells how her husband, Boghos, and his brother, Ghazar, were killed; also, three others of the family—Tattar, Khacho, and Misag. Her mother, Memmo, was hacked and bayoneted all out of shape and left unburied by a stone. She was of Geliguzan, and the Kourds did this in anger because she pushed her sons into the fight. Her son Giragos was killed, but Stepan escaped, and is now in Russia.

Bedros, twenty years old, saw his father, Hebbo, and his brothers, Boghos, Harten, Surko, and Misag, with a little sister, Yoevan, killed. His aunt, Goerreh, while serving as transport, carrying ammunition on her back, was run through with a bayonet from the rear.

Burfo of Bitlis te'ls a thrilling story. Her husband, Sillo, was literally hacked into pieces, the remains of which she could only gather up for some sort of a burial after twelve days. Her two-year-old baby boy was snatched from her arms to be stabbed to death, her daughter of ten years, Aghrout by name, fell down dead from fright, while she (Burfo) made her escape. Her husband's brother was also killed.

Nearly a hundred terrorized ones, and among them twelve able-bodied men, decided to go to their Kourdish aghas in a not distant village. En route they were surrounded by hundreds of the tribe, who drove them like cattle into a valley. They took the only weapons, their knives, from the men, bound them and sent them to the camp of the regular soldiers as sheep to the slaughter.

A CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION.

Costa Rica Is the Only State Opposed to Projected Amalgamation.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—If it be true, as reported, that the Presidents of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua are now meeting at Amapala, Honduras, to consider the better plan of securing a union of the Central American States, such a result, it is predicted by the diplomatic representatives of some of these States, will not be long delayed.

It is significant that the President of Costa Rica is not in attendance. Costa Rica is said to be the only member of the quintet of States in which the union sentiment does not predominate. The four States first mentioned are liberal politically, while in Costa Rica the clerical and conservative elements hold the reins of power, and these strongly oppose any suggestion of an amalgamation of the several republics.

The Presidents of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua are all young and progressive men. Zelaya, of Nicaragua is forty-five, Gutierrez of Salvador is forty-eight, and Bonilla of Honduras and Barrios of Guatemala are each forty years old. In Central America the party in power, particularly the Presidents, wield an enormous influence in matters of domestic and foreign policy, and, as the Administrations of all the Central American States except Costa Rica regard a union as vitally necessary to their interests, the impetus which they will give to the movement can hardly be overstated.

So far as Costa Rica is concerned, the union will, it is said, be formed without any reference to her wishes. If Costa Rica shall decide to become a member of the federation, her co-operation will be gladly welcomed, but her disinclination to join with the other States will not have any adverse effect upon their action.

CARLOS CESPEDES IN KEY WEST

Agitators Parade and Delegates Embrace with Enthusiasm.

KEY WEST, June 18.—The Cubans of Key West are full of enthusiasm, for Col. Carlos Cespedes arrived on the steamer Mascotte this evening from Tampa. Col. Cespedes, who is wealthy, has resided in Paris since 1878, but he has been active in the cause of Cuba's freedom since the breaking out of the present revolution.

By the time the steamer reached here, the wharf and every house of the Cubans were gay with bunting and flags. Rerpresentatives of seventy revolutionary leagues, carrying banners and flags, headed by a brass band, marched to the wharf. Col. Cespedes was surrounded by thousands, waving hats and shouting "Viva Cuba libre!"

He marched with the delegates behind the band to the residence of Teodoro Poyo, his host. There the crowd trod over one another for a sight of the son of the first President of the Cuban Republic. The crowd received the promise of a speech tomorrow, and dispersed. Col. Cespedes was not well, having suffered from seasickness.

Then the delegates embraced Cespedes after the manner of Cubans. Col. Cespedes will remain here only a short time. He will return to Jacksonville, via Tampa.

The revenue cutter McLane arrived here last night, and has commenced patrolling the south coast of the island, with her boats, to prevent the sailing of an expedition which is reported to be fitting here for Cuba.

The revenue cutter Morrill, Capt. Stamm, sailed this morning for Charleston.

The sloop-of-war Raleigh has not yet arrived. The customs officials are anxious.

ROYAL HOMAGE TO GLADSTONE.

Denmark's King and Queen Call on Him on the Tantallion Castle.

COPENHAGEN, June 18.—In response to the invitation of Sir Donald Currie, the King and Queen of Denmark to-day visited Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone on board the steamer Tantallon Castle.

Their Majesties were accompanied by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, the Danish Prime Minister, and the British Ambassador. At a banquet which was given on board the steamer the King offered a toast in honor of Queen Victoria, and Mr. Gladstone toasted the Queen of Denmark.

In offering the toast, Mr. Gladstone dwelt upon the kindred affection between the royal families of England and Denmark, and said that the Princess of Wales, by qualities of heart and character, had earned the unfading esteem and affection of the British people.

After Mr. Gladstone had concluded his remarks the King warmly shook him by the hand across the table, and, rising, briefly toasted the ex-Premier and his wife.

Mr. Gladstone responded at some length, making courtly references to the Czar and other relatives of the Danish royal family, and expressing wishes for the health and happiness of their Majesties and the prosperity of their country.

The royal party and their entertainers were afterward photographed in a group.

BISMARCK SNUBS GLADSTONE.

He Acknowledges Sir Donald Currie's Visit, but Not Its Object.

HAMBURG, June 18.—Last Saturday Sir Donald Currie and the Rev. Harry Drew, son-in-law of Mr Gladstone, went to Friedrichsruh for the purpose of seeing Prince Bismarck and arranging for a meeting between the British ex-Premier and the German ex-Chancellor.

Arriving at the castle, they sent in their cards, but the Prince was not to be seen. The visitors insisted upon getting an acknowledgment, and word was sent in response that in the house of a German Prince cards were only submitted to the master thereof on the day after they were left by the visitor.

Sir Donald and Mr. Drew thereupon took their departure, and the next day Prince Bismarck sent his card by mail, addressed to Messrs. Currie and Drew on board the steamer Tantallon Castle, merely acknowledging their call.

PROSECUTING MENDAL HOWARD.

Witness Against an Alleged Forger Before a London Grand Jury.

LONDON, June 18.—The plant of Mendal Howard, the alleged American forger, consisting of a quantity of engraved plates and other material for forging notes, was displayed in a private chamber in the Old Bailey to-day for the benefit of the Grand Jury.

A number of French, German, and Belgian witnesses were examined by the Grand Jury to-day. The American expert who is to testify at the trial has not yet arrived. The case has excited great interest in financial and mercantile circles.

BERING SEAL FISHERY BILL.

A Second Reading Passed After Reminder of Obligations to Russia.

LONDON, June 18.—The House of Commons considered the Bering Sea Seal Fishery bill. It was sharply debated.

Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, said that if obstacles were placed in the way of passing the measure the Government would be unable to carry out the obligations involved in their agreement with Russia and, therefore, a very serious question would be reopened.

The bill passed its second reading.

RUSSIA WANTS SUEZ SHARES.

An Alleged Imperial Allotment Made for Unlimited Purchases.

MANCHESTER, June 18.—The Guardian is informed that the Government of Russia is about to give instructions to its agents in Paris to purchase all the shares of the Suez Canal it is possible to obtain in the market. The Imperial Treasury at St. Petersburg, according to this statement, has allotted £20,000,000 with which to acquire the desired shares within the next three years.

Death of Lord Colin Campbell.

LONDON, June 18.—Lord Colin Campbell, son of the Duke of Argyll, died this morning in Bombay from pneumonia. He was forty-two years of age.

Lord Colin Campbell was a Liberal in politics. He sat in Parliament from 1878 to 1885 for Argyllshire. He was attached to Mr. Goschen's mission to Constantinople in 1880.

Steward of Chiltern Hundreds.

LONDON, June 18.—The appointment of William O'Brien to the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, is gazetted. The retirement of Mr. O'Brien from Parliament is the result of his being forced into bankruptcy by Patrick A. Chance, M. P., for legal services rendered in connection with Mr. O'Brien's libel suit against Lord Salisbury.

Armenians Welcome in the Caucasus.

COLOGNE, June 18.—The Gazette publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg, which says that a deputation of Armenian Catholics had an interview with Prince Lobanoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday, and asked that refuge be given in the Caucasus to 40,000 Armenians. The request, The Gazette says, was granted.

A Political Convict to be Released.

LONDON, June 18.—In the House of Commons to-day, Home Secretary Asquith announced that the Irish convict John Curtin would shortly be released from Portland Prison, owing to the fact that he is in bad health.

Austrian Cabinet Resigns Formally.

VIENNA, June 18.—The resignations of the Imperial Cabinet were formally presented to the Emperor to-day by Prince Windisch-Graetz, the President of the Council.

Duke of Genoa a German Admiral.

ROME, June 18.—It is understood here that Emperor William will appoint the Duke of Genoa an Admiral in the German Navy.

British Squadron Quits Beyroot.

BEYROOT, June 18.—The British squadron lying here has received orders to proceed to Tripoli, thence to Syria.

BRITISH WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Lady Henry Somerset Re-elected the Association's President.

A RESOLUTION AGAINST LYNCHING

Miss Ida Wells Criticised Adversely for Attacking Miss Frances E. Willard and for Being Unwise.

LONDON, June 18.—The final session of the convention of the British Woman's Temperance Union was held in the City Temple to-day, Lady Henry Somerset presiding. Lady Somerset was re-elected President.

After the announcement of the result of the election, Lady Somerset proposed a resolution denouncing the lynchings in the southern parts of the United States.

In the course of her remarks in the introduction of the resolution Lady Somerset denounced Miss Ida Wells, the colored agitator against lynchings, for having made unfair attacks upon Miss Frances E. Willard and other temperance leaders in America, charging them with being unsympathetic with the negroes of the United States.

Miss Florence Belgarine said that, although the resolution had her hearty approval, she felt constrained to defend Miss Wells against the aspersions which had been cast upon her.

She thought that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of America had acted the part of an apologist for, rather than that of a denouncer of, the outrages perpetrated upon the Southern negroes.

It soon became evident that the lady was speaking to a hostile audience, which listened to her with impatience for a time and finally began a systematic series of interruptions. Miss Belgarine bravely continued her remarks for some time in spite of the adverse circumstances, but finally yielded, and, bursting into tears, sat down.

Miss Willard declared that she was heart and soul in favor of the resolution, and deeply sympathized with the colored people of the South. She regretted, however, that Miss Wells by her attitude toward the whites had stirred up the black blood to strife. She would only say that she thought Miss Wells had been unwise and indiscreet.

Miss Hallie Brown and Mrs. Hoffman spoke in a similar strain.

Lady Somerset's resolution was then passed unanimously, and the audience was entertained with songs by Miss Amanda Smith.

BUSYBODYISM OF BRITISHERS.

American Delegates Receive a Solemn Lecture from The Daily News.

LONDON, June 18.—The Daily News to-morrow will say that the British Woman's Temperance Union "virtually condoned lynching by expressing the contented attitude of their American sisters, who think it enough to rebuke howling, murderous rioters with the perfunctory remark that human life must not be taken without due process of law."

The News adds: "The American visitors should know that no British woman regards such a remark as anything less than a solemn mockery when applied to hideous murders. There is not one of them who will not be ashamed to-day that, even in an effusion of neighborly feeling, they consented to pass such a resolution yesterday."

PUERTO PRINCIPE UNDER SIEGE

Maximo Gomez Is Repulsed by Spain's Troops at Alta Gracia.

HAVANA, June 18.—The Province of Puerto Principe has been declared in a state of siege.

Yesterday a force of insurgents under the command of Maximo Gomez attacked a detachment of Government troops at Alta Gracia. The insurgents were repulsed with a loss of five killed and seven wounded.

GEN. QUESADA'S WAR OF WORDS

Expressed Expectation that Cuba Will Be Free in a Few Years.

Gen. Rafael de Quesada is doing the long-distance fighting for the Cuban insurgents. He was recently in New-Orleans, where he talked, and he is now in this city, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he talks again. "Already," he says, "bankruptcy stares the Spanish Government in the face, and Cuba has not begun to fight. We have 25,000 patriots in arms, and in two or three months from now 50,000 will be fighting for freedom. Young boys fourteen years of age are enlisting, and even women wish to join the ranks. The patriotic spirit is firing the island, and Martinez Campos is alarmed."

When he was asked if he expected to gain Cuba's independence soon, the General said: "Yes, in a few years. Why, with only 5,000 Cubans under arms, we can harass and destroy Spain's army, even if it numbered 100,000. We will not fight them in the open, but when they are wearied and sick from marching we can descend upon them from the mountains and pick them off. Half will die of fever, and the other half will be cowed and weakened by illness. It costs Spain $125,000 a day to keep her army in Cuba. In a hundred days $125,000,000 will be spent. Freedom is in sight, and we shall never relax our efforts, never give up, as long as a Cuban can hold a musket in his hands."

AN EXAGGERATED CUBAN REPORT

Plantation of Henry L. Havemeyer and Julio Hidalgo Overestimated.

Reports of the destruction by Cuban insurgents of a plantation in which the Havemeyers are interested were much modified yesterday as the result of inquires down town.

Henry L. Havemeyer and Julio Hidalgo own the plantation, which is of about 35,000 acres. At Mr. Hidalgo's office yesterday it was said that the $1,000,000 loss reported was impossible, for the plantation carried very little machinery, and the growing crop was not worth so much money.

He had no information except by newspaper dispatches that the property had been disturbed.

More Troops Against the Rebels.

MADRID, June 18.—Twenty-five battalions, consisting of 1,000 men each, will start soon for Cuba. Troops of the reserve force will take their places.

An American Reception in London.

LONDON, June 18.—Mr. J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States Embassy, in the absence at Kiel of Ambassador Bayard, gave a reception this evening. There was a large attendance of Americans. Among the guests were Admiral Benham, Mrs. Benham and Miss Benham, Mr. C. D. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Hempstead Washburne, and Mr. R. Adams, formerly United States Minister to Brazil.

REPUBLICANS WILL NOT REORGANIZE

Reapportionment Said to be in Favor of Mr. Platt's Control.

Chairman Edward Lauterbach of the Republican county organization said last night that he did not think the committee would be reorganized to meet the new apportionment. One difficulty in the way of any immediate reorganization lies in the fact that the constitution of the committee makes the election district the unit of organization. Delegates from the election district associations select the members of the County Committee from Assembly districts. Hence no change can be made until the new election districts are laid out by the Police Board. Some of the Brookfield Republicans are eager to reorganize, and are talking of bringing the matter before the committee at its meeting to-morrow night.

Since the redistricting of the city by the Aldermen, Mr. Platt is said to have held consultations with many of the leaders who are friendly to him, for the purpose of going over the ground carefully and making an estimate of his chances for controlling a majority of the districts. Platt men say that the changes in Assembly district lines have been in favor of "the boss," as against the Brookfield men.

THE WHISKY TRUST LITIGATION

Arguments on the Motion to Sell the Property of the Combine to Relieve the Stockholders.

CHICAGO, June 18.—At the opening of the continuation of the Whisky Trust litigation this morning before Judge Showalter, in the United States court, Edwin Walker, on behalf of the Central Trust Company of New-York, trustee of the estate of the company, dismissed the supplemental bill, brought by the trustees, asking for the appointment of a receiver for the bondholders and for an injunction restraining the company from disposing of its property, in accordance with the plan of reorganization. The demurrer to the original bill was sustained some time ago, and the bill was thrown out of court. Mr. Walker's apparent acknowledgment of the weakness of his case was tempered by the announcement that he had this morning filed another bill for the Central Trust Company, asking for a foreclosure of the mortgage held by it as trustee, and for the appointment of a receiver for the bondholders. The new bill differed from the one thrown out of court in that it is a regular foreclosure bill, and asks for an accounting of rebate claims and interest due. At the same time, Mr. Walker filed the answer of the minority stockholders to the petition for a judicial sale.

Levy Mayer asked that an order be entered sustaining the demurrer, but the order, as made out, only dismisses the bill.

John G. Herrick filed, for the receiver, a statement setting forth that it would be advisable to close all the distilleries of the trust July 1, and not to reopen them in the Fall. The receiver, therefore, thought the best thing for the company would be to sell the property and divide the proceeds pro rata, as contemplated by the Reorganization Committee. He asserted, in the present condition of things, the business of the company could no longer be conducted at a profit. It would not pay, he believed, to renew the cattle-feeding contracts, or to again try to do business.

Edwin Walker objected on behalf of Greenhut to the filing of the report, on the ground that the receiver had not yet made a report giving an account of his custody of the property, and Noble R. Judah entered the same objection for Nelson Morris. Mr. Mayer said he represented 348,000 shares out of 350,000, and did not "propose to be longer annoyed by the mosquito buzzings of counsel who represented only a part of the remaining claims."

Attorney Paxon, representing Cincinnati interests, made a statement asking that his clients be protected, if any order for a judicial sale was entered. He said many of the distilleries here presented had been dismantled, and rentals had not been paid.

The Court interrupted Mr. Paxon to say he did not believe the sale of this property should be stopped for such trivial objections as counsel presented. While this bickering was going on, said the Court, the stockholders were suffering.

Levy Mayer then began his argument on why an order for a judicial sale should be entered. He said he did not think even Greenhut or Morris would deny that a sale of the property was imperative.

In his argument Mr. Mayer said Joseph B. Greenhut should be the last man to object to the offer of the Reorganization Committee of $9,800,000 for the property of the company. This, he said, was an offer of more than $28 a share. When Greenhut was made receiver the stock was $7 a share, and Greenhut was 15,000 shares short on the market. Mr. Mayer then devoted himself to an argument on the legality of such a sale.

Attorney Wolf submitted a statute that there could be no sale except in public, notice first being duly given through the newspapers. Mr. Mayer said this did not apply to judicial sales at all.

Noble B. Judah defended Nelson Morris from the charges made against him. He said that the charges were impertinent and uncalled for, and that the men now trying to force a judicial sale were nothing but gamblers in Wall Street, and when they could not gamble there, they resorted to dice and other games. The Court, he declared, had no right to sell the property.

John P. Wilson, for the Reorganization Committee, answered Mr. Judah. Court then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

A BROOKLYN BREWERY SEIZED

Internal Revenue Collector Charges the Abbott-Katz Company with Defrauding the Government.

The Abbott-Katz Brewing Company's brewery, including the entire plant and building, but not the real estate, at Bushwick Avenue, Meserole and Scholes Streets, Brooklyn, was seized yesterday by Internal Revenue Collector John C. Kelly on charges against the company of defrauding the United States Government by irregular bookkeeping and using canceled revenue stamps.

President Charles Katz was already under arrest for forgery on charges preferred by Warren G. Abbott, ex-President of the company, and is to be examined on that charge in the Adams Street Police Court to-day.

The plant and product seized are valued at $200,000. The land and buildings are worth an additional $400,000.

The present company was founded in 1893, with a paid in capital of $300,000. The officers are: President—Charles Katz; Vice President—Charles Lesinsky; Secretary and Treasurer—Leo Stein; Directors—Bernard Katz and J. C. Guggenheimer.

Vice President Lesinsky is father-in-law to both President Katz and Secretary Stein. President Katz is twenty-nine years old, and Secretary Lesinsky is twenty-four.

The brewery was left in charge of Deputy Collector William S. Constant, and Revenue Officer Yates of this city, who will make an inventory of its plant, manufactured products and raw material.

"The affairs of the company are so mixed," said Collector Kelley yesterday, "that I had to make a seizure. When the inventory is completed the company will be bonded, pending other legal proceedings."

Mr. Kelley said the company's accounts of material received and manufactured were very inaccurate. A large quantity of canceled revenue stamps were found on the premises, in violation of law, and the Collector, knowing the output of beer, was convinced that the company used the same stamps repeatedly. Messrs. Katz & Stein, however, assured the Collector that they could explain everything satisfactorily.

BROOKLYN'S POLYTECHNIC GRADUATES

Commencement Exercises Held at the Academy of Music.

The commencement exercises of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute were held last evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. President Cochran presided. The theatre was crowded.

The following was the programme of exercises:

Overture; oration, Herbert Spencer Goldmark, "Not Peace, but the Sword"; disquisiton, William Frederick Doerflinger, "What Chemistry Has Done for Agriculture"; oration, Leonard Sherrell Webb, "The Power of Ideals"; cornet obligato; oration, Frank Jason Perry, "The Daily Press"; disquisition, Howard Wallace Leitch, "The Ownership of Electric Lighting Plants"; oration, David Criswell Bennett, Jr., "American Cosmopolitanism"; intermezzo; oration, with valedictory address, Paul Bonynge, "True Regret for the Past"; prelude and bridal march, third act, "Lohengrin."

The Rev. Herbert Welch of the Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church delivered an address, and President Cochran conferred degrees upon the following graduates:

Bachelor of Arts—David Criswell Bennett, Jr., Herbert Spencer Goldmark, Leonard Sherrell Webb, and John Howard Wilson.

Bachelor of Science—In chemistry: William Frederick Doerflinger and Frank Jason Perry; in civil engineering: Arthur James Griffin; in electrical engineering: Alexander Henry Ackermann, Paul Bonynge, and Marcus Butler Waterman.

Electrical Engineer—Howard Wallace Leitch, B. S., and Awbrey Norman Shaw, B. S.

The exercises closed with a benediction.

AT THE HOTELS.

—W. A. Hemphill of Atlanta is at the Marlborough.

—Senator Michael F. Collins of Troy is at the Metropole.

—Mrs. Jenness Miller of Washington, D. C., is at the St. Denis.

—President D. C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University is at the Park Avenue.

—Senator J. D. Cameron of Pennsylvania and John W. Midgley, Chicago, are at the Holland.

—Miguel Covarrubias, Secretary of the Mexican Legation at Washington, is at the Windsor.

—Frederick Cook of Rochester, John V. L. Pruyn of Albany, and George Urban, Jr., of Buffalo are at the Waldorf.

—The Rev. Dr. J. L. Parks of Philadelphia and Assemblymen James M. E. O'Grady and Hamilton Fish are at the Murray Hill.

—Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock of Georgia, and ex-Gov. Henry Howard of Rhode Island are at the Fifth Avenue.

SEEK TO DODGE THE ISSUE

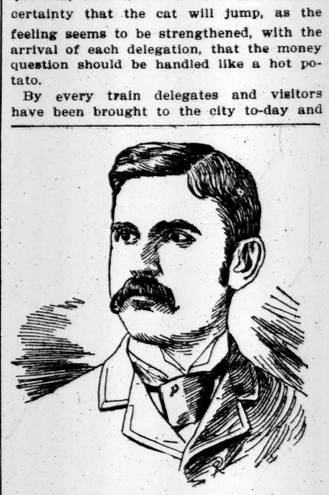
Republican League Managers Want Silence on Silver.

THE WESTERNERS ARE AGGRESSIVE

Senator Dubois Declares that the Republicans Cannot Carry a Western State on a Sound-Money Platform.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 18.—On the eve of the National Republican League Convention, the man who can tell which way the cat will jump, on the all-absorbing money question, does not live. It is not even a certainty that the cat will jump, as the feeling seems to be strengthened, with the arrival of each delegation, that the money question should be handled like a hot potato.

By every train delegates and visitors have been brought to the city to-day and



D. D. Woodmansee of Cincinnati, President Ohio Republican League.

to-night all the hotel lobbies and the sidewalks are crowded with enthusiastic Republicans discussing politics in general, and the money question in particular.

Among the arrivals during the day were the advance guards of the Southern States. There was little comfort for the Western advocates of free silver in the utterances of these men from the South. "Sound money" was their slogan.

"My only purpose in coming to the convention," said Mr. Lea, a Vicksburg (Miss.) Republican, "was to do all in my power to prevent a declaration in favor of free silver. The only silver men in our State are Democrats. The Republicans, to a man, are for sound money. The tariff should be the issue in the coming campaign. On that the party is united. On the money question it can but be hopelessly divided."

"That is a fair expression of the sentiment of our party in the State of Mississippi," interposed Col. J. P. Stevers of Macon, Miss.

The colored delegates from Louisiana are headed by H. H. Blunt, President of the State League. At the Denver Convention last year Blunt made a speech in opposition to a resolution providing for the division of caucuses in the Southern States on race lines. The colored men were corralled on their arrival by a number of Western delegates, who catechised them on their position on the money question.

"The Louisiana delegation will be solid for sound money, if the issue is made in the convention," said Blunt. "We do not think that it is the business of this convention to declare either for or against free silver."

The members of the Arkansas delegation are decorated with yellow badges bearing the inscription, "Sound Money."

Senators Carter of Montana, and Dubois of Idaho, arrived from Washington late in the afternoon. Their advent was hailed with delight by the free silver delegates from the West, as their recent utterances have marked them as leaders of the white metal forces. Senator Dubois said:

In my judgment is is not within the province of this league to make platforms for the Republican Party. I suppose, however, that the usual custom of adopting resolutions will prevail. Any declaration on the money question must be on a free-silver basis, or the Republican Party cannot hope to carry a Western State next year. If the issue is made I propose to sound the note of warning, and I have pledged myself to work unremittingly for a free silver declaration. The citizens of the West will not be satisfied with a declaration for bimetallism, which is another word for straddle. Practical bimetallism means a gold standard. The point has been reached in this great question where the Republican Party must choose between gold monometallism and the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

Senator Carter said:

I am not here as a United States Senator or as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, but as a delegate and a humble citizen of Montana. My views on the silver question are well known, and if there is a fight on the question of course, be with the other delegates from my State, for the white metal. It seems to me, however, that the objects of this league are to promote harmony in the party rather than to usurp the platform prerogatives of the National Republican Convention. I am not in favor of any declaration of principles by the league that will be binding upon next year's National Convention.

The feeling between the gold and silver men is very bitter, and there is much talk of preventing any discussion in convention.

Col. Isaac Trumbo of Salt Lake City said to-day: "We will present the silver subject

E. J. Miller of Columbus, Secretary Ohio Republican League.

Wednesday, and insist that some definite action be taken. A compromise resolution will not satisfy our people. If no other delegate introduces the silver question Wednesday, I will."

H. C. Plumbley, of Fargo, N. D., said:

The chief object of our trip is to insist that the league shall not take action on the money question.

From expressions heard on all sides it is pretty hard to figure out how the free-silver men will be able to muster enough votes to adopt a free-silver resolution. The opposition to such a declaration seems to be pretty well concentrated and aggressive.

Not an avowed candidate for the league Presidency has appeared in opposition to Gen. E. A. McAlpin of New-York, and his friends declare that he will be elected by acclamation. Secretary A. B. Humphrey also seems to be certain of re-election.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—The Philadelphia delegates to the convention of the Republican League of Clubs left for Cleveland at 12:25 o'clock this afternoon. Cleveland will be reached early to-morrow morning. Soon after arrival a caucus will be held by the entire Pennsylvania delegation in the Hollenden Hotel to discuss methods for defeating the propagation of unlimited coinage ideas or any movement having for its object the passage of resolutions committing the National League in favor of free silver.

The New-York delegates to the Republican National League Convention at Cleveland left on a special train from the Grand Central Station at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The party occupied five cars. With the New-York City men were the delegates from Brooklyn and Suffolk and Queens Counties.

John W. Vrooman and C. C. Shayne were among the guests of the delegates. State Treasurer A. B. Colvin, Secretary of State Palmer, President George E. Greene of Binghamton, Samuel Morris of Troy, and others were expected to join the party at Albany, and ex-Senator Warner Miller and Charles W. Hackett at Syracuse.

KANSAS NOT ENTHUSIASTIC.

Only a Small Attendance at the Bimetallic League's Convention.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 18.—There were not to exceed one hundred delegates in attendance at the convention of the Kansas Bimetallic League in this city to-day. The great majority of the delegates were Populists, but both the Republican and Democratic Parties were represented.

It was admitted by those who issued the call for the convention that the influence of politicians was responsible for the small attendance, they being opposed to it, because of the report that its object was the formation of an independent silver party.

At the evening session about 2,000 persons were in attendance to hear the address of Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania. A State Central Committee consisting of thirty-seven members, one from each judicial district in the State, and about equally divided between the three political parties, was appointed, with instructions to do all in its power to increase the organization in point of membership and to organize local leagues in every county in the State.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the stock resolutions of the Bimetallic League.

The State Central Committee will, if it can raise the necessary funds, maintain headquarters in this city, with a salaried Secretary to keep up the correspondence of the league and attend to the distribution of its literature. The silver men say that to-day's meeting was simply a conference, and that a popular convention will be held in the Fall.

KENTUCKY FOR SOUND MONEY.

The Silver Democrats Badly Beaten in the Primaries.

LOUISVILLE, June 18.—There is no doubt that the silver Democrats were beaten in the primaries held last Saturday. Sound-money men will control the State Convention, name the candidates, and write the platform.

In the fight for the Governorship, Hardin is the leading candidate, but it is not certain that he has as many votes pledged to him as his friends put into his column. There will be 872 votes in the convention, and the nominee must have at least 437. Some of Hardin's friends say he will have 400 votes on the first ballot. Many of the large counties in the State, however, are for Clay, and it is quite possible that his strength in the convention may surprise the Hardin men.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The news that comes from Kentucky concerning the primaries of Saturday indicates that the sound-money Democrats have won a decisive victory.

Mr. Van Senden, private secretary to Secretary Carlisle, said this evening that his information led him to believe that the sound-money men had carried all of the Congressional districts in the State.

WAGE EARNERS WOULD SUFFER.

What Louis Windmuller Says in Answer to the Views of Silverites.

Louis Windmüller, the well-known New-York merchant, has sent the following reasons to the Chamber of Commerce for opposing the views of the silverites:

"Men who clamor for free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1, advocate a reduction of the value of our dollars to 50 cents. Wage earners would suffer by this measure more than any other class, for their prospective earnings would depreciate faster in value than increase in amount, while all their accumulated earnings would shrink at once to one-half their present value.

"Those who want to bring about an agreement by which silver shall be interchangeable with gold at a given ratio forget that values of metals, as well as of all other commodities, are regulated by demand and supply. We can no more establish the prices for wheat and corn than the proportion between gold and silver. It has been tried for centuries in the old country without success, and we may as well turn our attention to more practical questions."

Recovering from the Craze.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—The News this evening publishes letters from editors of prominent newspapers in the South, giving their individual opinions on the silver question, and setting forth the drift of public opinion in their respective locations. Editorially, The News says:

The most important thing in the Southern situation is the steady subsidence of the silver craze. Whether because times are getting better or because the press is largely enlisted for sound money the mania is everywhere less pronounced than it was a few months ago.

The States represented in the letters are Virginia, Alabama, Texas, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, and Louisiana.

Patterson to Speak in Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 18.—Congressman Josiah Patterson, upon invitation of about 100 of Augusta's most prominent citizens, irrespective of their own financial views, has consented to deliver an address in Augusta on the financial question on or about June 24.

LOST BOY WHO SINGS "THE LOST CHILD"

That, However, Is Only One in a Wonderful Musical Repertoire.

The reserve platoon of police at the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station were entertained for several hours yesterday afternoon and evening by the musical performance of a ragged little waif who strayed away from his home and was found by a policeman sitting on the curbstone at First Avenue and Eightieth Street singing "Daisy Bell" at the top of his voice.

The little musician told the policeman that his name was Ferdinand Loughran, and that he lived in One Hundred and Sixth Street with his mamma and his little sister Gracie. He could not tell the number of his home, and a few moments later said he lived in Eighty-second Street, so the policeman took him in his arms and carried him to the station. When perched on top of the desk, little Ferdinand told Sergt. Shire that he was six years old.

During his recital he would stop to sing snatches of "I Don't Want to Play in Your Back Yard" and "The Lost Child," in a clear, sweet voice that could be heard throughout the station house. He was taken into the sitting-room, where the men were on reserve duty, and he sang for them.

Acting Captain Dean questioned the little waif further, but could elicit nothing from him except, "I live with my little sister Gracie," and "My papa told me he can sing." The child's store of songs was remarkable, for, one after another he sang all, or parts of, "The Girl I Love," "Katie Mahone," "The Sidewalks of New-York," and a dozen others. His favorite, however, was "The Lost Child," which he sang over and over again.

Acting Captain Dean thinks the boy was trained by some professional mendicant to sing in the streets.

State Club Strongly Anti-Platt.

The Trustees of the State Club will meet to-night to organize and elect officers. If the present slate of officials is carried through, the organization will be, so far as they are concerned, about as strongly anti-Platt as it could be. The best information to be had last night was that State Controller James A. Roberts would be chosen President and John E. Milholland Chairman of the Executive Committee, with Cornelius N. Bliss as Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

The Executive Committee is to be made up of one member from each Assembly district, or 150 in all. Sometimes this is spoken of as the "the anti-machine State Committee." There are to be eight Vice Presidents, one from each judicial district in the State.

For Reindexing Records in Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Board of Estimate yesterday appropriated $75,000 to County Register Harmon, and $24,000 to County Clerk Saffen, to pay for the work of reindexing the records of deeds and mort

CORNELL'S LIVELY CREW

Coach White Has to Check Them from Spurting.

COLUMBIA AND "PENNSY" RESTING OUT

The Crews All Practiced Starts and Stretches Yesterday—Great Interest Is Being Shown in the Race.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 18.—Only two days are left for practice to the college crews who will row in the triangular race on Friday. The oarsmen are putting in the remaining time coaching for form, except Cornell, who divided her work to-day into practicing starts and stretches this morning and a pull for speed this afternoon.

C. H. Smith is rowing at No. 4 in place of G. A. Crawford, who seems to be out of form. Capt. Troy will not say that the crew will row as made up now in the race of Friday, but it is doubtful if any more changes will be made, as the time is too short. The Cornell eight is in splendid shape. While out this morning they begged Coach White to let them make a spurt, and were so persistent that he finally let them take a short pull at a fast clip, but checked them before they had gone far. Taussig, one of the substitutes, pulled in Chriswell's place at No. 2 for a while.

The Cornell men have gone down in weight since they have been at Poughkeepsie about two pounds apiece, and now do not average over 154. This is nearly twenty pounds below the average of the Columbia crew, and fourteen pounds below the Pennsylvania crew. The Ithacans are very open in their practice. Hundreds of people see them start out every day, and last night they passed both the Pennsylvania and Columbia eights.

The Pennsylvania and Columbia 'Varsity eights were both practicing starts and stretches this morning. This afternoon Coach Teet was out drilling the freshman eight, but the 'Varsity eight was not seen. The Pennsylvania eight was down by the bridge about 7 o'clock. They rowed two half miles, and did starts and stretches for a couple of miles more.

Both Columbia and Pennsylvania show an inclination to rest out before the race. The Quakers in particular have been working hard—too hard, many think. Pennsylvania's new shell settles considerably, but rides on an even keel, and the eight is doing better work in her every day.

In speaking of the fast time made by the Cornell and Quaker eights within a day or so, it is as well to state that the time cannot be accurately reported, as the course has not been marked yet. The figures given were based on the observations of expert oarsmen, who saw the crews at work. As the record for four miles is 20:10, it sounds strange to say that the Cornell crew made it in less than twenty minutes last night, but, nevertheless, this is believed by many to be just what they did do.

Much interest is being taken here in the triangular race. Everybody wears the colors of one crew or another. The town is fairly blooming with rosettes, hat bands, and streamers of red and white for Cornell, blue and white for Columbia, and red and blue for old Pennsylvania. Applications are pouring in for anchorage sections. Among the vessels given places are the steamer Island Belle, two of S. D. Coykendall's steamers, Fra Diavolo, Petrel, Saxton's yacht Tranquilla, steamer Isabel, T. S. Marvel & Co.'s St. Remy, steamers City of Lawrence, W. M. Whitney, J. G. Sanders, and Emeline; David Hunt's yacht Fearless, the steamer Hudson Taylor, chartered by Guy Richards, Mr. Kent's yacht Nomad, steamer Manhattan, L. F. Mabie's Edith, Sachem, Louise, and the steamer Lewis D. Black.

The course will be marked to-morrow and buoyed on Thursday.

MUST DO BETTER WORK TO WIN.

Harvard's Crew Rowed in Rather Bad Form in Yesterday's Practice.

NEW-LONDON, June 18.—If Harvard's 'Varsity eight has been waiting for good conditions to row over the full four-mile course on the Thames, she had those conditions this evening and took advantage of them by coming down to the big bridge that spans the river at the lower end of the course and pulling back to quarters. The water was as smooth as a big pond, and there was very little wind to stir up any sea. The condition of the tide was not so good, but it was fair. About 5 o'clock the Harvard crew came down the river in the launch towing the shell to the Thames River bridge, where they boarded it, and at the word were off up the river to determine what speed they could get out of the shell.

They had timed Yale over shorter distances, and could estimate the speed of the boat of their bigger opponents.

Harvard started off at a thirty-two-stroke, but they did not row it well, nor did their boat travel smoothly or steadily. They were coached closely, but this did not serve to bring the crew into better form, or to keep them from splashing badly. They kept the stroke at thirty-two to thirty-three for two miles or more of the course, and then quickened it a little. Their rowing, as contrasted with that of the bigger and heavier crew of Yale this evening was not to the advantage of Harvard. Their boat does not travel as smoothly, and between the finish and beginning of the stroke there is an apparent halt, while Yale's boat moves very steadily.

The time made by Harvard this evening has not learned, but it was undoubtedly slow. The Yale 'Varsity crew rowed down the course two miles this evening, and they had opportunity to see the latter part of the work of their rivals. It is pretty certain that Yale expects to defeat Harvard on the 28th, and the rowing of the latter crew this evening will strengthen Yale in her belief that success a week from next Friday is pretty certain. A large party from New-London saw the practice this evening from steamers that were on the river. It would require a great deal better work than Harvard did to convince them that the crimson will be alongside the blue when the four-mile contest is finished. The freshmen did their practice this evening far up the course. This morning the Harvard freshmen did hard work, pulling down the course to the bridge.

The steamboat Ella, on her way up the river this evening, met with a mishap to her machinery, and tied up at the navy yard wharf for a half hour, so that her passengers, bound to Norwich, had a good view of the crew at practice.

WORKED WELL TOGETHER.

Cornell's Crew at Henley Doing Excellent Practice Work.

LONDON, June 18.—The Cornell crew rowed over the full Henley course for the first time last evening. The regular racing crew was in the boat and pulled at the rate of forty-five strokes to the minute most of the way, finishing with a spurt of forty-eight. Capt. Bradshaw and Mr. Stillwell of the London Rowing Club witnessed the trial, and agreed that the pace maintained was excellent, though they thought the conditions highly favorable. The course was covered in 7 minutes and 15 seconds.

To-day the crew, comprising Roe, Hamilton, Hager, Freeborn, Shape, Bentley, Louis, and Hall (stroke) was out, but did not do much work, going only a short distance below Fawley Court and back, and then turning down stream a little way. Manager Francis observed that Freeborn was clipping his stroke somewhat at the finish.

The weather was perfect this afternoon when the Cornell crew came out for their second practice spin. They did excellent work, and greatly impressed the large gathering of spectators with their style and speed. The crew rowed to a point some distance below Fawley Court three times, and came up each time with sharp spurts of about 2 minutes each at a clip of from forty to forty-two strokes per minute. The men worked together in fine style, getting their hands well away from their chests. In their peculiar style they were almost perfect. The shortness of their stroke, however, does not find favor in the eyes of the critics.

The crew were out unattended, Manager Francis having gone to the Ascot races. The crew consisted of Matthews, Spillman, Hogan, Freeborn, Fennell, Dyer, Louis, and Hall, (stroke.) Commodore Hastings of the Yale Navy says that the selection of the regular crew has not yet been definitely made.

PEQUOT ASSOCIATION'S REGATTA.

A Good Day's Sport Promised Next Week Off New-London.

Next week will be a busy one for yachtsmen. Monday the annual regatta of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will be sailed, and there is every prospect of the regatta being very successful. After the regatta the squadron of the club will rendezvous in Oyster Bay, and there will be a meeting of the fleet's Captains on board the flagship Oneida. On Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock the fleet will start on its two days' race to New-London. The first day the yachts will race to New-Haven, and on Wednesday to New-London. Last year this race was a very successful one, and quite a large fleet of yachts are expected to take part this year.

On Thursday, June 19, the regatta of the Pequot Association will be sailed off New-London. Mr. L. Vaughan Clark has been working hard to make this a success, and he has had promises from owners of nearly all the fast racing yachts that they will be on hand. The classes and the prizes offered are as follows:

Class 1.—$200, cup or money, for schooners, all sailing as of one class; $150, cup or money, for sloops (over 50 feet racing length) sailing as of one class. Class 2.—$50, cup or money, with $25 entrance fee, for a sweepstakes, open to 40-foot class of sloops not over 50 feet racing length, if at least three enter. Class 3.—$50, cup or money, for sloops not over 35 nor under 30 feet racing length, if at least three enter. Class 4.—$100, cup or money, for 34-raters. In each class in which at least four start, a second prize will be provided. Yachts must be in cruising trim.

The courses will be for Class 1 from New-London Light to Plum Island, to Hatchett's Reef and return; 20 miles.

For Classes 2, 3, and 4, twice around a ten-mile triangle, between New-London Light, Bartlett's Reef, and Fisher's Island. (The committee may declare the race finished in the first round.)

The New-York Yacht Club Rules will govern except in Class 4, in which the Larchmont Yacht Club Rules, provided for this special class, will govern. Yacht owners will furnish a certificate of measurement from the measurer of their respective clubs. Entries, in writing, will be received until 9 P. M., June 26. Sailing instructions, &c., will be furnished up to 9 A. M., June 27.

Yachts of the following clubs are invited to enter: American, Atlantic, Boston, Brooklyn, Corinthian of New-York, Corinthian of Philadelphia, Dorchester, Eastern, Harvard, Hull Corinthian, Larchmont, Massachusetts, Massachusetts Corinthian, New-Bedford, New-Haven, New-Rochelle, New-York, Providence Corinthian, Rhode Island, Seawanhaka Corinthian, Shelter Island, South Boston, Stamford, and Yale Corinthian.

On Friday the yachts will go up the Thames and anchor in position so that those on board can witness the boat race, between the crews of Yale and Harvard. On Saturday the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yachts will race back to Oyster Bay. Another interesting race scheduled for Saturday is between the steam yachts Judge and Vamoose. The start is to be made from Race Rock, and the finish will be off Milton Point.

TALK ABOUT THE DEFENDER

One of the Herreshoffs Compares Her with the Valkyrie.

J. B. F. Herreshoff, a brother of the famous builders at Bristol, spoke at a meeting of the members of the Manufacturers' Association in Brooklyn on Monday evening, and told something about the cup defender now being built. He said:

"We may look forward to the Defender with confidence, and be sure the America's Cup will remain here. She will speak for herself. I cannot go into particulars of the Defender. While the large yachts are racing machines, it has been clearly demonstrated that they can cross the Atlantic with safety to themselves and crew, yet they are not a type of boat that would be selected for carrying purposes. The tendency has been in building to get the least resistance and give the greatest power. This is largely done in the construction of the yachts, and in replacing the inside iron ballast with heavier metal lower down. During the last fifteen years this has been done both here and in England, as it lowers the centre of weight, and gives greater sail-carrying power to the displacement.

"The hull is made lighter by using aluminium for side plating and deck beams, which, if of the same weight, would be only one and one-eighth inch thick, and to have the same strength they would have to be over two inches thick. So, by using aluminium we save that weight. The centreboard that we have been accused of using in all our yachts was first brought out in England. It has been used here more on account of the shallow waters surrounding us, where the keel could be used. The real reason of the departure from the centreboard is that the weight of the ballast cannot be placed low enough down when the centreboard is used. Of late years the weight of ballast has been put as low down as possible, as in the Defender, where it is nineteen feet below the water line, and the buoyancy as high up fore and aft as possible, which gives the lines of the hull in true curves.

"In our last international race the Vigilant had 26 feet beam, and the Valkyrie 22 feet 6 inches. The two designs turned out in England have the beam equal to that of the Vigilant, while we find we have gone back to that of the Valkyrie or Britannia, and they say over there that they will carry back our cup as we have an English craft, and that their yacht was an American model. Weight in hull, buoyancy, and sail-carrying power of the Defender they will find a hard thing to overcome before they can have the cup."

Douglaston's Annual Regatta.

FLUSHING, L. I., June 18.—The fifth annual regatta of the Douglaston Yacht Club of Douglaston, L. I., will take place next Saturday on Little Neck Bay. Prizes will be given for the following classes: Schooners, above 36 and not over 45 feet; sloops, cutters, and yawls, over 36 and not over 43 feet; over 20 and not over 36 feet; over 25 and not over 30 feet; cabin cats, over 25 feet and not over 30 feet; open cats, over 22 feet and not over 25 feet. Special Classes—John H. Taylor Prize for cabin cats, 22 feet water line and under, to be won twice in succession; Commodore Charles A. Gould's two prizes for 21-footers; Frederick E. Barnes Prize for 34-raters, C. B. Webster Prize for open cats, 22 feet and under, to be won twice in succession; Vice Commodore E. N. Doll Prize for 12-foot sailing dinglies. Yachts must be steered by amateurs.

A New Yacht Racing Association.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 18.—At a meeting held here to-day a new yacht racing association was formed, of which Lord Dunraven was elected President. The races of the association will take place in the Solent. Lord Dunraven accepted the Presidency on the condition that the new organization shall in no way interfere with the arrangements of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

Allan's Sailors Desert.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 18.—Thirteen of the crew of the Allan left that boat this morning in resentment of the refusal of her master to remove part of the lead from her keel. Their places were filled at once and the Allan was taken in tow for Liverpool by the steam yacht White Ladye. She will take part in Thursday's regatta of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 18.—Passed East—Steam yachts Vision, Frederick H. Benedict; Lorna, W. L. Stow; Veto, George Law, and Alicia, H. M. Flagler.

Passed West—Steam yachts Helvetia, Columbus O'D. Iselin, and Orienta, E. R. Ladew.

Schooner yacht Iroquois, Henry C. Rouse, was hauled out at Piepgras's yard to clean and paint. Yawl Pilgrim, Charles Crawford, was launched from Bayles's yard and is ready to go into commission.

Came to Anchor Here from New-York—Sloop yacht Olga, R. B. Roosevelt, Jr. Schooner yacht Mohegan, Charles A. Miller, and sloop Norota, F. M. Hoyt, left for the eastward.

At Anchor in This Harbor—Schooner yachts Meteor, Alfred Peats; Priscilla, Fred E. Camp, and Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr.

GREENPORT, L. I., June 18.—At Anchor, Deering's Harbor—Sloop yacht Eldolon, New-York Yacht Club, H. F. Crosby; sloop yacht Truant, Shelter Island Yacht Club, H. N. Kelly.

At Anchor, Greenport Harbor—Sloop yacht Vigor, Charles S. Webb.

Sailed from Deering's Harbor This Morning—Steam yacht Kanapaha, New-York Yacht Club, the Rev. W. L. Moore.

Sailed from Greenport Harbor—Steam yacht Almy, Frederic Gallatin.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 18.—Yachts arriving to-day are: Steamer Vidette, J. R. Borden; Schooner Constellation, Bayard Thayer, and Sloop Vixen, George Richardson.

Other yachts at anchor to-night are: Steamers Gladys, Mr. Preble of the Eastern Yacht Club; Sakonnet, Frederick Sheldon; Ballymena, John Nicholson; Nourse, Sultana, John R. Drexel; Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and Sloop Ziguena, Max Agassiz.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., June 18.—Sailed east: Schooner Yacht Atlantic, Bar Harbor; Romance, Boston; Schooner Gitana which went ashore at Wood's Holl, proceeded this morning in tow to New Bedford, where repairs will be made. Steam Yacht Wild Duck sailed for Boston.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 18.—Arrived: Steamer Hustle, Larchmont Yacht Club, Richmond Pease; sloops Feri, Larchmont Yacht Club, Col. C. Mck. Loeser; Tomboy, Harvard Yacht Club, T. K. Lothrop.

Sailed—Schooners Constellation, Eastern Yacht Club, Bayard Thayer; Phantom, New-York Yacht Club; sloop Ildering, New-York Yacht Club, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.; Huron, Larchmont Yacht Club, C. S. Hatch; Swirl of New-York.

In port—Steamers Narwhal, Blitz, Thyra, Fedalma, Unquwa; schooners Her Royal Highness, Water Witch; sloops Ventura and Margueríta.

Crescent Athletic Club Teams.

The long-expected invitation tennis tournament of the Crescent Athletic Club will begin this afternoon on the club's courts at Bay Ridge. Five of the crack players of the country have accepted the club's invitation to play, and large crowds of visitors are expected each afternoon to see the games. John Howland, who won the New-England and Middle States championship tournaments this Spring; Richard Stevens, the Hoboken expert and ex-champion of the Middle States; Valentine G. Hall, one of the veterans at the game, and Stephen C. Millett and Edwin P. Fischer, two rising young stars of New-York, comprise the list of contestants, and some exciting play is looked for before the week is over.

The drawings were made yesterday by the Tennis Committee of the club, which is composed of C. J. Post, Jr., F. J. Phillips, and J. C. Powers, and the matches for this afternoon will be as follows: Fischer vs. Howland, Hall vs. Millett, Howland vs. Hall, Stevens, a bye. Each will be best three in five sets.

RELAY MEN TO GET MEDALS

The New-York Times Tri-State Prizes to be Presented To-morrow Evening

AT THE HUDSON COUNTYS' CLUBHOUSE

Crack Racing Men Who Will Receive Trophies of Their Success in the Annual 150-Mile Team Contest.

At the clubhouse of the Hudson County Wheelmen, in Jersey City, to-morrow evening there will be a large gathering of cyclists from different sections of the State to witness the formal presentation of the medals won in the tri-State relay race promoted by The New-York Times. Invitations have been extended to all the prominent wheelmen in this vicinity, and it is expected that the capacity of the clubhouse will be taxed to the limit.

The Hudson Countys' home is situated at 111 Belmont Avenue. It has been specially decorated for the occasion, and now presents an unusually attractive appearance. A special programme has been arranger, and an enjoyable time is assured to all.

Jersey riders will receive the bulk of The Times medals at the presentation. It was the Jersey team that won the race, and every member will receive a trophy. The other contestants will get trophies, too, but these will not be so attractive as those that reward the winning team. The individual winners of relays are entitled to prizes, irrespective of the team they represent.

The victorious Jersey team comprised the following crack riders:

Thomas Hughes, East Side Wheelmen of Paterson.

William Slain, Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson.

A. J. Hargan, Century Cycle Club of Newark.

William Welles, Century Cycle Club of Newark.

F. G. Smith, Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Association.

Simpson Standeven, Active Athletic Club of Paterson.

These riders showed decided superiority over their rivals, and won by a comfortable margin. They made a special effort for victory, having trained faithfully, and in every case the riders made a preliminary trip over the relays assigned to them. This made them familiar with the course and helped them greatly.

H. S. Henshaw, of the Greenwich Wheelmen of this city, is one of the relay men who gets a medal for winning a relay. His was one of the remarkable rides of the race. He had two breakdowns, and as many bad falls, and finished his run on a boy's wheel, which was far too small for him.

Two Pennsylvania riders will also come in for relay honors, having won in their respective divisions. Robert Landis of the Pennsylvania Wheelmen of Philadelphia, is one of them, and C. W. Krick of Reading the other.

ROUTE FOR THE DOUBSE CENTURY

Arrangements Now Complete for the Big Run to the Quaker City.

The course selected for the Manhattan Bicycle Club's blue ribbon century runs, which are fixtures for next Saturday and Sunday, is one which in part is new to century riders, and, therefore, of additional interest. Many entries have been received from representative cyclists, and the prospects are bright for the event proving the most gilt-edged affair of its kind ever promoted.

The arrangements for the runs have been in the hands of a committee, including such prominent wheelmen as Capt. Charles P. Staubach and Lieuts. R. G. Betts and Charles J. Dimmick. The itinerary, which has not previously been announced in detail, is as follows:

NEW-YORK TO PHILADELPHIA.
(Saturday, June 22.)

Check No.	Miles.	Stop.	Arrive.	Leave.
1	0	New-York.	..	5:45 A. M.
2	14	Belleville.	7:30 A. M.	7:40 A. M.
3	27	Springfield.	8:45 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
4	38	Plainfield.	10:00 A. M.	10:10 A. M.
5	48	N. Br'ns'ick.	11:05 A. M.	11:10 A. M.
6	66	Princeton.	12:35 P. M.	2:05 P. M.
7	77	Trenton.	3:05 P. M.	3:15 P. M.
8	88	Bristol.	4:05 P. M.	4:15 P. M.
9	95	Torresdale.	4:45 P. M.	4:55 P. M.
10	107	Philadelphia.	6:00 P. M.	..

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW-YORK.
(Sunday, June 23.)

Check No.	Miles.	Stop.	Arrive.	Leave.
11	0	Philadelphia.	..	5:45 A. M.
12	12	Torresdale.	7:00 A. M.	7:10 A. M.
13	19	Bristol.	7:40 A. M.	7:50 A. M.
14	30	Trenton.	8:45 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
15	41	Princeton.	10:00 A. M.	10:10 A. M.
16	59	N. Br'ns'ick.	11:40 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
17	69	Plainfield.	2:00 P. M.	2:10 P. M.
18	80	Springfield.	3:10 P. M.	3:20 P. M.
19	93	Belleville.	4:20 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
20	107	New-York.	6:00 P. M.	..

Boxes in which to place checks are to be found as follows: New-York—With committee at ferry; Belleville—Second River House Hotel; Springfield—Springfield Hotel; Plainfield—Clubhouse Hotel; New-Brunswick—Mansion House; Princeton—Nassau Hotel; Trenton—United States Hotel; Bristol—Hotel Cossum; Torresdale—Red Lion Inn; Philadelphia—Haymarket Hotel, Twelfth and Cambria Streets.

The badges for the participants in the runs will be mailed in a day or two. They are to be of blue, as the run has become known as the "Blue Ribbon," rather than the "Double Century," which was its original title. The pace throughout will be one which will be neither a "scorch" nor a "funeral." The pacemakers are to be C. P. Staubach, Captain of the Manhattan Bicycle Club; R. G. Betts, Lieutenant of the Manhattan Bicycle Club; George C. Wheeler of the Westchester Cycling League, Carl Van Lengerke, Captain of the South Orange Field Club of New-Jersey, and Clemens Weiss, Captain of the Liberty Wheelmen of Long Island. A stronger or more experienced lot of pacemakers could hardly be gotten together. The pacemakers will be assisted in their work by C. J. Dimmick, H. S. Lathrop, J. W. Forker, Jr., R. H. Barteck, J. Monnenbacher, and Roman Debes, six of the best road riders of the Manhattan Club.

On Saturday dinner will be taken at Princeton, and on Sunday at New-Brunswick. At Philadelphia arrangements are complete for providing the riders with supper, lodging, and breakfast. The schedule will be adhered to very strictly, and as many survivors brought through as possible. The total expense is estimated as follows: Entrance fee, including entrance, badge, ferry at New-York, and gold or silver medal, according to finish, $2.50; two dinners, 75 cents each; supper, lodging, and breakfast in Philadelphia, $1; total, $5.

The entry list is still open, and those who have delayed registration can enter by notifying C. P. Staubach, 575 Madison Avenue, at once. If it should rain the day or night before the run it will not necessarily be postponed, as roads are often at their best just after a storm, provided it is not too heavy. If it rains heavily on the morning of the start the run will take place on June 29 and 30 instead. The headquarters of the committee, at 1,556 Broadway, near Forty-sixth Street, will be open all day and evening on Friday, and out-of-town as well as city riders are invited to call there for late news or information.

ZIMMERMAN-JOHNSON MATCH OFF

Manager Eck Refuses to Allow the Western Flier to Race at Asbury.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 18.—The match race for $15,000 between Champion Arthur A. Zimmerman and John S. Johnson is off. "Tom" Eck, Johnson's manager, in an interview with representatives of the Asbury Park Wheelmen at the Manhattan Beach track last Saturday, agreed to a match between Johnson and Zimmerman, to be run here, and promised to meet the Asbury Parkers to-day and arrange the details. Zimmerman's $5,000 has been on deposit in a local bank for the past ten days, and the $5,000 additional offered by the Asbury Park Athletic Association was banked this morning.

"Joe" McDermott, Zimmerman's brother-in-law and manager, and William S. Burtis, "Zimmy's" partner, came here early to-day loaded down with bank notes, to be used in case Johnson's friends were anxious to raise the stakes. Eck was expected to arrive at noon, but instead of showing up sent Chairman William S. Beegle the following telegram:

"I had decided to inspect your track to-day, but my wish to have the race on neutral grounds has decided me not to allow Johnson to race with Zimmerman at Asbury Park. Johnson will meet Zimmerman on any track mutually agreed upon. My original deposit is still up. This is final."

Zimmerman's friends were dumfounded when they read the message. Eck, on Saturday, assured them the match would be made and run here, providing it took place previous to the national meet next month. It had been decided to announce the great race for Wednesday, July 10, a day previous to the national meet. This was done to appease Johnson, who was averse to doing anything to boom the national meet, he claiming that his expulsion was unfair and irregular.

McDermott was not surprised at Eck's flunk. He says Johnson is afraid to meet Zimmerman in a match race, and his objection to the Asbury Park track is a bluff to prevent the match from being made.

"Zimmy," McDermott says, will pay no attention to Johnson's future challenges unless he agrees to have the race take place on the Asbury Park track.

The State Meet Trouble.

The differences between the State Division race meet managers and the Manhattan Beach track people were not adjusted yesterday, and the former are not yet clear as to the financial success of the annual meet. It was intimated, however, by a person in a position to know, that the division's share of the receipts would be in the neighborhood of $2,000. When the expenses are deducted from this amount it is easy to guess how much will be left for signboards or cycle paths. Chief Consul Potter has decided to publicly request all spectators who had unpleasant and unsatisfactory experiences at the track to send their statements to him. It has come to his knowledge that speculators' prices were charged for tickets, though by whom is not stated, and that the management of the storage department was decidedly contrary to the expressed conditions laid down by the cyclists. There have been rumors of a suit against the owner of the track for violation of contract, but none has yet been instituted, and in all probability none will be brought. The Chief Consul and his brother officials believe that the track owner, when he fully understands the matter, will be perfectly willing to make a satisfactory adjustment.

The Tamaqua's First Long Run.

The first annual century run of the Tamaqua Wheelmen will be held on Sunday, June 30, from Tatum's Hotel, at Jamaica, over the famous Merrick Turnpike, to Roe's Hotel, Patchogue, and return. The start will be made at 6:30 A. M., and an average pace of ten miles an hour will be followed, ample time being allowed for rests, including stop for dinner. The pacemakers on this run will be experienced century riders, captained by Clemens Weiss of the Liberty Wheelmen. A cordial invitation is extended to all lady cyclers on this occasion, who will find the pace suited to their riding. Every rider will be furnished with a handsome numbered silk badge, with checking coupons which will be taken up at the start, all checking stations, and the finish. A souvenir medal will be presented to all survivors, on completion of the run, on payment of $1. Entrance blanks can be obtained from, and all communications should be addressed to, William P. Thompson, 41 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

Entries will not be accepted unless accompanied by fee.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The committee of the Good Roads Association elected to award the silver tea service to the club submitting the largest number of applications for membership before June 15, met on Monday night at the clubhouse of the Long Island Wheelmen. The contest is between the Liberty Wheelmen and the Long Island Wheelmen, it being so close that it will require a day or two to determine the winner.

—Sanger, Titus, and Cabanne will get into condition for the races to be held in Philadelphia on June 22, at the Coney Island, at the Waltham track. The team's first appearance in this vicinity will be at the races of the Kings County Wheelmen, to be held at the Manhattan Beach track on June 29.

—G. Reith, the winner of the mile race for novices and The New-York Times medal at Manhattan Beach last Saturday, rode a Spalding bicycle. He won without training of any kind. He will make his next appearance at the New-Jersey Athletic Club games on July 4.

—The wheelmen interested in the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs held a meeting at 80 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, last evening, and ratified a constitution and by-laws. The election of officers will take place at a meeting to be held on July 1.

—The regular weekly club run of the Liberty Wheelmen for next Sunday is to South Beach. The start will be made from the clubhouse, 309 Gates Avenue, at 9 A. M. sharp.

—Many of the prize winners in the Irvington-Millburn handicap selected their trophies at the Astor House last evening. There were fifty-eight prizes in the original list.

—The annual five-mile handicap road race of the Kings County Wheelmen will be held on the 22d inst. on the Merrick Road. "Charlie" Earl will be the scratch man.

—Oscar Hedstrom, the South Brooklyn's crack, has been out of condition for the past few days, but is now training for the Kings County Wheelmen races.

—The Liberty Wheelmen have withdrawn from the Manhattan Association of Cycling Clubs and joined the Long Island Associated Cycling Clubs.

—The Quill Club Wheelmen will have an important meeting at their rooms, in the Pulitzer Building, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

—Work was commenced yesterday on the cycle path in Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, extending from Bedford Avenue to Prospect Park.

—The business of the cycling academies continues brisk, both the instruction and renting departments having all they can attend to.

—Carl Berger and his brother Louis of the Bushwick Wheelmen will ride tandem during the coming season.

—Fred Hawley of the Kings Countys is working hard for the five-mile club handicap on Saturday.

—Engelhoff of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen is training for the Kings County Wheelmen races.

—George Kuhlke is coming around in good form for road racing.

STRAIGHT HEATS AT PARKWAY

Favorites Dispose of Big Fields at the Circuit Meeting.

More favorable conditions for sport with the harness racers could not be desired than those which attended the first of the circuit meetings at the Parkway track in Brooklyn yesterday. The perfect weather enabled the management to overtake a programme of three events in good season, and the fact that the favorites had a clear road in each caused the card to be cleared up early.

It was not a very profitable crowd that patronized the sulkies, the attendance being in the neighborhood of 1,000. They saw a formidable field of sixteen trotters compete in the first race, without anything like a serious accident. The only mishap happened in scoring for the second heat of this contest. One of Senator Albert's reins broke, and his driver, L. H. Broome of Jersey City, was thrown out. He got off without injury, and the trotter stopped of his own accord on the backstretch. Before the first heat of this race for 2:50 trotters, the bookmakers, among whom was A. J. Welch, offered 2 to 1 and take your choice. Major Corwin showed so much better form from the outset that after he had led the party home in 2:29¾ it was long odds that he would win. Danmount, Aleppo, and Carrie L. chased the Major out in turn, but he had speed to spare in every mile. Harris Bogert's fast mare, Sibyl, was the tip for the 2:24 pace, and, while her speed was unquestioned, there was a doubt as to whether she was in shape to go three heats. She captured the first two without any trouble, though Vidalia, Fred Gerkin's converted trotter, made the Brooklyn pacer step the second one in 2:22½, reducing the record of 2:23¾, which she made at Elmira last September.

In the third heat Sibyl had a good lead to the last quarter, when she lost her stride, and Waverly King passed her. When she settled down the nimble little mare overhauled the New-Jersey flier in gallant style, and had an open length to the good in 2:23.

Two good things having come off, the knowing ones stood ready to back Bayreuth at any odds for the 2:35 trot. The form this promising young horse showed at Fleetwood last week in his maiden race entitled him to carry off his second engagement if he could negotiate the terms of the half-mile course. "Andy" Welch laid 1 to 3 against him on the off chance of his coming to grief. The first heat settled all doubt as to Bayreuth's ability, a mile in 2:28¾, landing him far ahead and going well within his clip. The Orange County trotter, Victor E., owned by C. H. C. Beakes, forced the pace in the next two heats, but the race was only good exercise for the speedy son of Stranger. He is entered in the 2:40 class for to-morrow, and if Major Corwin also starts in this, the two stallions will have a battle royal.

The special features furnished by the high-school saddlers, jumpers, and the running dash of a half mile between the riderless horse and the youthful Miss Edna, caught the crowd. Later On beat the galloper without a jockey in 53 seconds. Filemaker, the leviathan fencer and his diminuitive companion, Jupiter, delighted the spectators by their clever work over the rails.

The judges were Arthur Benson and Senator John McCarty of Brooklyn, and Henry Hughes, a well-known member of the Driving Club of New-York. James Gormley and C. H. Mercer of the Parkway Driving Club acted as timers. The starting was done by James Culbertson, a professional from Chicago. His work was generally satisfactory.

The summaries:

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

Major Corwin, br. s., by Alcyone-Kate, by Stocking Chief, (Hendrickson).....	1	1	1
Carrie L., b. m., (H. H. Dunlay).....	8	3	2
Aleppo, b. m., (Martens).....	6	2	4
Danmount, b. s., (Driscoll).....	2	5	5
Wood Chief, b. g., (Haight).....	3	4	3
Cordella, b. m., (Halstead).....	4	8	6
Welcome, gr. g., (McGlynn).....	5	7	12
Kensington, br. g., (Rogers).....	7	6	11
Chieftain, gr. g., (W. S. Dunlay).....	11	10	7
Nictheroy, b. g., (Yereance).....	13	11	8
Allie Tarr, b. g., (Phillips).....	10	13	9
Lady Harrison, blk. m., (Stevens).....	14	9	10
Montesmos, gr. s., (Wynne).....	9	12	12
Nelly Bell, blk. m., (Abrams).....	12	dis.	
Senator Albert, b. g., (Broome).....	15	dis.	
Arthur K., ch. g., (Hayden).....	..	dis.	

Time—2:29¾; 2:29½; 2:31½.

2:24 Class—Pacing; purse $500.

Sibyl, b. m., by Handsome Harry, dam by General Custer, (Nichols).....	1	1	1
Dutchess County Belle, r. m., (Lockwood)	2	3	3
Waverly King, blk. s., (G. O. Smith).....	4	4	2
Vidalia, br. m., (Fowler).....	5	2	4
Doubtful, blk. g., (Staton).....	3	7	7
Palmetto Prince, b. s., (Haight).....	7	6	6
Eagle Lake, br. m., (Swan).....	6	5	8
Julelka, b. m., (Sutton).....	8	8	6

Time—2:24½; 2:22¾; 2:23.

2:35 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.

Bayreuth, b. s., by Stranger-May Bugby, by Aberdeen, (Gibbs).....	1	1	1
Victor E., br. g., (C. D. Smith).....	8	2	2
Rose, br. m., (Hayden).....	2	8	3
Euretta, br. m., (Stevens).....	5	3	5
Postmaster, b. g., (Haight).....	8	4	4
Mountain A., ch. g., (Duryea).....	4	7	7
De Grote, b. g., (Davis).....	6	6	6
Blue Jacket, blk. g., (Stout).....	7	8	8
Flash, gr. g., (Maloney).....	dis		
Maud C., b. m., (Little).....	dis		

Time—2:28½, 2:29¼, 2:27.

The card for this afternoon consists of two regular contests and a special for the trotters Bert Sheldon, 2:09¼, and David Jones, 2:17¼. Entries are as follows:

2:25 CLASS—TROTTING.

Encore, blk. m., by Kentucky Prince; E. Martens, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Fast Asleep, blk. g., C. G. Martens, White Plains, N. Y. Tom Scott, gr. g., by Nutwood-Lightning, and Gleason, b. g., by Robert Bonner, both of Sheepshead Bay. Eden Stock Farm, New-York. McKean, b. s., by Volunteer; J. S. Murray, Chester, N. Y. Lillie D., dun m., by Gilt Edge; Samuel B. Nelson, Richmond, Va. Arapeze, br. m., by Rumor; Cornwall Stock Farm, Cornwall, N. Y. Snip Nose, b. m., by Cyclone; Isaac B. Flemming, New-York City. Prince Purdy, b. g., by Havelock; Academy Hotel Stable, Baltimore, Md. Billy Jackerson, b. g., by Squire Talmage; Oakland Prince, b. g., by Pontini; G. W. Haight Savannah, Ga. Wanda, b. m., by Piedmont; E. T. Bedford, Brooklyn, N. Y. Lucky Baldwin, ch. g., by Seneca Patchen, and Harry H., b. g., by Sweepstakes; D. H. Nichols, Parkville, L. I. Green B., b. g., F. D. Creamer, Parkway Driving Club. Sidney Smith, b. s., by Sidney; J. F. Cornell, Brooklyn, N. Y. Quarter March, br. s., by Quartermaster; Academy Hotel Stables, Baltimore, Md. Enola, ch. m., by R. F. Galloway; Crestland Stock Farm, Great Neck, L. I. Witch Hazel, blk. m., by Brown Wilkes; C. G. Moser, Parkville, L. I. Allentown, b. g.; Academy Hotel Stables, Baltimore, Md.

HIT THE BALL FOR KEEPS.

New-Yorks Give Cincinnati Fielders Plenty of Exercise and Win.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 10; Cincinnati, 3.
Brooklyn, 6; Louisville, 5.
Boston, 7; Cleveland

FLORETTA MADE A RECORD

She Defeated Applegate on the Turf in the Daisy Stakes.

DOMINO WON THE SPRINTERS' RACE

A Pretty Race for the Swift Stakes, Which Was Won by Liza—Cash Betting Stopped by Pinkerton's Men.

Lander's musicians were in their old places at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday afternoon, from which they were so greatly missed on Suburban Day. This was extremely gratifying to the thousands who were at the track. It made the Coney Island Club grounds seem natural once more, for there are more people who go there for a day's outing than to any other track in America, and they want other music than that of the betting ring, and other pleasure than the mere winning of money.

Robert A. Pinkerton, who has charge of policing the track, had a number of men about the grounds looking for people charged by some Brooklyn organization, working at the dictation of Peter De Lacy, the New-York City gambler, with violating the Percy-Gray racing law. The Pinkerton men found ten men who were laying odds and accepting money from bettors. Mr. Pinkerton stopped all this business at once, and the men detected will be deprived of the privilege of the betting ring, and probably refused entrance to the track hereafter. The Coney Island Club people will permit of no violation of the law within their inclosure, if possible, and yesterday's steps were taken as the most effective method of putting a stop to the operations of a few professional gamblers who have infested the tracks and taken any possible opportunity to evade the law.

Domino showed in the opening race that, although Suburbans and American Derbys may be beyond his reach, he is thoroughly at home and very largely in it when it comes to sprinting. As Domino was in the dash, four of the nine horses entered for the run, which was at five and a half furlongs—The Butterflies, Wernberg, Jack of Spades, and Iola—all declined to start. It was feared The Butterflies' legs were not quite strong enough to stand the hard run that it was certain Domino and Rey del Carreres would give her. Domino was a hot favorite for the dash, with the California colt well played, on the strength of his good showing against The Butterflies on Saturday.

The race was a contest between the two favorites after Taral once got Domino to going. But the handsome son of Himyar had to be punished with the whip and clubbed with Taral's heels for about an eighth of a mile before he could be induced to show the wonderful speed of which he is possessed. Once well under way, however, Taral had an easy ride the rest of the way home, winning as he pleased by three lengths. He run so fast that Rey del Carreres tired very perceptibly in the last eighth, and Doggett mercifully eased up on him. It was a fatal rest he gave him, however, for those who had backed the Californian for the place, as it gave the very nearly as tired Pactotum a chance to swerve clear across the track from the inner to the outer rail and snatch the second money.

The fleet filly Floretta of the Belmont string and Applegate, the crack of the McCafferty lot, renewed their trials of speed which were begun at St. Aspah, in the Daisy Stakes. This was the sixth renewal of the stakes, and was a run of five furlongs over the turf track. Applegate was the favorite, as it was thought the distance suited him better than it would the filly, who is fast as a ghost for a half mile, but was not thought to be able to carry her speed much beyond that distance. But Floretta found the hard turf track just to her suiting, ran in front from start to finish, and won by a half length from Applegate in 1:00 2-5, which is just a second faster than the record for the course, made two years ago by Pierre Lorillard's very fast and unlucky colt Cataract, that was killed at the track just after winning this stake. The leaders so far outclassed the rest of the field that Applegate, who had been pushed hard from the start to catch Floretta, was ten lengths in front of the Santa Anita pair at the end.

Griffin rode his second winner in the next race, a handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, in which he had the mount on the Preakness mare Beldemere, the second choice to Our Jack in the speculation, Sister Mary also being heavily played to win the event by the Baldwin following. The light-weighted Cromwell acted as pacemaker, and should and would have won the race had the stable boy O'Leary allowed him to go on about his business instead of choking the life out of him in the first half mile of the race. As it was, the horse got so discouraged that he was outrun in the stretch by Beldemere and Redskin, who had been running easily behind him. Beldemere finished in impressive style, winning rather handily from Redskin, who flattered his backers all through the race by running without showing any signs of sulkiness. He was simply outspeeded at the finish.

The race for the Swift Stakes, which followed—a seven-furlong dash for three-year-olds—furnished as pretty a spectacle as one would care to see. Owlet—who had made the running from the outset—Doggett, Gotham, and Applause came up the stretch on practically even terms and stretched across the track like a four of Squadron A boys riding in a cavalry charge. Liza and Belmar were just behind, like officers in charge of the squad.

Settled for stride the lot swept up the stretch, the crowd on its feet, cheering and crying the names of the several racers or their riders, while the exciting run of a quarter of a mile was in progress. Whips flew, spurs stung the heaving flanks of the thoroughbreds, and the crowd was crying encouragement to the rest. Midgely, who did not seem to have a chance with the leaders—forced Liza through between Gotham and Applause not fifty yards from the finish and won the stake in brilliant fashion by nearly a length from Owlet, who beat Gotham only a head for second place, Applause running a close fourth.

Intermission got out of the class of maiden two-year-olds in the fifth race, a five-furlong dash, for which Col. W. R. Thompson's One I Love, who ran second, was an even-money favorite. Intermission practically led throughout the race, with One I Love, Heresy, and Lorrania running next until just at the end, when Argentina came from the rear with a terrific burst of speed and was only a head behind One I Love at the finish, Intermission lasting long enough to win by a head only. It was a hot finish between the three, and had Argentina had a competent jockey up, she would have won, apparently.

The final race of the afternoon was a run of a mile over the turf track, a dozen horses starting, with Long Beach a strong favorite. But Long Beach got badly messed about on the back stretch, was never able to get near the leaders, and finished absolutely last, Doggett easing him up when he saw he was beaten. Griffin, who got pocketed with Nanki-Pooh, managed to get out of the pocket very cleverly on the last turn, and, by a sharp bit of riding, after a hard stern chase, just beat Arapahoe home, Paladin running third.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upward, of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; penalties and allowances. [illegible] and a half furlongs. Time—1:08.

1—Domino, J. R. & F. P. Keene's blk. h., 4 years, by Himyar-Mannie Grey, 122 pounds.....(Taral)
2—Factotum, J. Crilly & Co.'s br. h., 4, 112.....(Sheedy)
3—Rey del Carreres, Santa Anita Stable's b. c., 3, 100.....(Doggett)
4—Ridicule, 3, 106. | 5—Clovis, 3, 101.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—5	Domino ..... out	10—1	Ridicule ..... 7—5
30—1	Factotum ... 8—1	100—1	Clovis ..... 20—1
8—5	Rey del Carreres. 1—3		

Won by three lengths; a head between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—The Daisy Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $30 each, $15 forfeit; guaranteed cash value to be $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Five furlongs, on turf. Time—1:00 2-5.

1—Floretta, Blemton Stable's blk. f., by Civil Service or Fiddlesticks-Flavia, 115 pounds.....(Griffin)
2—Applegate, J. J. McCafferty's ch. c., 118.....(McCafferty)
3—La Vienta, Santa Anita Stable's b. f., 115.....(Doggett)
4—Ramiro, 118. | 6—Sir Peter II., 118.
5—Brisk, 118.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—5	Floretta ..... out	10—1	Ramiro ..... 2—1
4—5	Applegate ... out	20—1	Brisk ..... 4—1
40—1	La Vienta ..10—1	40—1	Sir Peter II..15—1

Won by a half length; ten lengths between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upward of $15 each or $5 if declared, with $750 added of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

1—Beldemere, Preakness Stable's b. m., 4 years, by Belvidere-Vintage, 103 pounds.....(Griffin)
2—Redskin, Ramapo Stable's ch. h., 5, 100.....(Doggett)
3—Cromwell, A. F. Walcott's ch. c., 3, 88.....(F. O'Leary)
4—Aurelian, 4, 100. | 6—Declare, 4, 112.
5—Our Jack, 4, 114. | 7—Sister Mary, 5, 115.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3—1	Beldemere .. 1—1	5—2	Our Jack .....7—10
6—1	Redskin .... 8—5	7—1	Declare .....2—1
50—1	Cromwell ...15—1	1—2	Sister Mary..6—5
20—1	Aurelian ... 6—1		

Won by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—The Swift Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $50 each, $25 forfeit, guaranteed cash value to be $2,000 of which $350 to second and $150 to third; penalties and allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:28.

1—Liza, P. Lorillard's ch. f., by Rayon d'Or-Lizzie Cox, 110 pounds.....(Midgley)
2—Owlet, A. H. & D. H. Morris's, b. f., 102.....(Penn)
3—Gotham, J. Ruppert Jr.'s ch. c., 122.....(Hamilton)
4—Applause, 114. | 6—Doggett, 108½.
5—Belmar, 113.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—2	Liza ..... 1—1	4—1	Applause .....6—5
9—10	Owlet ..... 1—3	5—1	Belmar .....7—5
12—1	Gotham ..... 3—1	20—1	Doggett .....6—1

Won by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes for maiden fillies, two years old, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02 1-5.

1—Intermission, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., by Galopin-Vacation, 110 pounds.....(Penn)
2—One I Love, Brookdale Stable's b. f., 110.....(Griffin)
3—Argentina, Santa Anita Stable's b. f., 110.....(McClain)
4—Annot Lyle, 110. | 8—Perfidy, 110.
5—Belle Amie, 113. | 9—Dulcie Lorondie, 110.
6—Lorrainia, 110. | 10—Muriel, 113½.
7—Heresy, 110.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1	Intermission.7—5	10—1	Lorrainia ..4—1
1—1	One I Love..3—10	8—1	Heresy .....2—1
15—1	Argentina ..6—1	15—1	Perfidy .....6—1
15—1	Annot Lyle.6—1	15—1	Dulcie Lor'e.6—1
8—1	Belle Amie 5—1	15—1	Muriel .....6—1

Won by a head; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and upward, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile, on turf. Time—1:41 4-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Nanki-Pooh, Gideon & Daly's br. c., 3 years, by Darebin-Yum Yum, 107 pounds, $3,000.....(Griffin)
2—Arapahoe, Santa Anita Stable's ch. m, 4, 97, $1,000.....(McClain)
3—Paladin, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., 3, 104, $2,500.....(Penn)
4—Corn Cob, 3, 90. | 9—Adelbert, 6, 113½.
5—Integrity, 5, 107½. | 10—Hermanita, 3, 92.
6—Ajax, 5, 106. | 11—Cockade, 3, 84.
7—Captain T., 5, 106. | 12—Long Beach, 6, 112.
8—Sandowne, 5, 108.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—2	Nanki-Pooh. 6—5	4—1	Captain T.. 7—5
6—1	Arapahoe .... 2—1	6—1	Sandowne .. 2—1
10—1	Paladin .... 4—1	6—1	Adelbert ... 2—1
50—1	Corn Cob....15—1	10—1	Hermanita . 4—1
10—1	Integrity ... 4—1	20—1	Cockade .... 8—1
8—1	Ajax ..... 3—1	2—1	Long Beach. 3—5

Won by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

LAZZARONE IS ALL RIGHT.

Consistent in All His Races and a Daisy in Blinkers.

The mountain has labored and the mouse is born. Messrs. J. Otto Donner, James Galway, and Joseph J. Burke, Stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club, acted as accoucheurs, and here are the details as officially promulgated last evening:

"In the matter of the investigation of the running of the horse Lazzarone, both at the Brooklyn and the Coney Island Jockey Club courses, the Stewards find that in consideration of weights carried, distances run, pace, and circumstances during the races, no such discrepancy exists in the running of the said horse as to warrant any disciplinary action.

"The statement of the jockey, Murphy, under examination, did not verify any of the alleged public statements, and he asserted that in the last work he was called upon to give the horse 'blinkers' were used at his suggestion, with the most successful result, the work under those circumstances being very much better than the horse had previously shown, and he was run for the first time with 'blinkers' in the Suburban, with equally good results.

"The horse has shown in all his previous race both as a three-year-old and this year, that he was a weight carrier, rater, and stayer, but not essentially a sprinter. In the manner in which the Suburban was run this year, where he ran the first half mile in only 0:52½, he was at his own pace the freshest horse in the last quarter.

"Comparison of the form of Lazzarone and so reliable a horse as Sir Walter, taking note of the rate at which the first half mile of each race was run, and the weights carried, will show his Suburban race to be quite in line with his previous efforts. Of the two races criticised, the first was a handicap at a mile and three-sixteenths, in which Lazzarone carried 122 pounds and Stephen J. 95 pounds. The first half mile was run by Stephen J. and Red Skin in 0:49½, the mile and an eighth in 1:54, and the entire distance in 2:01, a rate which would easily carry Stephen J. to the winning post for the Suburban in 2:07 4-5.

"It is not unlikely that Lazzarone was carried off his feet in the first part of the race of June 1. If Sir Walter had been in that race and had been handicapped according to the running of the two horses at even a difference of eight pounds, he would have had to carry 130 pounds and more than likely would have been defeated in as decisive a manner as was Lazzarone.

"His next race was the Brookdale Handicap at one and one-eighth miles, and as every observer will remember, was an untrue run race, inasmuch as the first quarter was run in 0:28, all the starters rushing to each other, which forced Sir Walter with 126 pounds to make his own pace, with the result that Stephen J., although he carried seven and a half pounds more than in his previous effort, beat him at the finish. There was, nevertheless, only half a length between first and second, and half a length between Sir Walter and Lazzarone, who carried 118 pounds to Sir Walter's 126 pounds. In fact, taking all four races under investigation, in three of which Sir Walter appears as the keystone to Lazzarone's form, we find that he beat Sir Walter in the Brookdale Handicap at 7lb. or 124 pounds, was beaten by Sir Walter half a length at 126 to 118 pounds in a false run race, and he again beat Sir Walter in the Suburban at 115 to 126 pounds by a little more than a length, while at a mile and an eighth in the Suburban, the two horses were practically the same.

"The change of jockeys was fully explained by the owners and trainer to the satisfaction of the Stewards, as merely a matter of preference."

The report, which was evidently written by Steward Burke, completely exonerates the Messrs. Beard and their trainer, "Billy" Donohue; the horse, and everybody but the unlucky jockey, Isaac Murphy, on whom, inferentially, the blame for Lazzarone's losing two races at Brooklyn is thrown. He should have discovered the horse's fondness for blinkers earlier in the season. Had Lazzarone only worn them in the Brooklyn Handicap, he would probably have won that race instead of running second. Steward Burke was not at the Brooklyn track when the races he discusses so learnedly were run.

A startling discovery was made, however, that will be made the subject of further investigation by the Stewards." That is, "an apparent irregularity in the registration of this horse [Lazzarone] as shown by The Jockey Club records was discovered during the investigation." What this terrible thing was does not appear in the official report. Probably has nothing to do with the financial coup, which the Grannan-Donohue-Beard crowd so successfully carried out in the Suburban on Saturday, and which will always be remembered regretfully and revengefully perhaps, by the crowd of regular racegoers, the Stewards of the Jockey Club to the contrary notwithstanding.

TWO RACES FOR THE PRINCE.

His Royal Highness Successful at the Ascot Heath Meeting.

LONDON, June 18.—The Ascot Heath race meeting opened here to-day with the Prince of Wales and his set, including a miscellaneous lot of German-English Princes and Dukes, in the royal inclosure. Among the Americans present were Lilly Price Hamersly, formerly Duchess of Marlborough, and now the wife of Lord William Beresford; Miss Roosevelt, Miss Blight, Wayne MacVeagh, wife, and daughter; Henry White and wife, Lloyd Griscom, Atherton Blight, Fitzhill Whitehouse and wife, R. Carter and wife, D. A. Wells of the American Embassy, Richard Croker, M. F. Dwyer, and Clinton Rogers.

The Ascot Gold Vase, a race at two miles, was won by the Prince of Wales's Florizel II., with Sir S. Scott's Boxer second, F. Alexander's Sun of a Gun third, and but one other runner, C. P. Shrubb's Insurance, Florizel, was a six-to-five favorite, and won easily in 3:51.

The Prince of Wales also won the Coventry Stakes, for two-year-olds, at 5 furlongs 136 yards, with Persimmon, a bay colt by St. Simon-Perdita II. Sir F. Johnstone's f. Mell Melo was second, and R. H. Combe's c. Dynamo third. The Minim was the favorite, and there were five other starters.

Lord Alington's Match Maker, at 6 to 5, won the Prince of Wales's Stakes, for three-year-olds, at a mile and five furlongs. Lord Ellesmere's McNeill was second and Lilly Langtry's ("Mr. Jersey") Bride of the Sea third.

Ravensbury, Capt. Macholl's very good horse, won the Ascot Stakes, at two miles, in 3:37, with Sancho Panza second and Fatherless third.

FRED WILKES AT MYSTIC PARK

Won the 2:16 Trot After Celnyo Had Taken a Heat.

BOSTON, June 18.—At Mystic Park this afternoon two races were finished and the third postponed till to-morrow, after four heats had been divided among three horses. Dan Robinson was the favorite in the 2:23 pacing, but broke badly and Antidote had little trouble in taking three straight. In the 2:16 trotting race Celnyo easily won the first heat, but could not hold out, and Fred Wilke took the next three without much exertion, except in the third, which he won by scarcely a head from Vega. Summaries:

2:23 Class.—Pacing; purse, $600.

Antidote, br. h., by Antero, dam Miss Wilson, (Jones).....	1	1	1
Simon Bolivar, ch. g., (Hutchinson).....	2	7	3
Bonita, b. m., (D. Wilson).....	4	4	2
Maud M., g. m., (Durland).....	6	2	6
Rosebud, b. m., by (Woodnutt).....	5	3	5
Rocktown, g. m., (Quinn).....	3	5	7
Farnum's Wilkes, br. h., (Blanchard).....	7	6	4
Dan Robinson, ch. g., (Yapp).....	dis		

Time—2:18½, 2:20½, 2:17¼.

2:16 Class.—Trotting; purse, $600.

Fred Wilkes, br. g., by Wilkes, dam by Nelson's Onward, (Johnson).....	2	1	1	1
Celnyo, ch. m., by Allandorf, dam by Sister Wilkes, (Isabel).....	1	11	10	4
Col. Kush, br. h., (McCarthy).....	11	3	4	2
James L., b. g., (Quinton).....	9	2	3	6
Vega, blk. c., (Marsh).....	8	8	2	3
Merry Bird, br. h., (Bowen).....	3	6	9	7
Clara K., b. m., (Kinney).....	5	4	5	5
Pantomime, b. m., (Banks).....	4	5	12	10
Raven Wilkes, blk. h., (Jones).....	6	7	7	11
Happy Minnie, b. m., (Scattergood).....	12	10	6	9
Wild Oats, br. g., (Avery).....	10	12	11	8
Catherine Leyburn, ch. m., (Little).....	7	9	8	dr

Time—2:16, 2:14¼, 2:13¾, 2:15.

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse, $600. (unfinished.)

Lakewood, br. h., by Norwood, dam Jet, (McCoy).....	5	1	9	1
Taylorson, g. g., by Sweepstakes, dam by Potters' Clay, (Ferguson).....	1	3	6	7
Angelus, ch. g., by Whittley, dam by Brennan, (Ryan).....	10	5	1	3
Seylex, b. g., (Kervick).....	4	2	8	2
B. L. C., b. g., (Rank).....	2	8	2	6
D. S., g. g., (Hedferman).....	3	6	4	5
Dot, blk. m., (Isabel).....	9	4	5	8
Walter Mac, ch. h., (Howard).....	7	9	7	4
Preclusa, b. m., (O'Neil).....	6	7	8	9
Henry O., b. g., (McGough).....	8	dis		

Time—2:17¾, 2:17, 2:19½, 2:19¾.

International College Games.

LONDON, June 18.—Mr. F. S. Horan, President of the Cambridge Athletic Club, in the course of an interview to-day, said that no reply had as yet been received from the Yale Athletic Association in regard to the proposed international meeting of college athletes. "They and Harvard," said Mr. Horan, "wanted us to meet them in July, but that is impossible. We say that the meeting must take place in September if at all. It depends entirely upon our American friends whether we meet them or not. If we go to the United States it will be at the beginning of September."

"Has anything been done in the direction of selecting a team?" he was asked.

"No, nor will any steps in that direction be taken at present," was the answer. "It is impossible to state how our team is likely to be composed. When an answer is received from America we will immediately set to work to complete our arrangements, but we will do nothing until we get a reply to our challenge."

For New-Jersey's Championship.

The second day's play in the New-Jersey State championship tennis tournament yesterday was rather slim, as only two matches were played. Only a few spectators visited the courts of the Hohokus Valley Tennis Club, at Ridgewood, N. J., to see the play, but they were repaid for their trouble, for one at least of the matches was very exciting. Young Miles of Orange beat Ward of his own club after a close struggle of three sets, while Palmer and Johnson, both of the Hohokus Valley Club, met in the other semi-final match. Palmer won in straight sets. The finals will be played on Friday. The scores:

Championship Singles.—Semi-Final Round—G. H. Miles, Orange L. T. C., beat Holcombe Ward, Orange L. T. C., 10—8, 1—6, 7—5; R. H. Palmer, Hohokus Valley T. C., beat L. C. Johnson, Hohokus Valley T. C., 6—0, 7—5.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.
ROUND TRIP 40 CENTS.

Daily, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, *11: 0 A. M.; 12:10, *1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, *3:00, 3:40, 4:00, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:30 P. M.

Additional trains race days C. I. J. C., 12:40, (1:00 P. M. parlor car train.)

Bicycles will be carried on trains marked * only, and from Manhattan Beach on trains leaving at 12:10, 2:10, 4:10, 6:10, 8:10 P. M.

SUNDAYS, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, round trip 50 cents, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M. Additional trains race days C. I. J. C., 11:40, 12:40 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.

SUNDAYS, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M.; 12:40, 1:10, 1:30, 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

Reduction in Fare.
CONEY ISLAND,
Culver Route.
VIA BAY RIDGE.
Round Trip Tickets
30 Cents.

Leave foot Whitehall St. hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:10 A. M. and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:10 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

From foot 34th St., E. R., 6:00, 7:50, 9:10, 10:40 A. M., 12:30, 1:40, 2:50, 4:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6:50, 8:00 P. M. (12:00 P. M. Wednesday night only.)

Sundays, 7:00, 9:00, 10:10, 11:20 A. M., and hourly from 12:50 P. M. to 6:50 P. M., 8:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP 50 CENTS.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aquarium, grand museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte, "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18, N. R., Cortlandt St., 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.45 A. M.; 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 5th St., B'klyn, 9.05, 9.35, 10.05, 11.05 A. M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 P. M. Tan 34th St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 1.45, 2.15, 2.45 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10.45 A. M. for 3rd St. and Pier 18, N. R.; 11.45 A. M. and 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, 5.30, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. for all landings.—Extra Boats Sundays.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

Iron Steamboat Company.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change:
FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R. a half hour later.

RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, (from New Iron Pier,) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.

East side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning east side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the east side.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)
by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

TRIANGULAR BOAT RACE.
HIGHLAND-POUGHKEEPSIE HUDSON RIVER COURSE. EXCEEDINGLY LOW RATES VIA
WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
$1.50. FOR ROUND TRIP. $1.50.

Special trains leave New-York, foot Franklin St., 1 P. M., 1:45 P. M.; foot West 42d St., 1:15 P. M., 2:00 P. M.; arriving at Highland in ample time to witness start of race.

SEATS FOR OBSERVATION TRAIN can be secured at West Shore R. R. ticket office, No. 363 Broadway.

CONEY ISLAND.
SEA BEACH ROUTE.

Boats by Bay Ridge Ferry leave foot Whitehall St., week days, hourly from 7:10 to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter; Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40, and every 20 minutes; last boat train from Coney Island, 10:20; extra trains via Brooklyn Elevated Road and Bridge, 11:10 and 12 midnight.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

OLD IRON PIER ROUTE.
NEW ALL-WATER LINE TO
CONEY ISLAND,
Landing at Old Iron Pier Exclusively.

Boats leave 23d St., North River, at 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 5, 6, 8 P. M. Public landing at Battery (foot of Whitehall St.) half hour later.
EXCURSION.....40 CENTS
Children under 7, baby carriages, and bicycles free.

Furnished Rooms.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

245 WEST 11th ST.—Private family will let large room; all improvements; reference; gentlemen only.

A.—FINE ROOM; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; cool and delightful bath adjacent; private house. 74 West 82d St.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?
Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK
and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 787 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 840 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes;" can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

Don't Decide on Your Summer Tour
before sending for Cook's American Tour-Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts, 144 pages, 3 colored maps.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way.

CONNECTICUT.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,
NEW-LONDON, CONN.
NOW OPEN.

"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."

A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season. Photographs and circulars in N. Y. at The Outlook, 13 Astor Pl. For terms and circulars address
Blanchard & Hager, New-London, Conn.

THE GEORGE AND COTTAGES,
BLACK ROCK BEACH, CONN.,
NEAR BRIDGEPORT.

Directly on and commanding a beautiful view of the Sound; send for circular containing views.

A SELECT AND HEALTHFUL RESORT.
90 minutes from New-York City.
GEO. S. HARRAL, Prop.
Guests can now be accommodated.
COTTAGES CHARMINGLY LOCATED FOR RENT.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Now open. ROMER GILLIS, Manager.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
THE GREYLOCK,
NOW OPEN.

For circulars, room plans, and terms, address the manager.
F. K. McLAUGHLIN,
Williamstown, Mass.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

White Mountains.

PROFILE HOUSE,
White Mountains, N. H.

Situated in the beautiful Franconia Notch; for scenic attractions unsurpassed, and with a patronage of the highest order. All modern conveniences; steam heat, electric lights, modern plumbing. Open June 20 to Oct. 1.
Until June 20, address,
TAFT & GREENLEAF,
Hotel Vendome,
Boston.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.
THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES,
JEFFERSON, N. H.

Through parlor car from New-York daily. Accommodations for three hundred guests. Amusements include GOLF LINKS, Tennis, &c.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

NEW-JERSEY.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
Hotel Breslin.

SEASON OF 1895. OPENS JUNE 25TH.
NEW MANAGEMENT. HOTEL AND APPOINTMENTS OF A SUPERIOR CHARACTER.
Charming mountain, and lake scenery; elevation 1,400 feet; 1½ hours from N. Y. City by Del., Lack. & West. R. R. The hotel is under the personal direction of J. H. KING, of the TAMPA BAY HOTEL, TAMPA, FLA, N. Y. address, Gilsey House. Hotel now open for inspection; room clerk in attendance.

EAST VIEW HOUSE.
HIGHLANDS, NEW-JERSEY.
OPENS JUNE 1. SEASON OF '95.
Good fishing, surf and still-water bathing. Special rates for families.
J. MORT. JOHNSON, Prop.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
Beautiful mountain resort, possessing every attraction. 60 miles from N. Y. City. Circulars, &c., at Room 9, Metropolitan Building, N. Y.
W. E. COLEMAN.

THE LANGDON,
Ocean Grove, N. J., directly on ocean front.
M. J. HOLT, Box 2,247.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.
West End Hotel and Cottages.
COTTAGES OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 15.
HOTEL OPENS TUESDAY, JUNE 25.
Plans can be seen and rooms engaged at NEW-YORK OFFICE,
52 Broadway, (Room 30.)
D. M. & W. E. HILDRETH, Proprietors.

NOW OPEN.
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Very favorable rates during June.
W. G. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

Cape May.

CAPE MAY.
One of America's most fashionable watering places; finest beach in the world; unsurpassed sea bathing; by Government reports 5° cooler than resorts within 100 miles; deep sea and sounds fishing; sanitary arrangements perfect; broad and well-shaded drives; a magnificent boulevard along ocean front; forty hotels, 3,000 cottages; reached by Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads.

THE BREXTON, OCEAN AV., CAPE MAY. Large piazzas; near the beach; modern improvements.
Mrs. J. A. MYERS.

Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
COLEMAN HOUSE.
Directly on the beach. Open Thursday, June 27.
For rates, diagrams, and information address
T. P. WALSH, Chief Clerk,
The Coleman House, Asbury Park, N. J.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
HOTEL ALBION.
Fifty yards from surf; sixteenth season; table and appointments the best; accommodates 200; $2 per day; $8 to $15 per week.
C. H. PEMBERTON.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly opposite the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Address,
MORGAN & PARSONS.

NEW-YORK.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.
Now open; a select family hotel; at popular rates; new and liberal management; cuisine de famille. Leon Despland, Pr.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

1,000 ISLANDS.
Among America's most charming Resorts, the NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL at Thousand Island Park, N. Y., and the HOTEL WESTMINSTER, Westminster Park, ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y. Great family hotels, modern and first-class; charges moderate. Send for descriptive pamphlet and terms.
H. F. INGLEHART, Prop.

Grand Rockland Lake Hotel,
Congers, Rockland County, N. Y. Nearest mountain resort to New-York; mountain, lake, and river scenery; boating and fishing; 38 minutes by West Shore Railroad from West 42d St.; music; opens June 14. OTTMAN & RAPPLEYEA, Proprietors.
Call for particulars at 258 Broadway, Room 24.

THE INN AT HIGH POINT.
A high altitude mountain resort. Elevation, 1,900 feet. No malaria, no mosquitoes. Good air, good food, pure water. New hotel, modern sanitary appliances. Boating, fishing,

COUNSEL FOR W. S. HENRY

Midwood Club Members Do Not Believe He Killed His Father.

WALTER HAS GONE TO NEW-JERSEY

William's Brain in a Whirl from the Terrible Pouring of Police Questions—Supt. McKelvey's Certainty.

The Brooklyn authorities, up to a late hour last night, had made little or no substantial progress toward unraveling the mystery that surrounds the violent death of Charles W. Henry, the eccentric miser who lived at 95 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn. To all inquiries the only answer vouchsafed was: "There is nothing new."

Nevertheless, it was a day of extraordinary activity among the police officials, who worked with great energy to fasten the crime upon William Henry, who, after being arraigned in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court before Police Justice Haggerty, was, at the request of the police, transferred to the care of Sheriff Buttling in Raymond Street Jail.

Public sympathy with the young man accused of being a parricide grows hourly. There was never a case of murder in the City of Brooklyn where the popular sentiment was so strongly manifested in behalf of the accused as in the present case. Individuals, organizations, and public journals have come forward in behalf of the man who is behind prison bars charged with the gravest of offenses in the calendar.

When brought before the bar of justice in the police court yesterday morning he received the proffer of the services of a baker's dozen of lawyers, but, upon the advice of a relative, William Henry chose Foster L. Backus as his counsel.

The manner in which Mr. Backus was drawn into the case is somewhat peculiar, and is an evidence of how strongly public opinion favors William Henry. Of course, this mysterious murder is a cause célèbre in Brooklyn, and particularly in Flatbush, where lives Morrison Hoyt, a cousin of young Henry. It happens that Mr. Hoyt is a Director of the fashionable Midwood Club of that fashionable Brooklyn suburb, and his fellow-members were naturally greatly interested in the murder and the accusation that had been brought against William Henry. When they learned that Mr. Hoyt was about to engage a lawyer, some of the wealthiest members of the club insisted upon chipping in to defray the expense, with the result that their neighbor, Foster L. Backus, who lives at 13 Lincoln Road, Flatbush, was retained as counsel.

Mr. Backus last night denied to a reporter for The New-York Times that he had been retained by the Midwood Club, and said that he had been engaged by a relative of the accused man, Mr. Hoyt, who had called upon him the previous night. In Flatbush, however, it is an understood thing that members of the Midwood Club have subscribed handsomely to a fund to assist Mr. Hoyt in procuring a suitable defense for his cousin.

Thus it was that when young Henry was arraigned in court yesterday Mr. Backus and Mr. Hoyt were with him. Col. John Oakey, who is also greatly interested in the case, volunteered his services as assistant counsel.

Henry was brought into court by Detective Sergeant Delehanty and Acting Detective Daly, and the complaint, as read to the prisoner, is as follows:

Lawrence J. Delehanty, a Detective Sergeant attached to the Fourth Precinct of the City of Brooklyn, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on or about the 12th day of June, 1895, at the said City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, one William S. Henry did with force and arms, wrongfully, willfully, intentionally, and feloniously, and with a premeditated and deliberate design, kill one Charles W. Henry by then and there striking said Charles W. Henry on the head several times with a blunt instrument that he, the said William S. Henry, held in his hands, thereby inflicting injuries upon said Charles W. Henry from which his death immediately followed.

Deponent further states that he makes this affidavit upon information and belief and from investigations made by him, and that deponent's sources of information are as follows: That he was present at the house of said deceased Charles W. Henry, 95 South Portland Avenue, on June 14, 1895, when a letter was read by one Walter S. Henry, which letter was written, as deponent has been informed, by said Charles W. Henry, and sent to said Walter Henry, and in which said letter the said Charles W. Henry informed the said Walter Henry that the said William S. Henry was worthless, and that he had turned him out of the house and told him never to return, and that the said Charles W. Henry feared that the said William S. Henry would kill him.

Deponent further says that he has been informed by said Walter Henry that there were frequent quarrels between said William S. Henry and the deceased, Charles W. Henry, and the said William S. Henry asked said Walter Henry to join with him in proceedings to have said Charles W. Henry adjudged a lunatic, so that his father, the said deceased Charles W. Henry, could not deprive him of a share of his property, and the said William S. Henry remarked to said Walter Henry that said deceased, Charles W. Henry, should at once make some disposition of his property.

Deponent further states that on or about the time when the said Charles W. Henry was killed the said William S. Henry was seen by one Charles Eichman on the stoop of the premises 95 South Portland Avenue, that being the place where the said Charles W. Henry resided at the time of his death.

Deponent further says that from the aforesaid facts, and his interview with the said William S. Henry, in which interview the said William S. Henry told this defendant several contradictory stories, and from the inability of said William S. Henry to explain his whereabouts on or about the 12th day of June, the time when said Charles W. Henry was killed, he charges said William S. Henry with the crime of murder in the first degree.

Upon the request of Sergt. Delehanty, the prisoner was remanded until Friday to the Raymond Street Jail, whither Mr. Backus and a stenographer accompanied him, in order to take his statement.

District Attorney Ridgway yesterday afternoon announced to the reporters that they would certainly visit Henry if they felt so disposed, and, further, that no attempt had ever been made to keep them away. When a reporter for The New-York Times called at the Raymond Street Jail and asked permission to see Williiam Henry he was peremptorily refused.

"Them's my orders, Sir," said the grizzled keeper on the other side of the iron wicket.

"Who issued them?" asked the reporter.

"The District Attorney and the police," was the reply.

Lawyer Backus had two long interviews with his client, and finally left the jail at 6:05 P. M. So far as could be learned, the prisoner told his lawyer the story of his wanderings from Monday, a week ago, until the hour of his arrest, just as he told it to the police.

After leaving Walter Henry's home in Flatbush Wednesday night, he went into the Park and laid down on one of the seats in a pavilion, but after having slept there for some time, he was ordered out by a Park policeman. Then he went to a more secluded part of the Park, where he finished his night's rest. He went to a saloon in the morning, where he remained until 10:30 A. M. He also slept in the Park on the following night, and went down-town Wednesday afternoon to see Police Justice Harriman, with a view to having steps taken to compel his father to support his mother. Justice Harriman was Mrs. Henry's counsel thirty years ago, when she brought suit against her husband for a separation.

A New-York newspaper printed with great circumstantiality an alleged statement that William Henry had made in the presence of one of its reporters concerning his movements after he left his brother's house at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday night till Thursday morning, and upon which, it was claimed, an alibi could readily be established. This alleged interview was ended with the following statement alleged to have been made by Henry:

I have talked freely to the police, and they have kept nagging at me until at times I hardly knew what I was saying. They have kept my brain in a whirl, and I will have a good rest before I undertake to tell any more.

When the reporter for The New-York Times was unable to see the prisoner in Raymond Street Jail, he went out to Flatbush, and there showed to Foster L. Backus the interview ascribed to Henry. After reading it, Mr. Bachus said:

"I can say absolutely that my client has made no statement to or in the presence of a newspaper reporter of any kind, and certainly none such as is herein ascribed to him. Before I undertook the case I understood that the police refused to allow him to see either newspaper reporters or lawyers, and I am very sure he had no opportunity to converse with members of the press to-day. From what little he has told me, however, I am very positive that the narrative of his wanderings as alleged by this paper to have been told by himself is erroneous in practically all its details.

"I have been with him the greater share of the day, and have not yet completed taking his statement, and, if I had, I certainly should not make it public. As a matter of fact, he has talked freely and has answered with the utmost frankness all the questions that have been put to him under the most trying circumstances by the police and police officials. His brain is now in more or less of a whirl, and he has become confused from the many conflicting questions that have been hurled upon him.

"You may be sure, however, that any statements in the press purporting to have been made by him to reporters are absolutely untrue.

"No; it is not true that I was retained by the Midwood Club to defend Henry. I understand that there was an informal conference on the matter at the club last night, but it was a relative of the accused man who came here last night and retained me.

"So far as the case and the action of the police in the matter is concerned, I can only reiterate the statement I made earlier in the day, and that is that, while the police have held William Henry a close prisoner, I think they have done him a service in keeping him away from some of the lawyers who want to take charge of the case."

Out in Flatbush an extraordinary interest is manifested in the case, not only because in that suburb resides Morrison Hoyt, Mrs. Henry's nephew, but also Walter Henry, who has been designated the "good son" of the murdered man.

Both in Flatbush and in Brooklyn much comment was occasioned by reason of the fact that, with the cognizance and approval of the Brooklyn police, Walter Henry had been allowed to transport himself and his wife to the State of New-Jersey and out of the jurisdiction of the courts of the State of New-York.

Walter Henry lived at Twenty-first Street, Flatbush, but yesterday the house was deserted and closed. An expressman drove up to the house about 5 o'clock Monday afternoon and carried off a trunk, and in some unaccountable manner the impression has gone abroad that Walter Henry has gone to New-Jersey, it being asserted that there he had a Summer home.

The police do not deny that Walter has gone to New-Jersey, and state that he is in Ridgewood. Superintendent McKelvey asserts that he has no intention of ordering the arrest of Walter, that the "good son" will be on hand whenever he is wanted, and that he will undoubtedly be present at the inquest which will be held to-day at noon.

Superintendent McKelvey had an extended interview with William Henry in his cell Monday night. Talking of the case yesterday, the Superintendent said:

"While public opinion seems to be dead against Walter Henry and in favor of William, the facts in the possession of the authorities provide a complete chain of circumstantial evidence. We have traced William's movements from time to time since Wednesday, and while there is no direct testimony to show that he is the murderer, still, there is the most complete series of circumstances which lead only to the one conclusion. William was the only member of the family who had a latchkey, and, as a matter of fact, the vestibule doors were not bolted from the inside when the body was found. He was seen, according to witnesses, ascending the steps of the house at 95 South Portland Avenue Thursday morning, two hours before Walter went there and could not get in."

Referring to Walter Henry the Superintendent said:

"There is no evidence that he is in need of money. He owns a neat little house in Flatbush and has steady employment. He had arranged to send his wife, who is in delicate health, to Ridgewood, N. J., and he had purchased the tickets. That does not look as if he needed money, does it? Now, much stress has been lead on the point that he failed to inform William of his father's death when the brother called on him on Friday night, and that he did not give him into custody if he believed that he had murdered his father. That is the only point about Walter's behavior that has not been satisfactorily explained, and I'd like to have it cleared up. But we have been looking Walter's movements up as closely as we have been following those of William, and, let me tell you, Walter seems to be all right in this matter.

"There is no suspicion resting upon Mrs. Henry. I think the murder was committed Wednesday night, and that the motive was to steal a will, if there was one, or else certain valuable papers. No, there was no woman in the case, so far as I know. The person who committed that murder must have had a thorough knowledge of the house."

Morrison Hoyt, who is a merchant in New-York, a resident of Flatbush, a member of the Midwood Club, and a nephew of Mrs. Henry, said yesterday that Charles W. Henry had no lawyer, so far as he was aware, and that he had kept away from lawyers for the last twenty years.

Nevertheless the police are searching diligently for the lawyer who drew the will, because they believe one was executed, and was the incentive to the crime.

An important point as establishing the date of the murder is the statement made yesterday by Thomas A. Morehead, a tax assessor for Flatbush, who declares that old Mr. Henry called upon him in the Municipal Building either last Wednesday or Thursday and made a protest about the amount of assessment on a plot of land he owned on Linden Boulevard. Mr. Morehead is almost positive that the old man called Thursday.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Hutchins—Purcell.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Walter Stilson Hutchins was married at noon to-day to Miss Ethel Purcell. The ceremony was performed in the Church of St. Michael and All Angels by the Rev. Clarence Bispham, rector. The bride was arrayed in a gown of gray, and a leghorn hat, with white plume. She carried a bunch of carnations. The maid of honor was Miss Carrie Porter, granddaughter of the late Admiral Porter, and the best man was the groom's brother, Lee Hutchins. There were no bridesmaids. The ushers were Robert Fletcher Rogers and Fredrick R. Coffin of New-York, Robert Keeting of Baltimore, and Burke Scott of Washington.

The bride was given away by Capt. Crosby P. Miller, United States Army, a near relative. She is the daughter of Mrs. J. Purcell and granddaughter of the late Gen. Joseph Haskin, United States Army. The church was filled by representatives of the professional, political, military, and naval society of the National capital. After a wedding breakfast the couple departed on a bridal tour of the Eastern resorts.

Gilreath—Taylor.

The marriage of Miss Josephine Bergh Taylor to the Rev. George Valerie Gilreath of North Carolina was celebrated in the Church of St. Ignatius yesterday at noon by the Rev. Father Charles H. Schultz. The bride wore a traveling dress of rich material.

The Rev. William Stanley Barrows acted as best man. Among those present were: Judge Kellogg, Miss Shepard, Miss Walker, the Rev. Thomas K. Crosby of Texas, Miss Mary H. Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Boorman, Mrs. Bergh Brown, Miss Florence Brown, Miss T. Bergh Brown, Miss Louise Kirby, Mrs. William S. Cogswell, the Misses Cogswell, Miss Jean Randolph White, Miss Burleigh, Miss Burford, William D. Gaillard of Charleston, S. C., Mrs. P. N. Shimmin, Arthur Manigault Taylor, Mrs. Manigault, Miss Hopkins, Miss Anne Barnwell, and Miss Elizabeth Chamberlain.

Griffith—Chadwick.

RED BANK, N. J., June 18.—Miss Mary M. Chadwick, daughter of Dr. Francis Chadwick, and Alexander C. Griffith of Bayonne, N. J., were married this afternoon at the bride's residence, Wallace Street. The Rev. F. R. Harbough, conducted the ceremony. Miss Lillie Smith of Brooklyn acted as flower girl. The bridal gown was of taffeta silk.

We are really sorry for only one kind of buyer: the man who actually hasn't the money to buy good things. If anybody else wastes money by buying things "cheap," he is to blame, that's all.

Suits $13 to $28.
Tan shoes $4 and $2.50.
Negligee shirts $1.50, $2, and $2.50.
Straw hats $1.50, $1.90, $2, and $2.50.
Bathing-suits $2.50, $3.75, $5, and $6.50.

If it isn't warm enough for a bath today, it will be soon.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.,

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith Gray & Co.

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV. AND 123D ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Avs. Atlantic & Vermont Aves. and Greenpoint & Manhat. Avs.

Look to us for the *Scarce* things, the *New* things, the *Impossible-to-find* things.

Ten to one we've got what you want. If we haven't, we'll get it for you if we have to scour the market.

When it comes to pleasing you we're "looking for trouble," and you can't give us too much of it.

Have you heard about the Russian Crash Suits? They're a craze—$10.
Oatmeal Cloth Suits, too.
London Shell Suits—Skeleton—$16 to $25.
Thin Coats, 90c. to $8.
Duck Trousers—all sizes—$1.00 and up.
Best yet, Pure Silk Underwear, $1.50.
See our Two-dollars-saved Straw Hat.

BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

EXPLORER GLAVE'S DEATH

Had Gone to Africa to Investigate the Slave Trade.

WAS ONCE ASSOCIATED WITH STANLEY

He Was a Young Man, But Had Seen a Vast Deal of Rough Life—Left Many Friends in This City.

A brief dispatch published yesterday in a New-York morning paper said that E. J. Glave, the African explorer, had died recently in Underhill, near Matadi, on the Congo.

Mr. Glave went from this city to investigate questions concerning the slave trade for The Century Magazine. He has a brother, George Glave, in a Wall Street house, and has many intimate friends in this city and Brooklyn.

At The Century offices no information to corroborate the dispatch as to the explorer's death had been received yesterday afternoon, although a cable message was

E. J. Glave,
The Explorer Who is Reported to Have Died in Africa.

sent to London asking for particulars.

W. H. Wright, who was one of Mr. Glave's close friends, said to a reporter for The New-York Times that he had a letter recently from Mr. Glave, which had been written in Africa during the latter part of March. In that letter the writer had casually said that he was not feeling well, but had not written as if he thought he was in a serious condition.

Mr. Glave was an Englishman, who had seen a vast deal of rough life for a young man. He was only thirty-two years old, yet he had been one of Stanley's trusted lieutenants, had assisted in establishing the Congo Free State, accompanied the Sanford Expedition into Africa, and made two trips of exploration to Alaska.

He knew the dialects of the natives in Africa, and had a wonderful power in controlling the black men. One of his friends said yesterday:

"He was one of the most simple, straightforward of men, and he did not know such a thing as fear."

Mr. Glave first went to the Congo, with Stanley, when he was but a boy of seventeen or eighteen, and when Stanley established the first "stations," young Glave was put in charge of the one at Lukoiela. He remained there until the Belgians took possession and then returned to England, where he had been born, and educated.

When the Stanford Exploration Company was organized Mr. Glave joined it, and took out to the Dark Continent a light-draught steamboat, with which he was enabled to reach sections of the country never before visited by white men.

When Stanley went on his expedition for the relief of Emin Bey he asked Mr. Glave to join him, but the young Englishman was under contract with Sanford and could not do so. He did some valuable work with Sanford and returned to England about the time of the breaking up of Stanley's "rear guard," and, with Herbert Ward, whom he had known when with Stanley, he came to America.

While here, he wrote several articles on African exploration, which were published in leading American magazines.

It had been his intention to lecture in this country, but he had a love of exploring new countries, and he joined the Alaska expedition, which W. J. Arkell organized.

Mr. Glave had an interest in horses could be introduced into Alaska, and he took several from Seattle, and with them made a trip to the interior, where horses had never been seen. He deemed his experiment so successful that he contemplated the establishment of a regular transportation line from the seaports inland to some of the mines, but gave up the idea.

On his return, he went to Nova Scotia and other provinces in America, and while there lectured on Africa, at the same time contributing to magazines.

Since his recent expedition to investigate the African slave trade, the Century Company has heard from him from time to time. In the May number of The Century Magazine is an article descriptive of the finding by Mr. Glave of the tree which marks the resting place of Livingstone.

PHI BETA KAPPA MEN MEET

Gamma Chapter Conference—New Members Chosen—The Officers.

The annual convocation of the Gamma, or College of the City of New-York, Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society took place at Clark's, in West Twenty-third Street, last evening. The attendance was unusually large.

Considerable business relating to the General Council was transacted. The following new members were elected: From '91, E. Libinan and Harry Nicarsuimer; from '95, Everett B. Heyman, Walter M. Wechsler, Harry C. Krowl, Martin Wechsler, Clarence Galecrostein, and Julius A. Flaum.

The following officers of the society were elected for the year: President—Adolph Werner; Vice President—James Godwin; Secretary—W. G. Reynolds; Corresponding Secretary—A. Battelle; Treasurer—H. S. Carr; Committee on Membership—Messrs. Elliott, Hoe, Bartell, Legras, and McGuckin.

Suit Against a Trolley Company.

Lars Erickson began suit yesterday in the Brooklyn City Court against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for $20,000 for the loss of the services of his wife, Emma C. Erickson, who was injured by one of the defendant's cars in October, 1898. She was crossing the trolley tracks at Fulton and Bond Streets, when she was knocked down by a car which cut off her left foot. She sued the railroad company two months ago for $50,000, and was awarded $23,000 by a jury.

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our Trade Mark guarantees Correct Style & Perfect Fit.

We have reduced 50 dozen laundered

Silk Shirt Waists.

2-Buttons, turned-down collars, link cuffs, formerly $5, $6, and $8, to

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Exclusive Style, Our Own Make.
FAST COLORS.
Our goods must be seen
TO BE APPRECIATED.

39 & 41 West 23d St.
North Side,
Between 5th & 6th Aves.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Weddings To-day.—William Thorne Erickson, whose marriage with Miss Helen Jackson will take place this evening, at 8:30 o'clock, in St. Ignatius's Church, is the father of the former Miss Belle Erickson, now Mrs. Norton, and is a first cousin of the late John Ericsson of Monitor fame. He is a member of the Colonial Club. Miss Jackson belongs to an old Philadelphia family.

The Burnside-Taylor wedding will take place to-day at the Taylor Memorial Church, at Milford, Conn. The ceremony will take place at high noon. The bride will be given away by her father, Col. Henry Taylor.

Miss Janet Ralyea Coggeshall will be married to George Puffer Crohon, at the home of the bride's uncle, George Coggeshall, on Sidney Place, Brooklyn. The ceremony will take place at 8 o'clock and be followed by a reception.

At St. Luke's Church, Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, Miss Katharine Josephine Coykendall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Seeley Coykendall, will be married to Cortland Yardley Doodley. The ceremony will take place at 8 o'clock.

—To Travel in Europe.—Mrs. J. Hampton Wright of this city, who left for Paris several months ago, will spend the Summer in traveling in Europe, and in the Fall she will return to Paris, where she has taken an apartment for the Winter. Mrs. Wright's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Lossing of Boston, and her sisters, the Misses Lossing, will spend the Summer and Winter with her. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grenville Peters, who have been spending the Spring in England, will travel through Germany this Summer, and in October they will return to this country and go to their country-seat, The Corners, at East Williston, L. I. Mr. and Mrs. Peters will take an apartment in town for the Winter. Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., will spend the Summer traveling on the Continent. Their country place, Cloverlook, at Orange, N. J., will not be occupied until the Fall.

—European Departures.—Among those who sailed for Europe yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Miss Janet Fish, J. B. Jackson, Col. E. M. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Miss A. C. Low, Will G. Low, Jr., John W. Mackay, Jr., Mrs. E. A. McAlpin, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith, on the Paris; Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton, Joseph B. Fair, Sir J. J. Grinlinton, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Inman, Bradley Martin, Jr., the Bishop of Newcastle, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin and family, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Webb, George Peabody Wetmore, and Mrs. John Harvey Wright, on the Majestic.

—At Seabright for the Summer.—Mrs. John G. Neeser, Miss Elvine Neeser, and Miss May Neeser of 2 West Thirty-third Street have opened Miramare, their cottage at Seabright, N. J., for the Summer. The Misses Neeser will spend part of the Summer visiting at Newport and Bar Harbor, and in the Fall Mrs. and the Misses Neeser will go to Lenox for the season. Mr. and Mrs. William Warner Hoppin and Miss Katharine Beekman Hoppin will also spend the Summer at Seabright.

—Balls at Newport.—Society at Newport has the promise of two balls this season. They will be given in August. Mrs. William Gammell will give one at Ocean Lawn for her daughter, Miss Hattie Gammell, and the other one will be given by Mr. Joel Burke Wolfe at the Burk Villa, on Ocean Drive, for his niece, Miss Devereux Clapp, who will be one of the season's belles.

—At Wakefield, R. I.—Mrs. Jeremiah P. Robinson and the Misses Robinson of 16 East Ninth Street have closed their town house and are at their country place, Emdalar, Wakefield, R. I., near Narragansett Pier. Mrs. Robinson will entertain extensively this season, as has been her custom in previous years.

—The Coats-Barnwell Wedding.—The marriage of Miss Bessie Barnwell to Alfred Coats of Providence, R. I., will take place early next Fall. The bridegroom, who is well known in New-York and who is a member of several clubs here and in Boston, is a nephew of Hugh Auchincloss.

—Engagement Announced.—The engagement is announced of Miss Frances Lyman Meigs, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Titus B. Meigs of this city, to Oliver S. Lyford, Jr., of Chicago. The wedding will take place in the early Autumn.

—The Lewises in Paris.—Mr. and Mrs. George N. Lewis and the Misses Lewis are spending a few weeks in Paris. They will sail from France for New-York within the next fortnight.

—Will Spend the Season at Narragansett Pier.—Mrs. Griswold and Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer have taken cottages at Narragansett Pier, R. I., for the Summer.

—The Bauchles Leave Town.—Mr. and Mrs. Bauchle have left for Terrace Knoll, their Summer home, at Great Barrington, Mass.

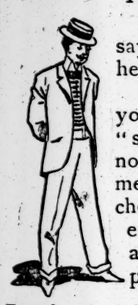
—Dr. and Mrs. Brooks Going to Europe.—The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Brooks will sail for Europe Saturday for a short tour.

Fireman Hurt in Going to a Fire.

A quantity of sulphur stored in an upper room of the Brooklyn City Mission Building, Jay and Willoughby Streets, took fire last evening and the building was damaged $2,000 worth. Thirty men were in the building, but they escaped.

Fireman John Kelly of Tender No. 5 was knocked off the tender in front of the County Court House while going to the fire, and his skull was fractured.

The personal discomfort, and the worry of a constant cough, and the soreness of lungs and throat which usually attend it, are all remedied by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe medicine for pulmonary disorders and throat affections.—Advertisement.



TESTS.

You read what we say, but don't buy here perhaps.

If you have it in your mind to try us "some time," why not try us *now;* summer things are so cheap you can test every department and not be much poorer.

French striped flannel shirts, $1.50 to $2.50.
Bathing suits, (low tide prices), $1, $2.50, $3, $3.75.
Sweaters, $1, $2, $3.
Belts, 25c. to $1.50.
Imported plaid golf stockings, $1 to $3.75.
White duck shoes, $3.50 to $4.

HACKETT, CARHART AND COMPANY.

Two Stores: Broadway and Canal Street. Broadway below Chambers Street

HAD A STRAWBERRY FEAST

Vegetarians Have Lemonade, Fritters, Cake, and Ice Cream Made of the Fruit, and Then Talk Diet.

The new Vegetarian Club met last night for its first festival at 240 West Twenty-third Street. The bill of fare consisted of strawberry lemonade, strawberry fritters, strawberry short cake, strawberry ice cream and strawberry lemonade again. Although the fare was cool, the room was very hot.

To judge from looks, the prolonged diet of fruit and vegetables left no impress on the faces of those at the tables. Many of them were too young to feel the tooth of biting care. The few men of beard and maturity looked as if they had been eating beefsteak and onions all their lives. The young women, who were more numerous, looked as if ice cream tasted as good in a vegetarian restaurant as anywhere else at this time of year.

When the last drop of strawberry lemonade had been quaffed the Rev. N. L. Upham gave a short address upon the horribleness of killing cows to eat them. He was a tall, fine-looking man, with rosy cheeks and a hearty voice. He spoke eloquently of the dangers of drinking too much liquid, no matter how harmless it was.

"Indigestion," Mr. Upham told his audience, "is frequently brought on by swallowing water when we are thirsty. Instead of drinking at such a time, we should chew some food slowly, and thus excite our salivary glands, which are adapted by nature to supply us with ample moisture to masticate our food properly. Follow the example of the cows, the horses, and the sheep."

Mr. Upham's final advice was to refrain from giving pain to animals wherever it could be avoided, and to practice self-denial for the sake of the rewards which it brought. "There is a pleasure in being right even if it costs you something," he concluded, and the sentiment was followed by much clapping of hands.

Albert Turner, who has an eloquent head and beard, said that his attention was first attracted to vegetarianism by the conviction that animals had souls. A few years ago he dealt with this aspect of the matter in a book which he wrote called "Where is My Dog?" He thought vegetarianism was a question of health, and that the interest which every one was now displaying in sanitation was a sign of progress. Ultimately men would find that their souls received the best nourishment from a vegetarian diet.

John F. Farley, the President of the new Vegetarian Club, briefly traced the steps of his career into vegetarianism. Mr. Farley is still quite youthful, and has made his choice of soft food early in life.

"I found," said Mr. Farley, "great difficulty in doing my daily work and acquiring knowledge on account of the little time I had to devote to reading when my work was finished.

"So I began the bad habit of reading at my meals, and soon became so practiced in doing it that I absorbed such books as Locke's 'Essay on the Conduct of the Human Understanding' during the dinner hour. I need hardly say that I was a meat-eater at this period of my life, and my consumption of food was much larger than it would have been if I had not been devoted to what I was reading.

"The consequence of this practice was a prolonged attack of acute indigestion, which was never cured until I became a vegetarian and gave up reading at my meals. To-day my health is good and I find that I eat much less and need much less to eat than when I was a flesh consumer. Moreover, I find that a vegetarian diet invigorates the mind."

During the progress of the festival a number of half-grown beef-eaters stood outside the windows of the vegetarian restaurant and made audible uncomplimentary remarks. They were driven off occasionally by sallies from the interior by Master Volkman, a son of the proprietress, but always returned.

MONTCLAIR READY TO FIGHT

But She Prefers to Have the Question Settled Outside of Court.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 18.—The legal standing of this town has been attacked, and an effort is being made to show that the Township Committee is illegally elected, and that the members have no right to act in their official capacity. The matter is now before Attorney General Stockton, who is asked to make application for a writ of quo warranto, citing the committeemen.

There was a regular meeting of the committee last night, and there was a disposition on the part of some of the committeemen to allow the writ to be issued, and then fight it in the courts. An adjournment was had until this evening, to permit the members to think the matter over. When the special meeting was held, it was decided to have Town Attorney Badgley appear before the Attorney General, and traverse the allegations made by the attacking parties, and induce the Attorney General to withhold from putting the town to the expense and trouble which would be entailed in a legal fight.

Township Committeeman at Large John H. Wilson and Committeemen John H. Parsons, Starr J. Murphy, D. M. Sawyer, and Charles P. Coffin were named as a committee to act with the Town Attorney.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Gray Schemes

For the Summer drawing room. We know nothing more ideally cool-looking.

One—White mahogany, almost a rich old ivory in tone. Covered with satin damask in the tender gray tints of bursting leaf buds. The designs—late French Renaissance, refreshing specimens of coquettish curves; delicate festooning of carvings; Summery grace. Other groups have the blue-gray tints of the robin's egg; the pearl gray of sea-shells as the color keynote.

Your notions in furnishings materialize if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

O'NEILL'S

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th TO 21st ST.

Great Clearing Sale

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS.

Never before, here or elsewhere, have such values as these been offered. Prices cut HALF and LESS.

500
TRIMMED HATS,
Latest shapes and trimmings, worth 5.00,
1.98 Each.

500
TRIMMED HATS,
All choice shapes and trimmings, and formerly marked at 10.00 to 15.00, at
2.48 and 7.00 Ea.

Our entire stock of
20.00 and 30.00 HATS
15.00 Each.

2,000
SAILOR HATS,
all leading shapes,
48c. Upward.

2,500
White Fancy Straws
and
White Chip Flats,
Regular price 75c.,
25c. Each.

2,000 Dozen
LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S
LEGHORN HATS,
48c., 65c. & 75c. EACH.
LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The new programme of "Black America," at Ambrose Park, South Brooklyn, went into effect Monday night. The Amazon march, which had been suspended, was reintroduced. Twenty bone and tambourine players made their first appearance. The particular feature of the programme, however, was a genuine "Ole Virginny" cakewalk. This materially differs from the cakewalk customarily given in this city. Instead of full-dress suits, the actors wore fantastic clothes. To-day, about a thousand, more or less, negro babies are to be exhibited at the Park. It will be called "Pickanniny Day."

—The fifty-fifth commencement exercises of the Pennington Seminary, Pennington, N. J., began last Sunday, and will close to-morrow. The baccalaureate sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. E. Price. June 17 was Class Day. Yesterday field sports were held, and in the evening an entertainment was given. To-day there will be addresses and meetings of societies. To-morrow come the commencement exercises, conferring diplomas, and awarding prizes. There are twenty-five graduates.

—Walter Alexander, fifty years old, who says he is a writer, was found partially asphyxiated yesterday morning in a hall bedroom at 1,108 Broadway. The window was partially open, showing that the man had not attempted suicide. He was removed to the New-York Hospital, unconscious, and his recovery is doubtful.

—The Eastern mail, formerly due at New-York at 5:30 A. M., via Springfield, will arrive hereafter, via Providence, at 5:30 A. M., thus insuring connection with the first carriers' delivery in New-York City, Brooklyn, Newark, and Jersey City, as heretofore.

—John Wilkeman, thirty-three years old, of 51 Cannon Street, who was found Monday at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, suffering from scalp wounds and apparent concussion of the brain, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

The police were asked yesterday to look for John Brady, eleven years old, the son of Hugh J. Brady of 29 Ward Street, Orange, N. J., who ran away from his home on June 17, and, it is believed, came to this city.

—The East Thirty-fifth Street, West Thirty-seventh Street, and East Fifty-first Street Police Stations were equipped with a patrol-wagon service yesterday.

—The graduation exercises of the second class of the Baron de Hirsch Trade School, 225 and 227 East Ninth Street, will take place Saturday evening.

—There will be music at Abingdon Square Park to-night at 8 o'clock by Rampone's Old Guard Band.

Long Island.

—In improving a portion of Ely Avenue, Long Island City, the contractors have been forced to blast out considerable rock. A piece of rock weighing about fifty pounds descended on the front stoop of the house 259 Nott Avenue, a block from the blast. The rock broke the railing of the steps, besides destroying several pieces of terra cotta trimming and knocking a large piece out of one of the brownstone steps. The attention of the city authorities has been called to the danger.

—The Hicksville Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society has elected the following officers: President—Prof. Lewis H. Allen; Vice President—John C. Davis; Curator—William Meyle; Secretary—Frank Marrs; Treasurer—Adam L. Dauch; Steward—Emil Gasser; Sergeant-at-Arms—Edward Kramer; Trustees—John H. Hahn, Henry F. Huettner and Dr. C. T. Taliaferro.

—Nelson Weeks, a Bay Shore confectioner, fell from a ladder in his store through a well hole into the cellar, breaking his right leg between the hip and knee. Mr. Weeks is eighty-two years old, and his injury is considered very serious.

—A fair for the benefit of Columbia Hose Company of the Whitestone Fire Department opened in the company's house last night, and will continue for three nights.

—Long Island crops are suffering for the want of rain. In the vicinity of Northport farmers are fearful that the ground will be too dry for plowing for their pickle crop.

—The church people of Central Park have taken up the matter of suppressing Sunday baseball playing, and threaten to punish offenders with arrest.

—William H. Siebrecht, a Long Island City florist, has been appointed a member of the Water and Fire Board of that city by Mayor Sanford.

—The schooner Mary Alice, Capt. Daniel Davis, loaded with cordwood, sprung a leak in the Sound, and was run on the beach off Port Jefferson.

—The commencement exercises at St. Joseph's Academy, Flushing, will take place on June 28.

Yonkers.

—The Archdeaconry of Westchester, including Westchester, Rockland, and Putnam Counties, held its June meeting in St. John's Church yesterday. Bishop Potter preached a sermon and Archdeacon Van Kleeck of White Plains presented his quarterly report. Clergy from the three counties were present with three lay delegates from each parish.

—Theodore Cox, H. W. Pagan, E. A. Forsyth, and James Bell have gone to Cleveland to represent the Young Men's Republican Club at the eight annual convention of the National Republican League.

—Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Amy Bricker to Frederick R. Arnold, to take place at the home of the bride-elect, 116 Waverley Street, Wednesday, June 20, at 5 o'clock.

—The new clubhouse of the Yonkers Yacht Club is now nearly completed, and the members propose to hold an entertainment there on the evening of July 2.

—The Help-a-Little Circle of the King's Daughters of the First Methodist Episcopal Church held a dime sociable last evening in the chapel.

—The Sterilized Milk Dispensary has been reopened under the auspices of St. John's Riverside Hospital at 178 North Broadway.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of the Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church held a strawberry festival in the church last evening.

—The theatrical license which had been granted to S. C. Livingston by the Common Council, May 27, has been revoked.

—David Hawler has received a permit to erect a brick dwelling two stories in height at 22 and 24 Main Street.

—Alexander Halliday and Samuel T. Hubbard, Jr., will sail for Europe to-day on the Majestic.

—Miss Jennie May Clapperton of Waverley Street has gone to Fenwood Farm, Yorktown.

—Miss Grace Chapman has been engaged as organist of Dayspring Presbyterian Church.

—Miss Adelaide Hylig of Strasburg, Penn., is visiting Miss Natalie Waterbury in this city.

—Miss Shaen is visiting Miss Aller at Trenton.

Westchester County.

—Anthony Delm

Wednesday
June 19-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THEY MAY BE INDICTED

Charges Against Brooklyn Law Enforcement Officers.

THEIR LIST HOUSES HOUSE OWNERS

Attorney Brewster Writes a Letter of Regret for Mistakes—It Is Said Police Shake-up Was to Save a Captain.

Charges of a serious character were made yesterday by Eugene V. Brewster, counsel to the Brooklyn Law Enforcement Society, against Police Commissioner Welles and Superintendent of Police William J. McKelvey.

Mr. Brewster said to a reporter for The New-York Times that the recent wholesale transfers of Police Captains in Brooklyn were made, not for the "good of the force," as Police Commissioner Welles has asserted, but to protect a certain Police Captain against whom the society was accumulating evidence of corrupt practices.

Mr. Brewster asserted that the officials at Police Headquarters had been informed that such evidence was being collected, and, in order to defeat the aims of the society, the Captain was shifted to another precinct. To have transferred only the one Captain would have directed attention to him, so a sweeping change was made, Mr. Brewster declared.

Mr. Brewster refused to say which Captain he had reference to, but, as the recently published list of disorderly houses was confined almost exclusively to the First Precinct, it is inferred that Capt. James Campbell is the one. He was transferred to the Tenth Precinct.

Police Commissioner Welles and Superintendent McKelvey denied Mr. Brewster's statements, saying they were absolutely false, and they challenged him to prove that they had any knowledge of the Law Enforcement Society's contemplated charges against a Police Captain.

Mr. Brewster's allegations concerning the police transfers were made in connection with a statement which he issued yesterday explanatory of certain mistakes which were made in preparing the list of disorderly houses already referred to. The statement follows, in part:

About three or four week ago, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Law Enforcement Society, I was again re-employed at a certain salary, and instructed to accumulate evidence for the purpose of "breaking" a Police Captain, the society having evidence that violators of the law were in collusion with some of the Captains, or that the Captains were neglecting their duties. I thereupon accumulated evidence for the purpose aforesaid, and the list of houses of bad repute which I prepared was intended for a Police Captain. It was not my intention of having same made public for the simple reason that it would be a warning to those who had violated the law and would be the means of their removal.

I employed four detectives and gave them the addresses of these alleged disorderly houses, and they made their reports. Some I found to be wrong, and immediately crossed them off. The detectives swore to their reports in the usual form, and in some cases I had as many as three persons to corroborate certain houses.

As I was about to send the lists to the Captains, (which lists gave no names, but only addresses,) I was requested by the President of the Law Enforcement Society to give same to the Superintendent, which I did. During the conversation I was also instructed to give copies to the press, and the President and I argued the advisability of same in the presence of a third party, whose name I do not know, but upon whose word I am willing to rely.

I thereupon telephoned to several reporters and told them that I had been authorized to give them copies of the letter which I had delivered to the Superintendent. I did not for an instant imagine that a mistake could have been made. I carefully compared the list with the affidavits and evidence before the letters went out, and were it not for the fact that several persons had deliberately falsified, and, one at least, perjured himself, there would have been no mistakes made.

I cannot express the sorrow I have felt since I ascertained that the evidence submitted to me in the cases of four houses was false and untrue in every respect. It is possible that other mistakes also might have been made, but at this time I have not ascertained the facts.

Many indignant people have called here at my office, and I have shown them the affidavits and allowed them to converse with my detectives to prove that the allegations were correct. Most of these people seem to think that because they own the house and their tenants to them appeared respectable, that there must have been some mistake made, and that somebody was to blame for injuring the reputation of their property. If the good citizens of Brooklyn could know of the corruption and immorality existing in one city of Churches they would come to our rescue and offer their assistance to have these violators of the law apprehended. The Law Enforcement Society has done, and is doing, a noble work, in spite of these serious mistakes which have been made.

EUGENE V. BREWSTER.

A reporter for The New-York Times questioned Mr. Brewster about the reference to "breaking" a Police Captain.

"We were collecting evidence against him," Mr. Brewster said, "when the transfers were made, and that prevented us from finishing our work."

"Who is the Captain?"

"That I cannot say."

"Did Police Commissioner Welles know you were collecting such evidence against a Captain?"

"I have reason to believe that the Police Headquarters officials were informed of what we were doing, and knew we intended to make charges against the Captain."

"Do you mean to say that the transfers were made to shield that Captain?"

"That was their effect, if not their purpose. They were made just at a time to thwart our efforts."

Police Commissioner Welles expressed indignation when informed of Mr. Brewster's statements.

"I deny," he said, "that I knew any charges were being prepared against any Captain, and that any transfer was made to shield one. I deny that I ever heard of such charges until now. I deny that Mr. Brewster or any member of the Law Enforcement Society communicated with me directly or indirectly concerning any contemplated action of the kind, or that any transfers were made on account of any representation or argument of the Law Enforcement Society. I have stated several times my reasons for making the transfers, and I still adhere to my declaration that they were made for the benefit of the public service, and for no other purpose. If any Captain has been saved from prosecution by his transfer I do not know it, and I challenge Mr. Brewster to produce a scintilla of evidence to the contrary."

Superintendent McKelvey also denied Mr. Brewster's statement that it was known at Police Headquarters that charges were about to be made by the society against a certain Police Captain when the transfers upset the society's plans.

"It is an unqualified and absolute falsehood," said the Superintendent. "The transfers were decided upon several months ago. We received Mr. Brewster's list of alleged disorderly houses on June 13, late in the afternoon, and made the transfers on June 14. There was no time between the receipt of the list and the transfers to have arranged for the latter, even if we had wanted to shield or protect any Captain. I never heard of the society's intention to prefer charges against a Captain."

President George F. Elliott of the Law Enforcement Society and Mr. Brewster will probably be asked to-day to answer to charges of criminal libel preferred against them by Assistant District Attorney Callahan, in behalf of Frederick Richartz of 433 Gold Street, whose house, 426 Hudson Avenue, was described by the society as "disorderly," and a man named Herold, whose house, at 405 Hudson Avenue, was included in the same category. Ten others have made similar complaints against Messrs. Elliott and Brewster.

Police Justice Walsh yesterday heard argument for warrants for their arrest, but took no action. Mr. Brewster called upon Justice Walsh and was told that nothing definite would be done until this morning. Mr. Elliott was given to understand that the chances were against his arrest.

A number of witnesses have sworn to affidavits, stating that the two houses specified, as well as others in the Law Enforcement Society's list are respectable, but both President Elliott and Mr. Brewster declared yesterday that they were certain no mistakes were made in these particular cases.

"We have the affidavits of responsible men," said Mr. Brewster, "and I am not afraid of this movement against us."

"No criminal libel has been committed," said President Elliott. "You can't libel real estate. Only the house numbers were given in our list. No names were mentioned. Owners of property don't always know what their tenants do. Real estate may be slandered, but not libeled."

It was reported yesterday that President Elliott's activity in the Law Enforcement Society has displeased the Republican members of the Board of Supervisors, to which he is counsel, and that next Monday he may be removed from that position.

President Elliott and Mr. Brewster are preparing to go before the Grand Jury tomorrow, to give evidence against bookmakers on the Gravesend and Sheepshead Bay race tracks. They claim that the law has been violated at those places by bookmakers.

STREETS NOW KEPT CLEAN

Contrast of East and West Side Thoroughfares Before and Since Col. Waring Took Hold.

In the current number of Harper's Weekly there appears a series of pictures contrasting the condition of certain streets in this city as to cleanliness and showing the improvement which has been made since Col. George E. Waring, Jr., has held the position of Street Cleaning Commissioner. The pictures are reproduced from photographs taken in March, 1893, and at the end of May, 1895, and are in pairs, each pair showing the same spot.

The photographs of 1893 were taken in connection with the movement for the removal of Thomas S. Brennan from the position of Commissioner of Street Cleaning. They were taken at a time when the heaps of snow and ice had not entirely melted away, and due allowance should be made for this fact in contrasting the two sets of pictures.

The spots selected for illustration on the west side of the city were in front of 221 and 223 West Houston Street, 1 and 3 Cottage Place, 212 Sullivan Street, and 9 Varick Place. The photographs taken in 1893 showed the streets incumbered with piles of filth and rubbish, with overflowing ash barrels on the sidewalk, and trucks standing in the gutters. On the east side the spots illustrated are East Houston Street, the northeast corner of Fourth Street and Avenue D, Ridge Street, looking north from Rivington Street, and in front of 209 East Third Street. The portion of East Third Street photographed appears absolutely impassable, owing to the piles of filth and rubbish in the roadway. The other pictures show a little less filthy condition, but in them the incumbrances of trucks and wagons stand out in bold relief.

The photographs in May and June of this year show such an improvement that it is scarcely credible that they represent the same spots. The trucks and wagons have been banished from the gutters, and the roadway has been cleaned from dirt and accumulated rubbish, so that the clean pavement can be plainly seen. There are no ash barrels incumbering the sidewalks, with their filthy contents overflowing on the pavement. Ash barrels are not now allowed to remain on the sidewalk but for a short time before and after the trip of the ash-cart. As a rule, all of the more populous streets are cleaned twice, and some of them three times, a day. All streets are cleaned at least once a day, and the work of the street cleaners is done better and more thoroughly than ever before in this city.

EAGAN JUST TALKED TO THE MAYOR

Told Him of Grievances, According to His and Mr. Steinberg's Story.

Thomas F. Egan and Assemblyman Steinberg of the old Sixteenth Assembly District called upon Mayor Strong yesterday to protest about appointments. Mr. Eagan is the Brookfield Republican leader of the old Sixteenth District. He does not believe the district has received the patronage to which it is entitled. Therefore he is angry. The following is a report of their interview with the Mayor, based upon the statements of Eagan and Steinberg. Mr. Eagan says he said:

"Mr. Mayor, we have come here to make a complaint of the way you have treated the Sixteenth District Republicans. We worked hard for you up there. Republicans put you in office, and when we come here and ask for a little patronage you ignore us. We are tired of it.

"We had a candidate for Fire Commissioner, and you did not appoint him. We had a candidate for City Magistrate; you turned him down."

"Why, I appointed a City Magistrate from the Sixteenth District," the Mayor said, Mr. Eagan avers.

"So you did, Mr. Mayor," said Mr. Eagan, according to his own statement. "You appointed John Hayes, a Democrat, who has been fighting us up there for twenty-five years. Assemblyman Steinberg, here, who worked and voted for your bills at Albany, lives across the street from Hayes. He can see every day a living picture of reform under a Republican Mayor. You have appointed one of our enemies, and the Republicans of the district get nothing. I tell, Mr. Mayor, we are tired of it."

Eagan asked the Mayor if he would do anything for the district in future.

"No; my mind is made up on the men for all the places I have to fill," the Mayor replied—Eagan says he did.

"Can we change your mind?" Eagan says he asked. The Mayor said him nay.

Mr. Steinberg did not tell the reporters whether he had said anything.

ALDERMAN HACKETT'S VOTE EXPLAINED

A Politician Says He Helped Tammany in Order to Help George B. Deane.

How was it that Alderman Hackett, the Ninth District Republican, came to vote with Tammany on the reapportionment? is a question that has been asked by the politicians for a week.

"I'll tell you all about it," said a Republican politician yesterday. "Mr. Hackett told George B. Deane that he would vote any way Mr. Deane wished. The new district is the Seventh. Well, Uncle George Deane owns the houses in which three or four of the many political clubs in Abingdon Square have their headquarters. The Republican reapportionment plans drew the line across Bleecker Street in dividing the upper part of the Thirteenth Senatorial District. That left Uncle George Deane's houses right on the edge of the new Seventh District. Of course, the headquarters would have to be somewhere near the centre of the district, and he was in danger of losing tenants.

"But the Tammany lines left the clubhouses well situated in the district, and that's why Mr. Hackett voted with the Democrats instead of the Republicans."

Marshal Graham Held for Assault.

FREEHOLD, N. J., June 18.—Capt. John Graham, City Marshal of Jersey City, and Sergeant-at-Arms of the New-Jersey Senate Investigating Committee, was committed to-day on a charge of assault and battery and for false imprisonment. The charges were preferred by Charles E. Bell, a wealthy manufacturer of Hillsborough, Ohio, who while at Asbury Park last Summer was accused of being a noted pickpocket by Graham. Bell was arrested and confined in jail over night.

JAMES HOWELL HONORED

Bridge Trustees Unanimously Re-elect Their Old Chief.

MAYOR SCHIEREN NOMINATED HIM

The Threatened Deposition Did Not Take Place—Application for Pneumatic Tubes Over the Bridge Considered.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn yesterday gave a handsome indorsement of James Howell's administration of the bridge at the annual meeting of the Trustees, held at the office of the bridge, in Brooklyn. He nominated Mr. Howell for re-election as President of the board.

After the meeting of the Trustees Mayor Schieren said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"I saw no reason for a change in the administration of the bridge. I was satisfied with the way the bridge was managed." The vote for Mr. Howell was unanimous, there being 7 in his favor, and 1 blank ballot.

When the Board of Trustees adjourned the annual meeting, a week ago, it was the general belief in Brooklyn that it was the intention of the Republicans, aided by Trustee Henriques, to depose President Howell and reorganize the board. Mr. Howell's friends boasted just before the meeting yesterday that the programme had been altogether changed. Mr. Howell, they said, would not be forced out. The Legislature, they said, had failed in the effort, and Mayor Strong would be no more successful. They said they had satisfied all the Brooklyn Trustees, irrespective of politics, against making any New-York man President.

The board met at 3 P. M. Every Trustee was present; Mayor Strong, Controller Fitch, and Trustees Henriques and Page from New-York, and Mayor Schieren, Controller Palmer, and Trustees Howell and Keeney from Brooklyn. Mayor Schieren seemed in good humor. He wore a red rose. Mayor Strong did not seem to be well pleased. He wore a sprig of yellow flowers. Just before the meeting he was in consultation with Trustees Henriques and Page.

Ex-Mayor Howell opened the meeting, announced that the annual election of officers was in order, and called Mayor Strong to the chair. The friends of Mr. Howell, having cast their lead, were anxious to force a vote. When Mayor Strong announced that the election was in order, Mr. Henriques arose and said: "The election was to have been held a week ago, but the board adjourned. It is therefore not absolutely necessary to hold the election to-day."

Trustee Keeney smiled. "I move we proceed to an election," he said.

Mayor Schieren sat studying the floor, crossing and recrossing his legs. There was a minute's pause. "I nominate James Howell for President," he said, without looking up. The corners of Mr. Howell's mouth twitched. He looked up at the ceiling, and seemed to be trying to repress a smile. Mayor Strong looked quickly at Mayor Schieren, and then he, too, studied the floor. He rubbed his hands.

There was no other nomination. The clerks in the hall, who were peeping through the crack of the door, smiled. Secretary Beam smiled, and quickly distributed blank ballots among the Trustees. The vote was—7 for Mr. Howell, 1 blank.

Mayor Strong bowed and smiled at Mr. Howell, and placed him back in the President's chair. Mr. Howell said a few words:

"Gentlemen, you must allow me to thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in thus electing me President of the Bridge for the tenth term. I will endeavor in the future, as in the past, to do my duty."

Mr. Henriques nominated J. Seaver Page for Vice President. The vote was—for Mr. Page 7, blank 1. Mr. Page said he highly appreciated the honor. Mr. Keeney hastened to congratulate him on his election as Vice President.

The board considered the application of the New-York Mail and Transportation Company to lay two pneumatic tubes across the bridge to connect the general Post Offices of New-York and Brooklyn. The purpose of the tubes, it was said, was to facilitate the exchange of local mail between the two cities. There was a discussion over the price of the privilege, and it was finally agreed by vote that the company should pay the bridge $4,000 annually the first three years, and $6,000 annually the next three years, compensation to begin nine months after signing the contract. The tubes are to be of rifled steel, six to eight inches in diameter. A similar tube is in successful operation, it is said, in Philadelphia.

The board next considered the applications of the trolley roads to occupy the costly plaza at the Brooklyn entrance to the bridge with their terminals. Presidents Daniel F. Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights road and Col. John N. Partridge of the De Kalb Avenue road were present, but they were not given an opportunity to speak for the companies.

Mayor Schieren denounced the scheme to occupy the plaza in strong language. "This is a matter of the very greatest importance to Brooklyn," he said. "This plaza has cost $1,000,000, and now the railroads propose to take it all. I am opposed to it. We have always said we wanted the plaza and Liberty Street free from obstructions. Plans can be drawn that will preserve them. But no; the railroad people won't come together. They simply submit plans and ask us to adopt them."

Trustee Henriques offered a resolution forbidding the use of bridge property (including the plaza and Liberty Street) for railroad purposes. Controller Palmer of Brooklyn suggested that the whole subject be referred to a committee of five Trustees. This course was taken.

Bids for building twelve new passenger cars were read. The figures were: Jackson & Sharp Company, Wilmington, Del., $2,975 per car; Pullman Company, Chicago, $3,375 per car. The latter agreed to deliver the cars in September, "strikes and fires excepted." The contract was awarded to the Jackson & Sharp Company.

Superintendent C. C. Martin sent in word that new cables were needed. He recommended that they be bought from the John A. Roebling's Sons Company. Mayor Schieren moved that the board advertise for bids for the cables. This was agreed to, unanimously.

After a brief executive session, the board adjourned.

A Missouri Labor Decision.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 18.—The Supreme Court to-day handed down an opinion declaring unconstitutional the law which forbids the discharge of employes of corporations for refusal to sever their connection with labor organizations. The court holds that the law is a species of class legislation, which discriminates against the non-union employe. The law was enacted two years ago, and provides penalties of fine and imprisonment.

TEN MORE WERE PROBABLY SAVED

A Letter from a Man in Mexico Who Saw the Colima Sink, and Has Some of Her Passengers in Charge.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—A letter received here by A. D. McLellan, from his brother, W. G. McLellan, a planter in the State of Michoacan, Mexico, is published here to-day, wherein McLellan says he saw the Colima sink. He watched the steamer from the veranda of his house, which is on a high cliff along the shore.

A fearful storm was raging at the time, but with a powerful glass he saw the steamer about fifteen miles off the shore, but did not know what ship it was. The letter goes on to say:

"Forty-eight hours later a raft came ashore, bearing on its uncertain surface five ragged, wretched, and half-starved people. Two days after this, or four days from the time the Colima went down, another raft, bearing five people, drifted in. They told a most pitiful story of the hardships they had encountered, and of the incessant struggle for life. For four days and nights they were without bread or water, and a more wretched-looking set I never saw. Of those who floated in shore at my place were three cabin passengers, four steerage passengers, and three of the crew. At first it was reported that five had landed, but the right number is ten."

McLellan does not give the names of the rescued passengers and crew. He adds: "From the story told by the people here, I think the disaster was all brought about by Capt. Taylor. It is certain that he made no attempt whatever to save the lives of his passengers. The rescued passengers tell me that the coverings were not even taken off the boats, and further, that the passengers were not notified of danger until five minutes before the Colima went down. The freight ports could not be closed on account of the immense cargo of lumber and other merchandise. The water rushed through these portholes, and in a few minutes put out the fires in the engine room. Then the Colima was practically at the mercy of the waves. I learn that a feeble attempt was made to hoist sail, though there was such confusion that it was practically useless to attempt to do anything. The passengers endeavored to take down life preservers, but the mates forced them to put them back. One of the men here picked up a preserver and he was peremptorily ordered to put it back where he had found it.

"All the women and children were on deck just before the Colima went down, though many were washed off by the rushing waters and knocked off by flying spars before the end came. I am keeping ten men here at the expense of the Mexican Government, though I would have been just as willing to have kept them free. The President telegraphed me to give them every care and attention, and the Government would pay for it."

McLellan does not give the date of the letter, and it is not known whether the ten men referred to were picked up by the Barracouta and taken to Manzanilla or not. No reports of rescued people from shore have been received here. If McLellan is correct, ten more can be added to the list of the saved.

SUGAR BOUNTIES WILL SOON BE PAID

It Is Thought the Appropriation Will Not Be Sufficient to Meet Claims.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The last Congress appropriated $238,000 to pay accrued sugar bounties, and $5,000,000 to pay bounties on sugars produced between Aug. 28, 1894, and June 30, 1895.

Regulations and forms for the filing of claims for both classes of bounties were approved to-day at the Treasury Department by Secretary Carlisle, and will be issued in printed form by the Collectors of Internal Revenue of the several districts on and after July 1 next.

All the accrued sugar bounty claims will be paid in full, but it is not believed that the $5,000,000 appropriated for the payment of bounties on sugars produced between Aug. 28, 1894, and June 30, 1895, will be sufficient to pay the bounties of this class in full. If this should be the case, the claims will be pro rated, and, instead of receiving eight-tenths of a cent a pound for the sugar produced, as contemplated by the act of Congress, producers will receive only seven-tenths of a cent a pound, or six-tenths, as the case may be.

The regulations issued prescribe that each producer of sugar in the United States preferring a claim for sugar bounty must, in filing his claim, state whether the sugar was produced from cane, beets, or sorghum within the territory of the United States, and that he was not engaged in refining sugar while he was a producer of sugar. This is to be sworn to before a revenue officer or other person authorized to administer oaths, together with the information of the amount of cane or beets cultivated and the amount of syrup produced therefrom, and with all the facts connected with the production of the sugar. The Superintendent of the factory must also attest to the correctness of the producer's statement. Each producer is limited to the making of one claim for each factory, and all claims must be filed prior to Sept. 1, 1895, and no bounty will be paid until all claims are adjusted.

It will probably be Dec. 1 before the sugar bounty is fully paid, perhaps even later.

WANTS AID FROM THE PRESIDENT

A West Virginia Postmaster Who Seeks Indemnity for a Loss by Fire.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Postmaster General Wilson has received a communication from a brother West Virginian in the Postal Service, seeking aid on account of a loss sustained by fire. The writer is Postmaster of a town in Upsher County. He asks that on account of the burning of his store and Postoffice, the Postmaster General, President Cleveland and the members of his Cabinet should give him something to make up for the loss, which amounts to $1,500 or $2,000. He hopes that the President and his official family will donate $100 each. Accompanying the letter is a subscription list for the citizens of Washington to affix their signatures to and place the amounts subscribed opposite their names.

Postmaster General Wilson has replied that this request was only one of a great many received, and he could not see his way clear to make it special by bringing it before the President and Cabinet.

PURCHASED BY A SYNDICATE

Morse, Wis., in the Hands of a Body of Boston Capitalists.

DULUTH, Minn., June 18.—A syndicate of Boston capitalists has purchased Morse, Wis., and will take possession at once. The purchase includes the outfit of the Penokee Lumber Company, every dwelling in the place, every other kind of building, and all the mercantile interests. The price paid is in the neighborhood of $2,000,000.

The syndicate will establish the largest tannery in the State of Wisconsin, giving employment to nearly 1,000 men. The tannery plant alone will cost in the neighborhood of $50,000. It was given out yesterday afternoon that the intention of the promoters of the enterprise was to run the town of Morse on much the same plan that Pullman is run on, but this will be impossible under the terms of the sale, which provides that the new company is not to introduce any innovations along that line.

Passengers from Europe.

The Werra, arriving yesterday from Genoa, had among her saloon passengers Gen. Isaac S. Bangs, Mrs. Bangs, and Miss D. S. Bangs, J. Rogers Rich, the Rev. J. E. O'Sullivan, Chevalier Henry Souiler, Mr. and Mrs. George Winslow Thatcher, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Thayer, the Rev. Hermand J. Heuser, D. C. Chamberlain, and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Gerry.

The Friesland had among her passengers from Antwerp Samuel B. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Herman and the Misses Herman, Mrs. H. S. Colton and Miss G. J. Colton, Mrs. J. L. Judels and the Misses Judels, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Mali, Miss Gertrude Mali, and Charles M. Mali.

George N. Bliss and Sir David Macpherson were passengers by the Fulda, from Bremen.

RAPID TRANSIT DELAYED

Must Test the Constitution on Condemnation Proceedings.

WHO SHALL APPOINT COMMISSIONERS

Appellate Division of the Supreme Court Newly Created Does Not Convene Until Next January.

Owing to the uncertainty that the present Constitution has created in regard to making an application for the condemnation of private property for public use, the Rapid Transit Commission may be delayed a year or more before it will be enabled to have Commissioners appointed for that purpose by the Supreme Court.

Under the former Constitution and the existing laws such proceedings were always taken before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has always been the General Term of the court, but by the new Constitution a specific branch of the Supreme Court has been created, and termed "the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court."

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, however, will not be formed until next January, and therefore the question is whether the present General Term of the court still has power to appoint Commissioners to condemn private land for public use, or whether the Rapid Transit Commissioners will have to wait until after next January to have a tribunal to which to apply.

The application has already been made to the General Term of the Supreme Court under Article I., Section 7, of the present Constitution, which reads, "When private property shall be taken for any public use, the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, or by not less than three Commissioners appointed by a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law." The General Term has not indicated whether it will appoint Commissioners, or will refuse to do so, and state as its reason for refusing that its power has been taken from it by the new Constitution.

After the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday Albert B. Boardman, one of its counsel, said:

"We cannot do anything for some months and may have to wait until after next January. The question of jurisdiction is causing the trouble. The new Constitution stands in our way, sufficiently at any rate to make us try to avoid all uncertainty in the matter. We made our application to the General Term of the Supreme Court and hoped to go directly from that to the Court of Appeals, sitting at Saratoga. But the Court of Appeals finished its business before we could reach it, and we will now have to wait until it convenes in the Fall. As soon as it does so the question will be tested, and we will learn whether we are still entitled to follow the old procedure or must wait until the new Appellate Division of the Supreme Court is formed and in working order. We regret the delay very much, but even that is better than to proceed without having the question of jurisdiction passed upon by the Court of Appeals. We might get into endless litigation otherwise."

At the meeting of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, Messrs. Orr, Low, Starin, Chaplin, and Steinway were present. Mr. Boardman of counsel, Secretary Delafield, and Chief Engineer Parsons were also there. The board considered the question above mentioned, and determined to leave it to Messrs. Boardman and Shepherd to straighten out. The locating of stations was again taken up, but nothing was decided. The matter was referred to Chief Engineer Parsons, with directions to include the entire matter in his report, to be made on the second Tuesday in September.

The Drake & Stratton Company, a corporation that has declared a desire to bid upon the construction of the road, has communicated with the board, and suggested locations for stations. Its suggestions were yesterday referred to the sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Orr, Starin, and Claflin.

The report that the residents of the upper end of Park Avenue are about to act concertedly to oppose the building of a viaduct before their houses was unknown to the Commissioners yesterday. If any such action is contemplated neither the Commissioners nor their counsel know of it.

PICKED UP A BOSTON FISHERMAN

Had Been Adrift Two Days Without Food or Water.

Capt. R. Foster of the schooner Cathie C. Berry, which arrived here yesterday from St. John, N. B., brought into port John Troy, a fisherman belonging to a Boston fishing schooner. He had been adrift in his dory for two days without food or water, and when rescued was in an exhausted condition.

The Berry picked him up at 2 A. M., Friday last, when off Chatham, bearing west by twenty-five miles. The weather at the time he was rescued was very foggy, and it was blowing hard. Only that he was directly in the path of the schooner, there would have been but small chance of his rescue.

When he left his vessel on Wednesday morning she was off Sankety Head.

THE TRADE OF CANADA REVIVING

Good Prospects Shown by the Returns of Imports and Exports.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 18.—The returns of the imports and exports of the Dominion of Canada during the month of May show some revival of trade. The importations during May, 1895, aggregated in value, $9,429,957, whereas the importations for May, 1894, reached only $9,101,161.

More marked, is the improvement in the export trade. Canada sent abroad last month, $8,896,932 of Canadian products, as against $7,863,960 for the corresponding month of 1894. The eleven months of the fiscal year make, notwithstanding this improvement, a less favorable trade showing than the corresponding eleven months of 1894. The fall in customs revenue for the eleven months of this year, as compared with the same period last year, is $2,100,451.

Conductor Thrown from a Car.

The driver of an express wagon drove his vehicle so close to a Third Avenue cable car which was going up town at Fiftieth Street yesterday afternoon that James McConnell, the conductor, who was collecting fares on the step, was knocked off by the wheel and had his right leg broken. The express wagon went on and the driver escaped arrest.

Killed Three Children and Herself.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, June 18.—While insane, Mrs. Sanford E. Gilles, wife of a farmer living near Shellsburg, poisoned three of her six children and committed suicide in the same manner. The children died.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New-York offices as follows: J. A. Sherman, Cambria; Jacob Van Der Bee, Martindale Depot.

Johannis.

"King of Natural Table Water"

Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported.

Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.

SEVENTY COMMITTEE'S PLANS

Will Probably Decide to Disband After Hearing the Executive Body's Report To-day.

The Committee of Seventy may hold its final meeting and go out of existence to-day. Joseph Larocque, its Chairman, when visited yesterday, said:

"The committee will meet to-morrow at the Chamber of Commerce. The only business before the committee will be the report of the Executive Committee, of which Charles Stewart Smith is Chairman. What the nature of that report will be I am not prepared to say, but it will probably recommend that the Committee of Seventy adjourn sine die, having served the purpose for which it was organized.

"Of course, I cannot say what the opinion of the majority will be. Some of the members may object to a dissolution, but I do not see why we should continue longer as an organization. The committee was constituted solely for the purpose of securing good men for municipal offices at the election last November. That was the primary object. After the election it was the judgment of many that we should then adjourn finally, but the suggestion was made that the committee could be of service in procuring much needed and salutary legislation.

"There was some legislation we advocated, and there was some also that we opposed. It was deemed advisable, therefore, that the committee should remain in operation until further need of its services should be obviated by the adjournment of the Legislature. That is now an accomplished fact, and I suppose there is no more use for the committee.

"At the meeting the programme will consist simply of the formal presentation of the Executive Committee's report. That it will recommend adjournment sine die I have no doubt, and I do not doubt that the report will be accepted. I have no means of knowing the sense of the entire seventy, yet from what I have gathered I believe the programme will be as I have outlined. We will go out of existence for good as an organization."

DOES NOT BELIEVE MRS. THUROW

Col. Fellows Talks of the Story of Her European Trip.

District Attorney Fellows was asked yesterday about the statement Mrs. Augusta Thurow, the Lexow witness, is said to have made to him, that she was paid $1,400 by a mysterious person for going to Europe.

"Mrs. Thurow has made such a statement to me," said Mr. Fellows. "She made it some time ago, immediately after her return from Europe. It was a long story, to the effect that she was accosted one day by a stranger, who took her into a cab, and there paid her the money with the understanding that she should leave the country."

"Did she say in whose interest the money was given?" was asked.

"No; she said she did not know."

"Do you place any credence in her story?"

The Colonel smiled, and said:

"I have moved for the dismissal of those indictments that were found on her testimony."

"Do you intend investigating the matter?" was asked.

"No; I have more important, more probable things to attend to."

BOARD AT "SUMMER REST" COTTAGE

Room for Twelve Guests, Who Pay Only a Nominal Rate.

Application for board at "Summer Rest," the cottage at Woodcliff, N. J., which is conducted by the Summer Rest Society, should be made to Mrs. Albert Speyers, at 24 West Twelfth Street.

The cottage has accommodations for twelve guests, each guest having the privilege of remaining three weeks, or longer should there be no applicant for her room.

"Summer Rest" is conducted entirely for the benefit of self-supporting gentlewomen, who are provided with generous board and home privileges at the rate of $3.50 a week. The location of the cottage, in an extremely healthful and attractive part of New-Jersey, and surrounded by twenty acres of woodland, affords a charming resort for women who cannot afford the prices demanded at the ordinary Summer resorts.

Round trip tickets from New-York to Woodcliff may be had for $1. Ferryboats from the foot of West Twenty-third Street and Chambers Street connect with the train leaving New-York at 9:40, arriving at Woodcliffe at 11:04.

Had a Case of Smallpox Aboard.

When the Bremen liner Munchen anchored in Quarantine yesterday, Capt. Collen reported a case of smallpox. An Austrian woman about twenty years old, name unknown, showed symptoms of the disease on the first day out from Bremen. She was at once isolated, and every precaution taken to prevent the infection of the other passengers.

Dr. Doty ordered the case removed to North Brother Island, and twenty of the steerage passengers from the compartment where the woman was quartered were detained for observation at Hoffman Island.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

SIBLEYISM NOT POPULAR—Democrats refuse to walk into the new party trap.

FREE COINAGE IS SUICIDAL—Secretary Carlisle tells workingmen some truths.

NO PROOFS OF HIS CHARGE—The accusations against Connecticut's Legislature not substantiated.

THE LAST BILL IS SIGNED—New-York Legislative work for the year now complete.

DESIRE A LONG CAMPAIGN—Republican Committeemen in favor of a May Convention.

KIEL FETE AND ENGLAND—Grave comparison with the ceremonies of the Suez Canal.

PROCLAMATION FOR CUBA—Obedience to neutrality laws admonished by the President.

ATLANTA'S COMING SHOW—Preparations well advanced, but much work to be done.

AT THE MINEOLA FAIR—Good farming displays in competition for prizes.

COLORADO'S MINE THIEVES—Probably they have stolen ore worth millions of dollars.

SAILED FOR GRAY GABLES—The President off for his Summer vacation.

CANADA'S NEW "SOO" CANAL—It completes a continuous waterway 2,384 miles in length.

DETECTED BY A FLOURISH—Five New-York banks victims of Albert S. Moore's forgeries.

THE WORK THAT WOMEN DO—Commissioner Wright's figures show the great increase.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Haymaking, by Henry Stewart; Beet Sugar in the United States; Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the lastest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town office, 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies.....3 Cents
Per Year.....$1.00

FATAL JACKSTRAW GAME

Abraham Eidelman's Play with Matches Cost a Brother's Life.

ANOTHER BROTHER FATALLY BURNED

When the Fire Started He Left the Children in Bed in a Blazing Room—A Narrow Escape for Many Tenants.

Two children of Hyam Eidelman, a tinsmith, were burned yesterday morning in the apartments of the family in the basement of the big tenement house 19 Allen Street. Isaac, who was three years old, was found by the firemen lying dead on the bed, when the fire had been extinguished, and his brother, Jacob, who is six years old, and who was lying beside him, was so terribly burned that his life is despaired of. The fire was caused by the eldest child of the family, Abraham, nine years old, playing with matches.

The father of the family had gone to work early in the morning. Mrs. Eidelman went out soon after to do her marketing. The two younger children were lying asleep in bed when their mother went out. She gave Abraham a penny, and told him to be a good boy and take care of his brothers. The lad began playing jackstraws with the penny, a marble, and a handful of matches on a chair beside the bed on which the children were sleeping. While absorbed in the game, he dropped the marble on the matches, and set them on fire. One corner of the bed sheet next took fire, and then the flames spread rapidly to the bed. Little Abraham, frightened out his wits, ran out of the rooms, leaving the door open. He was too scared to give an alarm, but ran into a neighboring grocery store looking for his mother. Through the door which he had left open a draught fanned the flames on the burning bed until they almost filled the room, yet none of the inmates discovered the fire. There was no outcry from the children, as they had no doubt been made unconscious by the smoke.

The engineer of an elevated railroad train, as he drew up at the station at Canal Street, saw the smoke curling up out of the basement of the house, and from his elevated perch discovered the fire. He set his whistle screeching so loudly and so persistently that he attracted the attention of the people in the street.

A rush was made into the house, but the room in which the fire was burning could not be entered, owing to the flames and smoke. A messenger hurried to the quarters of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 6, in Canal Street, and the firemen were soon at the scene. The fire was quickly extinguished, and then little Isaac was found dead on the bed, and Jacob unconscious and terribly burned, beside him. Jacob was taken to the Gouverneur Hospital. Mrs. Eidelman did not learn of the fire until she returned home. Then she went into hysterics, and was cared for by the neighbors. Little Abraham, the cause of all the trouble, came sneaking back to the house with a horrified look on his face. He was still so frightened that he could scarcely explain how it all happened.

The big tenement house at 452 West Forty-seventh Street, occupied by sixteen families, was found to be on fire about four o'clock yesterday morning. The fire was discovered by a milkman, who noticed smoke issuing from the rear basement. He immediately ran into the hall and aroused the families by ringing the bell in each apartment. All the tenants heard the alarm and tumbled down stairs through the smoke-filled halls to the street, excepting the Coogans, who have no bell in their apartment, and who were still sleeping when the firemen arrived. The firemen found Coogan, who is a laborer, his wife, and their four children sleeping soundly and perfectly unconscious of the danger about them. They were awakened and hurried to the sidewalk just in time to escape suffocation.

The fire started in the woodsheds in the rear basement, and but $200 damage had been done before

CLASS DAY AT CORNELL

Roll Call Occupies Almost Half an Hour in the Morning.

GOOD FEELING BETWEEN CLASSES

The Exercises of the Day of an Unusually Interesting Character—The Class Ball in the Evening Largely Attended.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 18.—The members of the Cornell class of '95 met at the library at 9:30 this morning, and marched to Armory Hall, headed by the Ithaca Band. The caps and gowns, worn this year for the first time, presented a fine appearance, and a burst of applause greeted the class when its members filed in together for the last time. Prayer was offered by the Rev. C. M. Tyler.

The roll-call by Miss Agnes Leo Tierney took nearly half an hour, as every student who had ever been in the class was included in the list of 600 names. Applause greeted many names, particularly those of the officers and of the Henley crew, that for Capt. Shape being the longest of all. After a song, "Our Class," written by H. J. O'Brien, E. U. Henry of Elmwood, Ill., delivered the class oration.

The class poem, by Miss Margaret Fursman Boynton of Lockport, N. Y., had for its theme "The Going of the Henley Crew."

The class essay, by Miss Blanche Edna Moore of Bryan, Ohio, was well composed and delivered.

The memorial orator was Joshua Roger Lewis of Reading, Penn. William Fitch Atkinson of Brooklyn, N. Y., the President of the class, chose for the subject of his address, "Perseverance." The song, "Cornell," closed the exercises in the armory.

The class proceeded up the campus to the library, where the class ivy was planted and the ivy oration was delivered by Clinton Leroy Babcock of Booneville, N. Y. After the class photograph had been taken the class history was read by Samuel Peaslee Carll of Pleasantville, Penn., and the class prophecy was delivered by Alfred Renel Horr of Wellington, Ohio.

During the presentation of the pipe by Roger Henry Williams, '95, and its acceptance by Samuel Redsecker Davis, '96, the juniors made themselves heard by giving down their class yell with considerable spirit. The two classes vied with each other for some time giving down yells, but the good feeling existing between the classes at Cornell was shown when each gave down the other's yell, and finally both joined heartily in the Cornell yell and "Alma Mater."

The senior ball this evening was indeed the social climax of the college year. There were more visitors in town than ever before, and the large armory was literally packed. The list of dances included forty-nine numbers, with eight extras. The number of tickets taken at the door was over 500, between 50 and 60 were occupied by fraternities and clubs. Mrs. Schurman, wife of the President, stood at the head of the patronesses.

YALE'S YEAR ENDED.

Robinson Prizes in Latin Awarded—Students Leave New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 18.—Yale closed the college year this noon in all departments. The final examinations have been in progress for ten days, and were finished to-day. Many of the undergraduates left college yesterday, and the rest to-day. The seniors will remain in town till commencement, next week, to receive their diplomas.

The award of the Lucius T. Robinson prizes in the Latin Department were announced to-day, as follows: In the senior and junior classes—First prize, $50, George D. Kellogg, '95, of St. Louis; second prize, $30, Edwin L. Robinson, '96, of Lebanon, Coun; third prize, $20, Edward C. Chickering, '96, of Exeter, N. H. In the sophomore class—First prize, $50, C. C. Clark, Brooklyn, N. Y., second prize, $30, Walter D. Makepiece of Springfield, Mass; third prize, $20, Edward H. Hume of Bombay, India.

The following men have been elected associate editors of The Yale Daily News: From '97, Fred Towsley Murphy of Junction City, Kan. Murphy is tackle on the football team, but gave up athletics this Spring to work for The News. The other '97 man is Thatcher M. Brown of New-York City. From '98, Robert H. Gay of Burlington, Vt., and Alexander I. Lewis of Detroit, Mich., were chosen.

GIFTS TO SMITH COLLEGE.

A Gratifying Announcemnt Made by President Seelye.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 18.—The graduating exercises of the seventeenth commencement of Smith College took place this forenoon. The programme of exercises was: Prayer by the President, the Rev. J. Clark Seelye: "Shakespeare's Songs," G. A. Macfarron; oration, President William J. Tucker, D. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth College. The graduates numbered: Bachelors of Arts, 80; Bachelors of Literature, 65; Bachelors of Science, 8; Bachelors of Music, 2; Masters of Arts, 5; School of Art, 1.

President Seelye, in his remarks, spoke of the great increase in the work of the college and said that more funds and more buildings were needed. He made the announcement that a friend of the college, whose name he would not make public, had given $5,000 toward the new conservatory building, and that another man, who was particularly interested in one of the members of the senior class, had given $5,000 as the nucleus of a fund for the '95 class, for them to dispose of in the interest of the college, in their discretion.

Class Day at Phillips.

EXETER, N. H., June 18.—Class Day exercises at Phillips' Exeter Academy were held to-day. The programme included remarks by the President of the day, John C. McCall; oration, "Toleration in Religion," by Edwin B. Beckwith; history, Edward H. Richards; poem, Henry W. Beckwith; prophecy, Charles H. Gells; address to undergraduates, Lawrence P. Adams.

A feature was to have been the presentation of the class's memorial gift to the Academy, of a portrait, life size, of Dr. Oscar Faulhaber, who resigned a year ago after twenty years' service as Professor of Modern Language. The Trustees, however, rejected the gift. There are forty-one graduates.

At a meeting yesterday of the Academy Trustees, Harlan P. Amen was formally tendered an appointment to the Principalship, which he accepted. Mr. Amen was graduated from Exeter in 1875, and four years later from Harvard. He has been Principal of the Riverview Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He is forty-two years old, and his family comprises himself, a wife, and three daughters.

Memorial to Dr. Elliott.

EASTON, Penn., June 18.—The Lafayette College Chapel was the scene this morning of an impressive service. It was the unveiling of a mural tablet in memory of Prof. Charles Elliott, D. D., LL. D., '40, for some years a professor in the college. The orator was George Junkin, LL. D., of Philadelphia. President Warfield followed with an affectionate tribute to Dr. Elliott. Henry M. Elliott of Chicago, son-in-law of the doctor, then removed the flag which covered the tablet, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Sayley, '87, pronounced the benediction. This evening President and Mrs. Warfield held a reception at the President's residence.

Brown's Phi Beta Kappa.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 18.—The annual business meeting of the Brown University Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was held in University Hall at 9 o'clock this morning. There was a fair attendance, and the business was speedily executed. Besides the annual election of officers it was voted to apply for membership in the associate chapters of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President—Prof. Nathaniel F. Davis, LL. D.; Vice President—Charles B. Goss, Ph. D.; Corresponding Secretary—Prof. Wilfred H. Munro, A. M.; Treasurer—William T. Peck, D. Sc.; Committee of Appointment—Prof. Benjamin E. Clarke, Daniel Beckwith, the Hon. David S. Baker, Jr., the Hon. George M. Carpenter, the Rev. Frederic Denison, James C. Ely, Prof. A. G. Harkness; Committee of Arrangements—David W. Hoyt, Prof. Winslow Upton, Prof. G. E. Randall; Auditing Committee—Dr. Reuben A. Guild.

The orator of the day was James MacAllster, LL. D., President of the Drexel Institute of Art, Philadelphia. His subject was "The Real and the Ideal in Education."

An Alumni Meeting.

TILTON, N. H., June 18.—The alumni of the New-Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College commenced yesterday the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the institution. Many of the former students are here, among whom are some of the few surviving members who attended the school in the first year of its existence. The alumni oration was given by Bishop John P. Newman, D. D., LL. D., of Omaha, Neb. His subject was "The March of Civilization." This morning reports of administrations were made, and this afternoon the annual alumni business session was held.

Class Exercises at Mount Holyoke.

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 18.—This was class day at Mount Holyoke College, and an unusual number of graduates, friends of the students, and townspeople attended the exercises. The following was the programme: Marion Fay Leavitt of Melrose, Mass., gave an address on "The Ethics of Literary Art"; Kate Marion Blunt of Haverhill, Mass., mandolin solos; class-day song, written by Letitia E. Thomas of Troy, Ohio; an address on "The Wisdom of Nonsense," by Grace Nye of Hiawatha, Kan.; the ivy song, written by Frances E. Haynes of Fitchburg, Mass.; planting of the ivy.

FESTIVAL OF POST OFFICE CLERKS

Large Attendance at the Celebration in Lion Park — Postmaster Dayton Among the Guests.

The members of the New-York Branch of the National Association of Post Office Clerks held their annual Summernight's festival at Lion Park, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, last night.

There were about 2,500 persons present. There were many ways provided for passing away the evening, and among the most popular were dancing, shooting, and bowling. Many preferred to sit at tables under the trees in the park, which was lighted by colored lanterns.

Among those present were Postmaster Dayton, L. E. Quigg, T. J. Campbell, A. J. Cummings, P. Low, H. Sulzer, H. Dalley, James Fitch, R. Fitzhugh, J. S. Landern, L. F. Johnson, W. P. Carlyle, and the staff of the Superintendent of the Post Office.

Two bands, one stationed in the dancing hall and the other in the park, played throughout the evening.

The Board of Officers of the branch includes J. F. Tobin, President; J. P. Healy, Vice President; George Kemp, Treasurer; T. M. Quinn, Secretary; J. J. Dorris, Recording Secretary; A. M. Fahey, Corresponding Secretary; C. S. Cox, Sergeant-at-Arms. The Trustees are J. F. Tobin, O. F. Weis, E. V. Smith, J. W. Lynch, B. Liebenheim.

The floor manager last night was L. J. Gallagher, assisted by James Morris, William Wallace, and T. J. Meehan. The following composed the Committee of Arrangements: James F. Davis, Chairman; I. Gutman, Secretary; J. P. Hickey, Treasurer; G. F. Bony, Julius Frankel, John Christ, J. F. Smith, I. Marks, T. B. Riall, J. J. Burke, J. F. Lenahan, J. D. Pettit, W. J. Nicholson, F. J. Halderman, M. J. O'Connell, S. J. Campbell, A. Freifeld, W. J. Andrews, J. A. Mallon, A. H. Johnston, J. J. McEvoy, F. L. Clew, O. H. Meek, E. J. Campbell, Charles Marks, and S. Deyoung. William Towne was Chairman of the Floor Committee. W. J. McAuliffe was Chairman of the Reception Committee, and W. N. Roes acted as Chairman of the Press Committee.

"Souvenir" is the title of a book issued by the Post Office clerks of the New-York Branch of the association. It treats of the work done by the postal clerks. An article entitled "Only a Letter" shows the progress of a letter from the time it leaves the mail box to the time when it arrives at its destination.

The proposed bill for the classification of clerks in first and second class Post Offices, and for fixing the salaries of the same, is printed in this book and explained.

WORK OF THE VACATION SCHOOLS

What Is Done for the Pupils—Aid Needed to Advance the Project.

The general policy of the work of the vacation schools, which are conducted under the auspices of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and sanctioned by the Board of Education, will be illustrated at a meeting of all the teachers at 4 P. M. to-day, at 145 East Eighteenth Street, by specialists in sewing, drawing, manual training, &c.

Those who are interested in practical and useful philanthropy, as regards children, will find the gathering a convincing appeal for a bestowal of aid which this scheme of well-planned succor to nearly 30,000 children, condemned by poverty to a Summer holiday in New-York's hot and dusty streets, needs.

Last year the vacation schools were maintained for six weeks, in July and August, in three public school buildings, at a cost of 11½ cents for each child, of which $3,371.50 came from an appeal to the public. No one familiar with the work of these schools doubts that the courses of attractive manual labor training, sewing, and kindergarten exercises had tendencies to the betterment of the morale and physique of the pupils.

Contributions are received by Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, 25 Nassau Street, and they should be indicated as "For the Vacation Schools."

SALEM H. WALES, BRIDGE COMMISSIONER

Mayor Strong Completes the Board for the New East River Structure.

Salem H. Wales was sworn in by Mayor Strong yesterday as one of the Commissioners for the new East River bridge. When Messrs. Thurber and Deeves were appointed as two of the three Commissioners last week, The New-York Times said that Mr. Wales would be named as the third one.

Mr. Wales is the father-in-law of Elihu Root. He was born in 1825. He has been President of the Dock Department, and also President of the Department of Public Parks. He was instrumental in placing upon a successful basis the New-York Homeopathic Medical College, and the Hahnieman Hospital, and for several years was President of both institutions.

He is one of the charter members of the Union League Club, in which he has held the offices of Vice President and Chairman of the Executive Committee. He was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and has been Treasurer of the corporation. He is a Director of the National Bank of North America, the Southampton Bank, and the Hanover Fire Insurance Company.

The salary of Mr. Wales as Bridge Commissioner will be $3,000 a year.

PASTOR AND FLOCK SNEEZED IN UNISON

Snuff Scattered in a Vineland Church While Services Were in Progress.

VINELAND, N. J., June 18.—One of the male worshippers in the Wesleyan Church was seized with a violent fit of sneezing Sunday night just after services had begun. It was but a few minutes before several of the female members of the congregation began to sneeze, and they were heard all over the place. Soon all of the congregation were either sneezing or coughing loudly, and no one seemed to know the cause. Pastor Scull looked at his flock in amazement. He gave out a hymn for the choir to sing, but the organist had to stop playing while he sneezed. The pastor looked at him, but he himself was taken with a sneezing fit.

The Elders of the church made an investigation. Near the open windows were found open packages of loose snuff. These packages had been thrown through the windows and the snuff had been carried by the wind all through the church.

The congregation did not cease sneezing until every door and window in the church was opened wide. Then the pastor managed to quiet his flock, and the services proceeded.

Another Stay for Lambert.

TRENTON, N. J., June 18.—Lawyer John Semple asked the Federal court to-day for a writ of habeas corpus to prevent the execution on June 27 of Theodore Lambert for the murder of Baker William Kairer. His application was refused, but an appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court. This acts as a stay until October.

CONSECRATED BY A BISHOP

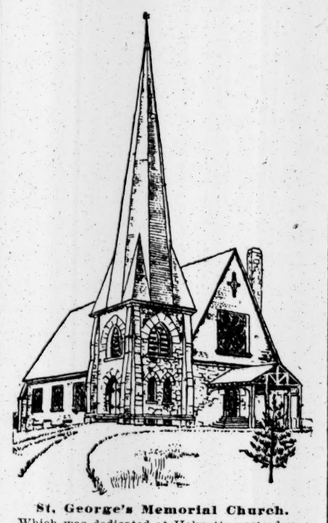
St. George's Memorial Church at Helmetta Dedicated.

GIFT OF A WIDOW AND HER CHILDREN

The Bishop of New-Jersey and Many Distinguished Clergymen Participate in the Dedicatory Exercises.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 18.—St. George's Memorial Church, in Helmetta, N. J., the gift of Mrs. George W. Helme and her children in memory of George W. Helme, who founded Helmetta, was consecrated by the Rev. John Scarborough, Bishop of the Diocese of New-Jersey, to-day. The Bishop was assisted by the Rev. Alfred B. Baker, D. D., of Princeton, N. J.; the Rev. Nelson S. Rullson, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Central Pennsylvania; the Rev. John A. Trimmer, D. D., rector of the parish, and eighteen clergymen of the Diocese of New-Jersey.

After the procession of the Bishop and clergy from the rectory to the west entrance of the church, where they were met by the wardens and vestrymen, they proceeded to the chancel, where, in the usual order of the consecration service, the Bishop was presented by George A. Helme, the senior warden, with the deeds of the church from the Helme family.



St. George's Memorial Church.
Which was dedicated at Helmetta yesterday.

The church was erected in memory of George W. Helme, the founder of the parish, who died on June 13, 1893, at the age of seventy-one years. Mr. Helme studied law in Pennsylvania, was admitted to the bar in Louisiana, and practiced law in New-Orleans until the outbreak of the war, when he joined the Confederates and served until the close of hostilities. He rose to be Major General, and after the war moved to Helmetta.

The church is situated in a pine grove, on an elevated spot on the main street running from Jamesburg to Spotswood. The church is of English rural Gothic style of the thirteenth century, modernized to suit the surroundings. It is built of stone and hard wood, and covered with cedar shingles. The tower is of stone, with heavy projecting buttresses, and with a spire about 120 feet high, which is surmounted by a cross. The rectory stands about fifty feet southwest of the church, and is of the same style of architecture.

There is a stone vestibule leading to the church. The window arches are cut out of solid stone, with windows of quarried antique clear glass. On the left of the entrance is an open staircase going down to the guild and Sunday-school rooms in the basement; there is an open ladder near these stairs, which reaches to the bell tower, in which hangs a bell weighing 1,100 pounds. George W. Helme, a grandchild of the founder of Helmetta, was christened in the church this afternoon.

MR. ANDREWS AGAIN AN INSPECTOR

He Tells of the Improvement He Found Among the Police Last Sunday.

It was learned yesterday that Police Commissioner Andrews made another tour through the Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth Precincts last Sunday. He wanted to see whether policemen were more vigilant in enforcing the law than they were the Sunday he found so many of them doing many things other than their duty.

The station house of the Twenty-sixth Precinct is in West One Hundredth Street, and the district it covers is south of the Thirtieth Precinct, which extends from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Fortieth Street, on the west side.

Mr. Andrews said yesterday that he found matters very much improved. "I made a tour through the Thirtieth Precinct," he said, "to see what effect my previous visit had, if any. I found quite a change. There is no question, though, that the law was being violated, but I found many more saloons closed than on the Sunday before. Those that were doing business were doing it very quietly, and I failed to find any place where streams of people were going in and out of the side doors, as I observed on the other occasion.

"I came down the west side and went into the Twenty-sixth Precinct. The policemen were certainly performing better duty. It is no easy matter, of course, to regulate 7,000 saloons, and it was natural that I should come across some places where the law was being violated. But, on the whole, there was an improvement all around. I simply went to observe generally how things were."

RELIGION AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A Town Meeting to Vote on the Subject at Mansfield, Mass.

MANSFIELD, Mass., June 18.—A warrant for a town meeting was posted last night, in which the second article reads: "To see if the town will vote to dismiss the School Committee," and the third, "to see if the town will vote to elect successors for the remainder of the year."

The action is the outcome of trouble in the High School, where children of Catholic parents refuse to participate in the graduating exercises, owing to the selection of a clergyman who has made himself obnoxious to the Catholic element by his public utterances. The majority of the School Committee refuse to cancel their arrangement, although a willingness to accept any other clergyman is manifest, so a town meeting has been called to settle the matter.

An Actress Charged with Robbery.

Dolly O'Hare, known on the variety stage as Dolly Howe, a male impersonator, was arraigned the Coney Island Police Court Monday, charged with robbing Frank E. Work of New-York, son of the millionaire trotting-horse owner, Frank Work, of his watch chain, diamond ring, and more than $400.

Mr. Work went from the Manhattan Beach Hotel, where he is staying, to West Brighton, Sunday, and there met Miss O'Hare. She said Work gave her the things. She was held in $1,500 bail for examination Saturday.

Places in the Police Courts.

The new Justices of Special Sessions and the new City Magistrates have received word from the State Civil Service Commission that the positions in the police courts have been classified. The clerks and interpreters have been placed in the exempt class, and the assistant clerks, stenographers, and attendants in the non-competitive class.

Humorous John H. Gunner.

Port Warden John H. Gunner has resigned from the Loyal Club, a local political organization in the old Twenty-second Assembly District. Mr. Gunner, who is a humorist, says he thinks he should be nonpartisan in city affairs, and that he should confine his political activities to Republican State politics.

NOT INSOLVENT AFTER ALL

Remarkable Discovery by the Protective Committee of the United States Cordage Company.

Security holders of the United States Cordage Company will read with peculiar interest the circular addressed to them by the Protective Committee, of which Dumont Clarke is Chairman, the text of which will be found in the advertising columns of to-day's Times. This committee, composed of representative bankers and financial men, finds that the company is so far from bankruptcy that the receivership of recent date was not warranted. In view of the facts it has ascertained, it advises the holders of its securities to oppose the plan of reorganization. The disclosures of the Protective Committee are the more remarkable in view of the present market quotations of the company's issues. The bid price for the common stock at the close of business yesterday was 1¾, for the preferred 3½, for the guaranteed 7½, and for the first mortgage bonds 39. These figures, it must be admitted, are pretty low for a company which six bank Presidents are willing to pronounce solvent after a presumably careful examination of its finances.

In support of its position, the committee gives the following reasons:

"The company's balance sheet May 1, 1895, shows current liabilities, exclusive of fixed charges and taxes, amounting to $2,155,073.48, and quick assets available for the payment thereof amounting to $2,350,529.88. The committee is informed that in May the liabilities were reduced by the payment of $400,000 of loans and notes, while the value of merchandise and accounts receivable on hand June 1 amounted in round numbers to $2,000,000, besides some other small items of value. On its own showing, the company has abundant assets to pay current liabilities without encroaching at all on present securities.

"While it is true that the company started under serious difficulties, arising in part from the obligation of the old company, for which due allowance ought to be made, yet it had, Jan. 1, 1894, a capital of $1,197,624.27 in cash, $276,963.44 in good accounts, and $1,296,001.01 in merchandise, aggregating $2,770,588.72, and subsequently received from sales of securities $567,497, and the company's embarrassment for want of working capital appears by the statements to be attributable to the business methods pursued by the management, and not causes affecting the intrinsic worth of securities.

"In 1894, a year of diminished trade in all lines of business, the company purchased nearly 85,000,000 pounds of hemp on a declining market, having 6,787,000 pounds on hand at the time of reorganization, and nearly 6,000,000 pounds of rope or twine, having then 9,000,000 pounds on hand. It used 46,800,000 pounds of hemp in manufacture, and, after selling off 17,000,000 pounds, it carried over nearly 28,000,000 pounds of hemp, besides 24,000,000 pounds of rope and twine. Sales of manufactured goods amounted to $2,496,389.01. Purchases of raw material amounted to the disproportionate sum of $3,683,120.01. In the year of diminished trade, with three-fourths of the mills idle, it bought the Pearson mill for $900,000, of which $500,000 was paid in cash. Office and agency expenses for the year were $299,036.43 on sales of $2,496,389.01. Underlying liens, on which stress is laid by the company, attached chiefly to mills which have long been idle and are not urgent."

The committee urges the prompt deposit of bonds with the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, New-York, or the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Boston. The circular is signed by Dumont Clarke of the American Exchange National Bank; R. M. Gallaway, Merchants' National Bank; Stuyvesant Fish, National Park Bank; Ebenezer S. Mason, Bank of New-York; Charles A. Vialle, National Bank of the Republic, Boston, and George Ripley, Hide and Leather Bank, Boston.

BOSTON, June 18.—The bondholders and stockholders of the United States Cordage Company are invited to attend a meeting on Saturday, June 22, to consider the affairs of the company and elect a Boston representative on the committee of inquiry formed by the New-York security holders.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. William Black, Twenty-fourth Infantry, four months, Lieut. William F. Lewis, Assistant Surgeon, two months and twenty-three days; Capt. James E. Pitcher, Assistant Surgeon, four months' extension; Lieut. Edward Sigerfoos, Fifth Infantry, one month; Lieut. William H. Bean, Second Cavalry, two months' extension.

—Lieut. David J. Rumbough, Third Artillery, has been detailed to attend the encampment of the Alabama State troops at and near Mobile, Ala.

Navy.

—Lieut. S. J. B. Blish, Lieut. C. W. Jungen, Ensign R. J. Hartung, Ensign H. A. Field, Medical Inspector G. W. Woods, and Surgeons G. F. Winslow, and R. A. Marmion have been ordered to examination for promotion.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; best city references. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at present employer's, 441 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as chambermaid and to wait on a lady; willing to make herself useful; city or country. F., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as first-class chambermaid, parlormaid, or waitress. Present employer's, 11 West 12th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By German girl; city or country; good reference. 325 East 23d St., tailor's store.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 331 Madison Av.

CHAMBERWORK.—By German girl to do chamberwork; can do nice sewing. Delfin Kullmann, 239 East 104th St., private house.

Companions.

COMPANION.—An English lady seeks a position as useful or traveling companion, or would take charge of one or two young girls going away for the Summer, or as nuse to convalescent lady; excellent references. Dickinson, 331 Madison Av.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—First-class; willing to go to country; city reference; or would do housework in a small family. 79 East 121st St., near Park Av., first bell.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent cook in private family; understands French and English cooking; excellent bread and pastry; best city reference. S. T., 140 West 54th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls, together; cook and laundress; waitress and chambermaid; country preferred; has best of city references. 169 East 33d St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to secure a good situation for her cook whom she can recommend; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at present employer's, 20 East 10th St.

COOK.—A lady going away would like situation for her cook; well recommended; can be seen at present employer's, from 12 to 4, 136 West 57th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a plain cook, for city; chambermaid and waitress for country. Present employer's, 15 East 74th St.

COOK.—By a woman as cook in country hotel or club; equals chef; good wages; English references. K. C., 129 East 31st St.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—As competent cook or laundress. Blake Av., near Elton St., Brooklyn, care of Mrs. Miller.

COOK.—By respectable woman to go out by day; good cook; any kind of work; reference. Robinson, 209 East 40th St.

COOK.—Very good; by competent woman; would assist with washing; willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference. 151 West 25th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as cook and laundress in private family. Hylov, 131 Alexander Av.

COOK.—By an excellent cook with best city references, in private family; city or country; no washing. 9 East 35th St.

COOK.—Excellent Swedish lunch and dinner cook wishes few more customers. 662 East 146th St. Mrs. Peterson.

COOK.—First-class; Swedish; thoroughly understands her duties in all branches; city or country; best city reference. 302 West 46th St.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—In a private family; no objections to country; good reference. 323 West 43d St.; ring McDermott's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; prefers home to high wages; best city reference. 1,132 2d Av., first floor.

COOK.—By respectable girl to do cooking; in a private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call, for two days, 246 East 29th St.

COOK.—By a colored woman; go to the country as cook in a small family. 114 West 26th St. Mrs. Watkins.

COOK.—Competent; can work with or without kitchenmaid; personal city references. M. J., 805 6th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook to go to the country; hotel or boarding house; understands all kinds of pastry; good reference. 315 7th Av.

COOK.—By a tidy young girl as first-class cook; willing to do coarse washing; city or country; best references. 158 East 48th St.

COOK.—By a woman as good cook; good bread, biscuit maker; will assist with washing; city reference. 306 West 15th St., basement.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; family is going to Europe; in private family. Call, two days, present employer's, 24 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook and do coarse washing; city or country. Present employer, 120 East 29th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as competent cook in private family; is an excellent breadmaker; can make all kinds of desserts, jellies, and ice cream; best city reference from last place; lady can be seen. 432 East 66th St., second bell, west.

COOK.—By a first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; or small family without kitchenmaid; first-class reference. S. J., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By North of Ireland Protestant as good cook and laundress; in the city; or to do general housework; in small private family; good city reference. 333 West 40th St., top floor.

COOK and BAKER.—By competent woman; in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best references. L. T., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—French; thoroughly competent; in private family; understands fine cooking, baking, all kinds of desserts; city or country; best reference. L., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class family cook will take full charge; with or without kitchen maid; city reference; country preferred; wages, $35 to $40. D., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By American young woman in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; best reference; country preferred. M. D., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By a French couple; speak little English; man as good cook; wife to do any kind of work; city or country. B., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as good cook and laundress in a private family; best city reference from her present employer. 17 East 53d St.

COOK.—By a girl; excellent cook; all kinds of soups, desserts; will do coarse washing; city or country; best of reference. M. B., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By experienced girl as cook in a private family; willing to go to the country; first-class city references. 75 East 85th St.; no cards or letters answered.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls; one as cook, other waitress; would go to the country; city reference most satisfactory. 116 East 32d St.; ring Pratt's bell.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family; by month, week, or day; would go in the country; best references. 344 East 40th St.

COOK.—By good plain cook; colored woman; city or country; would assist with plain washing; good reference. Ford, Box 341 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls together; cook and laundress, waitress and chambermaid; best city references; country preferred. 169 East 33d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day or take washing home. 347 East 34th St., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—A Lady wants position for excellent laundress and houseworker; by day. 141 West 75th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a stylish dressmaker, to go to the country for the Summer months in a private family; perfect fitter; tailor system; best references. Miss M., care of Mrs. Metzler, 424 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; misses' and children's costumes a specialty; engagements by day in city or country; highest city references. Maddan, 495 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes more customers; good cutter and fitter; tailor suits and evening dresses; by day or home; reference. M. Corbitt, 215 East 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly experienced; like to go to country for Summer with some good family. 216 East 35th St. Walsh.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—French lady, diplomee, desires Summer engagement in a refined family, or private lessons; highest references. Teacher, 169 West 23d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—By French nursery governess, lady's maid, or companion; speaks English and Spanish; takes entire charge of children; best references. A. O., 143 West 14th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By a refined lady as housekeeper, companion, or mother's assistant; can furnish highest references as to respectability. F. G. H., Box 25, 1,242 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a girl, lately landed, to do general housework. 221 East 73d St.; ring Sullivan's bell.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a girl, lately landed, in a private family to do general housework. 224 East 57th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By middle-aged Protestant woman to go to the country to do housework; good references; wages moderate. H. H., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman; general housework of any kind, or cleaning; by day or week; honest, obliging. Gilmartin, 422 West 56th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Swedish girl to do general housework. 157 East 27th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as kitchenmaid or chambermaid; country preferred; present employer recommends her. E. L., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl; no objection to the country; references. 121 East 57th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; would take charge of lady's wardrobe; understands all her duties; would travel; wages, $25 per month; best city reference. Call, personally, McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

LADY'S MAID.—German; competent in her duties; sewing, packing; care of lady's wardrobe; hairdressing; elderly lady preferred; best references. M. A., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; thoroughly understands the entire charge of wardrobe. Call, Tuesday, 874 5th Av., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; French; middle-aged person; dressmaker and hairdresser; good packer; country for the Summer; best city references. Marie, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swede; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; city reference. F., 240 West 24th St.

MAID, &c.—By well-edpcated German girl; is a good dressmaker, fine needleworker, and seamstress; speaks French and English; as maid, or nursery governess; city or country; best references. 223 East 45th St.

MAID.—By a refined German-American girl as maid to lady or growing children; good seamstress; country; excellent reference. E. O., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a Swedish girl to take care of children or wait on lady on ocean voyage from July 1; references. Tailor's store, 158 Court St., Brooklyn.

MAID or ATTENDANT.—By a young woman as maid or attendant to invalid; highly recommended. 106 West 29th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS—COOK.—By two young girls; one laundress and assist with chamberwork; other cook and assist washing; no objection to country. 208 West 20th St., one bell; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a capable woman as first-class laundress in private family; willing and obliging; city or country; good city reference. A. C., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS or COOK.—By first-class laundress or cook in small private family; country; three years' reference. 851 7th Av., 5th floor.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; in private family; city references; willing and obliging. 206 East 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress; good city reference. 231 East 25th St., ground floor, second bell, west side.

LAUNDRESS or COOK.—In a small private family in country; three years' references. 851 7th Av., fifth floor.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress in private family, or would do chamberwork; city reference. 323 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman; city or country; good references. 256 West 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—In a private family; city reference. M. D., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; with five years' reference from last place. 201 East 60th St.

Nurses.

A LADY RECOMMENDS AN EXPERIENCED Protestant nurse for infants; capable of taking entire charge; patient and kind; good traveler. Call, before 1, for two days, at 175 West 59th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge; understands all bottle food; best city reference; city or country. E. B., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent infant's nurse; understands all bottle feeding; can take entire charge; city or country; excellent reference. 224 East 57th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent and reliable woman as infant's nurse; sews neatly and otherwise useful; excellent city reference. 167 7th Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an American young woman as infant's nurse; very fond of babies; excellent city reference. 244 West 26th St.

NURSE.—By a young French widow as nurse to small or growing children, or housework in small family. Guillon, 153 West 26th St.

NURSE.—Reliable, trustworthy young woman as infant's nurse; understands bottle feeding; four years' city reference. 210 East 40th St.

NURSE, CHAMBERMAID, or WAITRESS.—By an educated German in American private family; city or country Jahnke, 246 East 83d St.

NURSE.—By a competent and reliable woman as infant's nurse; neat sewer; will be otherwise useful; excellent city references. 167 7th Av.

NURSE.—Graduate nurse to travel with an invalid or family for the Summer or longer. F. S., 288 Lexington Av.

NURSE—For invalid lady or gentleman; trained in massage; willing and obliging; seven years' references. Eady, 846 West 59th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an Englishwoman; thorough seamstress; a few weeks' engagement in the country; reference. Englishwoman, Box 281 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands family sewing, dressmaking; children's clothes. 140 7th Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as waitress, or waitress and chambermaid; with excellent city references. Can be seen at present employer's, 78 East 56th St., from 10 A. M. until 4, Tuesday and Wednesday.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young woman as competent waitress; capable of taking butler's place; or would do chamberwork; willing and obliging; country for Summer; best city reference. 143 West 60th St., care Burke.

WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe unexpectedly wishes to find situation for her most excellent waitress; can give first-class reference. 40 Park Av., morning or evening.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; takes charge of dining room; serves all courses; makes salads; carves; best references. 347 East 34th St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in a private family; will be found honest and trustworthy; city or country. Geherens, 47 East 19th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady going to the country wishes to find situation for her waitress; best references; willing to go to the country. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, 59 West 48th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman in a private family; thoroughly competent; best city reference from last employer. L. C., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; take full charge of dining room; serve all courses; make salads; carve; excellent reference. 347 East 34th St.

WAITRESS, PARLORMAID, or CHAMBERmaid.—In a private family by respectable American girl; city references. H. C., Box 146 Times.

WAITRESS.—First-class; Scotch Protestant; thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at present employ

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Active and Higher Grain Markets, Others Lower.

FOREIGN BUYING AND HIGHER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Firm—Provisions Steady—Cotton Lower—Coffee Dull.

There was more activity shown in the wheat speculation, with considerable business in a switching way, while foreign houses were buying freely and prices were ¾@⅞c higher. The decrease in the world's visible supply also helped to strengthen the market, while the West was higher. Provisions were quiet, and without important change. Cotton felt the effect of the fine weather and declined. Coffee was quiet, and a trifle lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	77½@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	31½@	..
Corn, No. 2, mixed	54½@	..
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.80	@$4.25
Flour, straight, Winter	4.10	@ 4.25
Cotton, middling uplands	7 3-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 18
Pork, mess	13.50	@14.25
Lard, Western steam	..	@ 6.0
Beef, family	11.00	@13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	18	@ ..
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@	4½
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7¾@	8
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	10	@ ..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	12.00	@12.75
Copper, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@ ..
Copper, lake	10.60	@10.65
Lead	3.25	@ 3.27½

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and very irregular, but closed higher. The trading was chiefly of a local character, and largely in the way of switching, with the advance due to free foreign buying, firmer Western markets, and Bradstreet's report of a decrease of 2,727,000 bushels east of the Rockies, 570,000 bushels on the Pacific coast, an increase of 1,000,000 bushels afloat and in Europe, and a total decrease of 2,297,000 bushels in the world's visible supply. The close was steady at ⅝@⅞c advance....Spot was fairly active for export at ⅞c advance.....Sales, 96,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 48,000 bushels choice No. 2 red Toledo on private terms, delivered; 82,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba on private terms, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, same terms.....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, 1¼c over July, afloat, No. 1 hard, 5½c over July, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 79⅝c, afloat; No. 1 hard afloat, 82¼c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 83⅝c, afloat.....Clearances hence, 40,299 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 12,000 bushels; Pacific ports, none; at Atlantic ports, 2,445 bushels; in the interior, 160,935 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were ⅝@⅞c higher and fairly active, with the close firm, on better cables, firmer West, and Bradstreet's report of a decrease of 775,000 bushels east of the Rockies, with local shorts covering....Spot was moderately active on export account, with prices ¾c higher. Sales, 135,000 bushels, including to shippers, 64,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 54½c, afloat, 40,000 bushels do at 55¼c, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels do at 1¼c over July, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 10,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at ⅝c under July, elevator, and 5,000 bushels yellow at 55½c, elevator.....Receipts, 84,850 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 98,736 bushels; in the interior, 143,904 bushels....Clearances hence, 115,253 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 119,889 bushels.

OATS—Contracts opened weak at ⅝@⅞c decline, rallied ⅛@¼c, and closed steady at ⅛@⅜c decline, with a light local trade.....Spot were more active at unchanged prices for white and ¼c decline on mixed.....Sales, 147,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 34½c for 7,000 bushels; do, clipped, 36¼c; No. 3 do, 35½c; No. 2 mixed, 34¼c for 20,000 bushels; No. 3 do, 30½c; rejected white, 33c; No. 2 mixed, 32½c for 45,000 bushels, delivered; track mixed, 32@33c; track white, 35@41½c for 75,000 bushels....Receipts, 263,100 bushels; exports, 228 bushels.

OPT ON SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	50,000	77⅛@77⅞	77⅝
July	4,615,000	77½@78¼	78⅛
August	425,000	78 @78⅝	78⅝
September	4,725,000	78⅜@79¼	79
December	1,420,000	80¼@81	80⅝
Total	10,735,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	325,000	54 @54⅞	54⅞
August	.....	.. @ ..	....
September	275,000	55¼@56⅛	56⅛
Total	600,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	.....	@ ..	31¼
July	65,000	31⅜@31⅝	31⅝
September	55,000	31¾@32	32
No. 2 white—			
June	.....	.. @..	34¼
July	.....	.. @..	34¾
Total	120,000		

FLOUR—The feeling was a little steadier, but bids were few and below the asking prices....Sales, 7,600 bbls, including, of city mills, 2,200 bbls patents, 2,500 bbls clear; 100 bbls extra, and 125 bbls fine, at quotations; 1,000 sacks fine at $2.15; 900 bbls Spring patents at $4.40@$4.50; 600 bbls Spring straights at $4@$4.10; and 150 bbls Winter patents at $4.50....Arrivals, 14,164 bbls and 34,022 sacks; exports, 3,073 bbls and 17,277 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 20,446 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.
No. 2	$3.25@$3.30
No. 1	3.50@ 3.75
Clears	3.90@ 4.15
Straights	4.10@ 4.25
White wheat straights	4.25@ 4.50
Patents	4.25@ 4.50
Special brands	4.65@ 4.85
City patents	@ 4.90
City clears	@ 4.80
City extras	3.65@ 3.75
City supers	@ 3.50
City fine	@ 3.40

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	@
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 1	2.90@$3.10	$3.20@$3.30
Clears	3.20@ 3.30	3.25@ 3.50
Straights	3.80@ 3.90	4.00@ 4.25
Patents	4.10@ 4.20	4.10@ 4.25
Special brands	4.10@ 4.25	4.40@ 4.90

RYE FLOUR—Dull and easy; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $4@$4.20; fancy, $4.25@$4.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and weak. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.95, Esmeralda, $2.95; granulated, yellow meal, $2.90@$3.10; white do, $3.20@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.48; grits, $1.48; chops, 90c; coarse meal, $1.00; fine do, $1.15.

OATMEAL—Dull and weak. Quoted: rolled oats, $3.85@$4.00; cut, $4.15@$4.60; ground, $3.90@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.30.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 92c

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Easy and dull. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 75@82½c; middlings, 85@87½c; sharps, 87½@92½c; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a dull market again, with the position as to prices fairly steady and without material change. The experts were indifferent. The English markets were easy and the few bids thence were at rather easy figures, with for good off grade yellow 26c and possibly 26¼c bid, while there were offers to sell at 26¾c. However, some stock was held at 26⅞c. For prime yellow to 27c was asked, while some dock could have been obtained at 26¾c. Neither France nor Italy cared to buy at the asking prices. COCOANUT OIL was in moderate demand and at steady prices; Ceylon quoted at 5¼c; Cochin is at 5⅝@5¾c. LINSEED OIL was firm and in fair demand; city quoted at 57c. NEATSFOOT OIL had a small demand, with pure uncracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@58c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was at firm prices on a fair jobbing demand; quoted at 50@52c for city, chiefly at 51@52c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 18.—Oil opened 150; highest sale, 162½; lowest, 150; closed, 165 bid.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—It was not possible to drag the prices away much from the basis of the day before. Fluctuations were within 10 points per bbl on pork and 5 points on lard and ribs, and alternately to an easy and firm basis, with the close essentially as on Monday. The receipts of hogs were moderate again, and through this feature came the fairly steady tenper as to prices. The demands from exporters were no way improved, either here or at the West, while speculation was slack at all points. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day at 27,000 head.

LARD—Western steam opened steady at the West, with an attempt at disturbing regular figures by reason of the moderate hog receipts. The dull condition of business, however, led to about 5 points decline, from which there was a reaction to close about as on Monday. There was little demand here from cash buyers, but a lot of 250 tcs was taken at 6.70c, closing at 6.70c. City steam was held at 6.20c, with 6.15c bid. Options—No sales; July closed at 6.90c, nominal, and September at 7.12c, nominal. Refined was slow; continent was quoted at 7.05c, and South American at 7.40c. Compound lard continued dull, with 5@5.57½c quoted, as to quality. The West closed at 6.55c, nominal, for June, while July was at 6.57@6.62½c, closing at 6.57@6.60c, and September at 6.80@6.82½c, closing at 6.80@6.82½c.

PORK—There was a freer demand for mess from exporters at steady prices, with 500 bbls mess taken up. The West was 5c higher early, but declined to 10c, closing about as on Monday, at dull. June closed at $12.35, nominal; July was at $12.42, asked, to $12.50, closing at $12.42, bid; September at $12.70@$12.82½, closing at $12.72, bid. Prices here were: For mess, $13.50@$14.25; family mess, $12.75@$13.25; short clear, in lots, $13@$15.25.

CUTMEATS—There was rather more life to trading in city meats, prices for which were quite firmly held. Sales were 35,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average at 6c; 500 pickled hams at 9c, and 1,000 pickled shoulders at 5⅝@5¾c. City-pickled shoulders at 5⅝@5¾c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 6c; 10-lb bellies, 6¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼@6¼c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12 lb, and 8¾c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BACON—Varied a few points, at times weak on the quiet run of business, but closing steady and as on Monday. At the West June closed at $6.30 nominal; July was at $6.35 to $6.40 asked, closing at $6.35@$6.37; September at $6.57½@$6.65, closing at $6.57, bid; October closed at $6.62.

BEEF—There was a slow market at about steady prices. Packet, $9@$10; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8; plate, $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$18.

BEEF HAMS—Trading was light, with prices easy. Quoted at $17.50 at the West and $18.50 here.

DRESSED HOGS—The market was firm and on heavy average a trifle stronger. Receipts at the West, 46,832 head; same time last year, 60,518 head. Chicago—Receipts, 15,000 head; active; light average 5c higher; other averages firm; $4.35@$4.85; left over, 4,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,400 head; fairly active; steady; $4.25@$4.85. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,255 head; higher; $4.20@$4.75. Omaha—Receipts, 5,200 head; opened strong to higher; $4.15@$4.65. Pittsburg—Steady; $4.50@$4.85. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers, $4.60@$4.75. Indianapolis—Receipts, 7,500 head; steady; $4.40@$4.80. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,387 head; $4.35@$4.65. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; strong; 5c higher; $4.25@$4.70. Quotations here are 6¼c for heavy, 6¼c for 180 lb, 6¼c for 160 lb, 6⅝c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6⅝@6½c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was steady at 4½c for city. There was more of a demand from the soap trades, and 250 hhds taken up at 4¼c. The trading in country was also at more regular prices, or within the range of 4⅝@4¾c, as to quality, and 75,000 lb obtained in lots. For Australian, a quiet and nominal market at 5@5⅛c.

STEARINE—Of oleostearine there were 150,000 lb city obtained at 7⅛c, and by the home trade. Further lots were to be had at the price, but no further parties asked 7¼c, and on the whole steadiness was maintained at the figure by the city pressers. But the West fails to show interest, and would not pay over 7c. Of lard stearine, sale of 150 tcs Western at 8.45c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were influenced by the cables, and closed quiet at 5@20 points decline, with only a light local trade. Havre was barely steady at ⅛@⅛f decline, and Hamburg dull and unchanged to ¼ pfennig up. Spot Rio was quiet and nominal at 16c for No. 7 and 14¾c for No. 8, with sales of 350 bags Santos No. 5, minus 10 points, at 18c. ....Option Sales—Opening Call—10 A. M.—September, 750 bags at 14.50c, 250 bags at 14.45c; total, 1,000 bags. Between Call and Close—July, 500 bags at 14.30c; September, 2,500 bags at 14.45c, 750 bags at 14.40c; October, 250 bags at 14.35c; October, 250 bags at 14.45c; March, 500 bags at 14.35c, 250 bags at 14.30c; total, 3,000 bags. Total for day, 4,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Today.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.30@14.40	....@ ....
February	14.30@14.40	....@ ....
March	14.30@14.35	12.55@ ....
April	14.20@14.50	15.15@15.30
July	14.30@14.35	15.10@15.20
August	14.30@14.40	14.55@14.00
September	14.35@14.40	14.00@14.03
October	14.40@14.45	13.45@13.55
November	14.35@14.45	13.20@13.30
December	14.35@14.40	13.05@13.15

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	273,022
Arrivals	....
	273,022
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	*263,588
Total stock in New-York to-day	9,434
Total stock in Baltimore	19,399
Arrivals	....
	19,399
Deliveries yesterday	53—19,346
Total stock in New-Orleans	33,201
Arrivals	....
	33,201
Deliveries yesterday	219—32,982
Total stock in other ports	....
	52,328
Total stock in United States	315,916
Afloat—	
From Rio per steam to June 17	127,000
From Rio per sail to June 17	34,000
From Santos per steam and sail	....
June 17	99,000
From Victoria to June 13	12,000
Total	587,916
Same time 1894	295,632

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	2.95 above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	2.60 above No. 7	No. 7	above No. 7
No. 3	2.20 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	1.80 above No. 7	No. 9	1.60 below No. 7
No. 5	1.35 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java fancies	23 @24	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16½@17⅝
Padang, int'r	27 @27½	Caracas	18 @18⅞
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @21¼
Timor	23 @24	P'rto Cabello	17⅛@18¾
Mejo	21¼@22½	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17⅛@18	Ocana	18¼@19½
Bucno	17⅛@18¾	Bucara'ga	18⅝@20½
Merida	18⅛@20	Do, washed	19 @21¼
Cucuta, ord'y	18⅝@19	Bogota	20 @21¾
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Mexican—	
Do, p'r to c'ce	19¾@20½	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Central American—		Do, white	18¾@19⅜
Costa Rica	17 @21	Oaxaca	19 @21¾
San Salvador	17⅜@19	Guatemala and	
Do, washed	19½@20¾	Coban	19 @22¼
Mocha	23½@28	Jamaica	16¾@20¼

COTTON.

Contracts were more active and weaker through reports of fine crop weather, lower Liverpool, and free selling by local longs. The close was easy at 10@12 points decline....Spot was quiet at 1-16c decline. Sales, 1,400 bales for export, and 365 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7 7-16
Middling uplands	7 8-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	⅛c on
Middling fair	¼c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	12c on
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
June	6.80@6.81	6.86	6.86	100
July	6.81@6.82	6.89	6.82	2,100
August	6.84@6.85	6.93	6.84	91,300
September	6.87@6.88	6.95	6.87	22,200
October	6.91@6.92	6.99	6.90	65,700
November	6.93@6.94	7.02	6.91	6,900
December	6.97@6.98	7.06	6.97	17,000
January	7.01@7.02	7.10	7.00	15,600
February	7.06@7.07	7.11	7.08	1,100
March	7.11@7.13	7.18	7.14	3,500
Total				226,100

RECEIPTS AT PORT WEEKS ENDING FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	219	..	50	..	..	..
New-Orleans	419	518	113	..	..	..
Mobile	27	722	3	..	..	..
Savannah	307	28	390	..	..	..
Charleston	..	4	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	5	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	6	250	8	..	..	..
New-York	..	..	45	..	..	..
Boston	300	460	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	634	23	2402	..	..	..
West Point	..	78	15	..	..	..
Total	1917	2078	3026	..	..	..
This day last week	3162	2500	2942	1492	3140	1657
This day last year	1662	1475	1947	1175	2068	1074

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fine grades were firm, with a good inquiry.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	28@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—The market ruled firm, with a very fair demand.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java, in bond	1⅞@2¼
Fair	3¾@4	Java	3¼@3½
Good	4¾@4½	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Prime	4¾@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	..
Choice	5¼@5½		$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Head	6¼@6¼		

SUGAR—Raw was more active at steady prices. Sales, 107 hhds and 900 bags muscovado, 89° test, at 2⅞c; 3,511 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3 5-16c, and 520 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2⅝c....Refined quiet and unchanged.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅞ @..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅜ @..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3 5-16@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	5 1-16@5¼
Coarse powdered	4⅝ @4 15-16
Granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Cutloaf	5 1-16@5⅛
Crushed	5 1-16@5¼
Powdered	4¼ @4 15-16
Coarse granulated	4 9-16@4⅝
Fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4 9-16@4¾
Con. granulated	4 11-16@4¾
Cubes	4 11-16@5⅛
XXXX powdered	4 15-16@5¼
Mold A	4 11-16@4¾
Diamond A	4 7-16@4⅝
Confectioners' A	4 5-16@4⅝
Columbia A	4 3-16@4⅜
Windsor A	4 3-16@4⅜
Ridgewood	4 3-16@4⅜
Phoenix A	4⅛ @4 5-16
Empire A	4⅛ @4 3-16
No. 6	4 @4 3-16
No. 7	3 15-16@4⅛
No. 8	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 9	3 13-16@4
No. 10	3⅝ @3 15-16
No. 11	3 11-16@3⅝
No. 12	3 @3 11-16
No. 13 (net)	3⅜ @..
No. 14 (net)	3¼ @..

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for the week: Beans, 819 pks; peas, 9,900 bushels. Exports: Beans, 526 pks; peas, 379 bbls. Imports, 1,750 bags beans. We have had a slow trade in nearly all kinds of domestic beans; jobbers have wanted less stock than last week, and export orders have been few and small. Prices have weakened a little on marrow; $2.55 is now obtained only for fanciest marks, some choice lots offering 2½@5c less. Medium held about steady at $2.05 for best Canadian, and choice peas, when wanted, bring $2.15@$2.20. No call whatever for turtle soup or white kidney. Exporters have taken upward of 100 bbls red kidney for this week's steamer at $2, and the feeling is steady on finest goods. Only a few yellow eye here and values are a shade firmer. California Lima keep sold up closely, and the market is quite strong. The movement in foreign beans is not large, but holders have confidence in the position, and full prices are asked for all sorts; some wholesale business has been done at $1.95 for pea and $1.85 for medium. Green peas in lighter receipt, and the advance at the West has put up the price here. We quote: Beans—Domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.50 @$2.55; do, pea; $2.15@$2.20; do, medium, $2.05; do, white kidney, $2.25@$2.30; do, red kidney, $1.95@$2; do, turtle soup, $1.45 @$1.50; do, yellow eye, $2.15; do, Lima, California, $3.15@$3.20; do, foreign, pea, $1.80@$1.90; do, foreign, marrow, $2.20@$2.30; do, foreign, pea, $1.85@$1.95; do, foreign, medium, $1.70@$1.85. Green Peas—Barrels, $1.05@$1.07½; do, bags, $1; do, Scotch, 97½c.

BUTTER—The market is quiet in a speculative way, and there is but a moderate demand from jobbers. Prices are a little heavy, but no disposition is shown to make material concessions.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	18 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	17 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15 @16
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @14
Welsh tubs, fancy	16½@..
Welsh tubs, firsts	15 @16
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @14
Dairy tubs, thirds	11 @12
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	18 @..
Creamery, firsts	16 @17
Creamery, seconds	15 @15
Creamery, thirds	12 @13
Imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	11 @12
Dairy, firsts	12 @14
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9 @11
Factory, fancy	12 @12½
Factory, tubs, firsts	11 @11½
Factory, tubs, seconds	10 @10½
Factory, fresh, thirds	8 @ 9
Old Western, dairy or factory	8 @ 9½

CHEESE—A limited call for large full cream, but prices are sustained; small sizes continue in fair request and steady. Part skims in light receipt and quiet.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, white, fancy	7¼@ 7⅜
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	7⅜@..
State full cream, large, good to choice	6¾@ 7⅛
State full cream, common to fair	5½@ 6
State full cream, small, fancy	7¼@ 8
State full cream, small, poor to choice	5¾@ 7½
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	4 @..
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	2½@ 3½
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	1 @..
State full skims	1 @1½

EGGS—The market is a little easy on liberal receipts and the small wants of buyers.

State and Pennsylvania	13½@ 14½
Western, fresh-gathered	12½@ 13
Western, culls, 30-dozen case	$2.50 @$3.00
Southwestern, case count	60 @ 75

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of peaches have increased rapidly, and consist chiefly of ordinary early varieties of irregular quality; a few of the largest and best reach $2@$2.50 per carrier, but sales are mostly at $1.50@$1.75, and very small and poor drag at $1@$1.25. California peaches are likely to arrive freely soon, and the outlook for ordinary Southern is unfavorable. Plums lower and dull. Cherries are more plentiful and lower. Watermelons in heavy supply, very dull, and much lower. Muskmelons plenty, but mostly of poor quality; such neglected, but fancy would sell very well. Strawberries plenty and selling very low. North Carolina huckleberries have improved somewhat, but close barely steady. North Carolina blackberries meet a fair demand when of large size and fancy quality; small or soft are neglected. Gooseberries plenty and hard to sell. We quote: Peaches, early varieties, per 6-till carrier, $1@$2.50; do, per 4-till case, 75c@$1.25; plums, wild goose, 4-till carrier, $2@$2.50; do, per 4-till case, $1@$1.25; cherries, per lb, 3@7c; strawberries, up river, per quart, 5@8c; do, Hilton and Irvington, 8@12c; do, other Jersey, fancy, 6@8c; do, usual varieties, 3@5c; huckleberries, North Carolina, per quart, 6@10c; blackberries, 10@14c; gooseberries, per quart, 4@5c; watermelons per car-load, $150@$275; do, per 100, $13 @$25; muskmelons, Florida, per ½ bbl basket, 75c@$1.50; do, per bbl, $1.50@$3.

FRUITS—DRIED—Receipts for week, 636 pks; exports, 2,980 pks. Evaporated apples have made no further change. A number of lots have gone into store, which has relieved the market somewhat, and holders are not forcing sales at the moment. The jobbing business in fancy fruit is at 6¾@7c, and choice quarters at 6¼@6¾c. Most of the prime lots are held at 6c, but it is possible that a shade less would be accepted. But few sun-dried apples here, and very little inquiry for them. Cores and skins not moving at all. Small fruits remain dull, and while not quotably lower the feeling is easy. A good deal of California fruit is selling to jobbing trading, and the source of weakness lies wholly in the large stocks still on hand. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 5¾@6¼c; do, common to good, 5@5¾c; do, sun-dried, 5@5½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 18c; cherries, 11c; blackberries, 3¾@4c; plums, State, 3½@4c; apricots, 6@9c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@15c; do, unpeeled, 5½@8½c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@8¾c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Prospective light receipts for this week have caused a strong effort to advance prices, but the demand thus far has been slack and buyers are opposing the higher rates strongly. Most of the fowls sold to-day at 10c. Chickens are selling better. Ducks and geese dull. We quote: Spring chickens, per lb, 15@23c; fowls, local and Western, 10c; do, Southern, 9½c; roosters, 5½@6c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, 45@80c; geese, 65c@$1.12; pigeons, per pair, 15@30c.

DRESSED—Receipts for week, 4,323 pkgs. It was a dull market for fresh fowls at the close of last week, and prices had to be shaded to clean up. This week arrivals have not been very heavy, but the demand has been light and receivers have been free sellers of average prime stock at 9@9½c, with the latter price extreme for important sales. Old cocks very dull. Turkeys steady. Spring ducks in fair supply but about steady. Spring chickens have declined under larger receipts; fine large close about steady, but the market is still dull and weak for the small sizes. Squabs steady. We quote: Turkeys, per lb, 9c; fowls, 9@9½c; old cocks, 5c; old ducks, 5@10c; Spring ducks, nearby, 20c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 25@35c; do, Long Island, sculded, 22@28c; do, Western, dry picked, 15@28c; do, scalded, 15@22c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50 @$2.50.

GAME—Some demand for prime lots at quotations. We quote: Grouse, per pair, $1.25@$1.50; partridges, 75c@$1; quail, per dozen, $2@$2.25, English snipe and golden plover, $2@$2.25; grass plover, $1@$1.50; venison, per lb, 14@16c.

HAY AND STRAW—Under rather unfavorable reports as to condition of crop shipments have been light and the tone of prices slightly in sellers' favor. We quote: Hay, per 100 lb, 80c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@75c; do, shipping, 50c; do, clover mixed, 55@60c; do, clover, 45@50c; rye straw, 45@65c; oat straw, 35@40c.

SUNDRIES—Peanuts firm at 3¾@4c per lb for fancy hand-picked, 5½@5¾c for No. 1 Spanish shelled, and 3¾@4c for No. 1 Virginia shelled. Beeswax easier; offered at 30@31c per lb, with light trade. Maple sugar quoted nominally at 7@8c per lb; little doing.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes in small receipt and firm for choice; old stock weak and quiet. Tomatoes freely offered. Other vegetables in moderate receipt and steady for choice.

Asparagus, extra, per dozen bunches	$1.00@$1.25	
Asparagus, fair to prime, per dozen	60@ 1.00	
Beets, Southern, per bbl-crate	1.00@ 2.00	
Cucumbers, Charleston, per basket	60@ 1.00	
Cucumbers, Savannah, per crate	50@ 90	
Cabbages, L. I., per 100	2.00@ 2.50	
Cabbages, Norf., Flat Dutch, per bbl	75@ 1.00	
Cabbages, Norf., small, per bbl-crate	50@ 75	
Cabbages, Norf., small, per bbl	50@ 75	
Egg plants, Fla., per half-bbl	2.00@ 3.00	
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.40@ 1.50	
Onions, Egyptian, 110-lb sack	2.00@ 2.25	
Onions, Va. and Md., potato, per bask	1.00@ 1.50	
Peas, L. I., Champion, per bag	75@ 1.00	
Peas, L. I., small, per bag	50@ 75	
Peas, Jersey, country marks, per bas	50@ 65	
Peas, Maryland, per half-bbl basket	40@ 50	
Peas, eastern shore, per half-bbl bas	30@ 50	
Peas, Norfolk, per half-bbl basket	30@ 50	
String beans, Norf., wax, half-bbl bas	2.50@ 2.75	
String beans, Norf., wax, 1-3-basket	1.75@ 2.00	
String beans, Norf., green, ½-bbl bas	2.25@ 2.75	
String beans, Nor., green, 1-3-bas	1.50@ 1.75	
String beans, N. C., green, per bu. bas	75@ 1.75	
String beans, N. C., green, per bu. bas	50@ 1.50	
Squash, Florida, marrow, per bbl-crate	1.00@ 1.25	
Tomatoes, Florida, choice, carrier	75 ..	
Tomatoes, Fla., common, per carrier	50@ 60	
Turnips, Jersey, white, per 100 bunches	1.50@ 2.00	

POTATOES.

Charleston Rose, good to prime, bbl	3.25@ 3.75
Savannah Rose, good to prime	3.00@ 3.50
Charleston and Savannah Chili Red, good to prime, per bbl	3.00@ 3.50
Charleston and Savannah, white, fair to prime, per bbl	3.00@ 3.25
North Carolina Rose, fair to prime	2.00@ 3.00
North Carolina, Chili Red, fair to prime	2.00@ 2.50
Norfolk, Rose, fair to choice, per bbl	2.50@ 3.25
Eastern shore, Rose, fair to prime	2.25@ 3.00
Southern, poor to fair, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Southern, seconds, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Southern, culls, per bbl	75@ 1.00
State, white stock, per 180 lb	1.40@ 1.50
Maine, Hebron, per sack	1.35@ 1.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular, with a Tendency Toward Reaction.

STRENGTH IN SOUTHWESTERN GROUP

Grangers Somewhat Lower on Profit Taking—The Movement in Tennessee Coal—London a Small Seller.

TUESDAY—P. M.

The stock market to-day was somewhat irregular, and traders were inclined to work for a reaction. There was profit taking in the Grangers, and consequently somewhat lower prices. The short interest in the group was also increased. Marked strength was shown in the Southwestern stocks, which up to the present time have advanced but little. It is argued that crops in the Southwest are fairly well advanced, and promise well, and that the stocks of the railways serving the district are entitled to an advance equivalent to that already enjoyed by the Grangers. Wabash preferred was the most active of the group. It opened at 20¼, advanced to 21¼, and closed at 20⅞, a gain of ⅞. Missouri Pacific also gained ⅞ on sales of about 14,000 shares. Texas and Pacific, St. Louis Southwestern, and Minneapolis and St. Louis were fractionally higher on moderate taking. Kansas and Texas preferred was strong in the early trading, but closed at 34½, a net loss of ⅝. The earnings of the company continue to show up handsomely, the gain for the second week in June being $44,795. The increase since Jan. 1 to date has been $891,585.

Tennessee Coal and Iron was the most actively traded in stock of the day, but it moved within unusually narrow limits, and closed only ⅝ up. There was undoubtedly heavy realizing in the stock during the day, and at the close it looked decidedly toppy. The advance has been continuous from 16, with hardly any reactions, and as the insiders, when the movement began, talked 40 for the stock, to-day's price of 53⅝ may fairly well be regarded as the culmination of the advance for the time being. The company is unquestionably doing a profitable business, but its friends have to admit that dividend possibilities for the common stock are still remote. Other Industrials were quiet. Sugar moved within 1¼ points and closed ⅝ higher at 118. Chicago Gas was firm until the afternoon, when it weakened under the announcement that Gov. Altgeld had called an extra session of the Illinois Legislature. As it had been supposed that the Legislature was out of the way for two years, this introduction of it again as a factor in the speculative situation was somewhat disappointing to the friends of corporations operating under Illinois charters. Distillers was dull and inclined to heaviness. Cotton Oil developed unwonted activity and strength, and at the close was 2¼ points. Rubber also was strong, being a point higher at the close.

London did little to-day, but sold some Erie and Louisville and Nashville, both of which closed fractionally lower. New-England was fairly active and quite strong, advancing from 43½ to 45¼, and closing at 45, a net gain of 1¼ points. Susquehanna and Western preferred lost 1⅛ points, to 23⅜, on light sales. The coal stocks were inactive and steady. The bond market continued moderately active and strong.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was freely offered, but the demand was light. Rates were 1@1½ for thirty to sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2½@2¾ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in moderate demand, but the supply was very limited. Rates were 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 2¾@3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $116,767,817, and the balances were $6,726,170. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $748,434.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 9-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.884@$4.883 for sixty-day bills, $4.894@$4.89 for demand, $4.89½@$4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.87½@$4.88 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—35c premium. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Slight, a par; telegraphic, 5c per $1000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium; New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67⅝. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼.

In London bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$33,062,936
Imports for the same period	20,137,496
Net exports	$12,925,440
Net exports to date, 1894	47,460,863
Net exports to date, 1893	63,312,978
Net exports to date, 1892	28,248,677

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

B. & O. S. W.—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Mileage	921	921	917
2d week June	$110,783	$100,847	$120,407
From Jan. 1	2,745,590	2,659,357	3,028,093

Canadian Pacific—

Mileage	6,343	6,327	6,327
2d week June	$332,000	$323,000	$429,000
From Jan. 1	6,711,948	7,319,086	8,394,124

Denver & Rio Grande—

Mileage	1,657	1,657	1,657
2d week June	$130,900	$110,600	$168,600
From Jan. 1	2,885,024	2,744,390	3,877,529

Iowa Central—

Mileage	497	497	497
2d week June	$30,213	$25,089	$39,862
From Jan. 1	667,621	758,008	826,874

K. C., Mem. & B.—

Mileage	276	276	276
1st week June	$16,623	$16,522	$16,538
From July 1	951,015	1,002,630	.....

Mexican Central—

Mileage	1,860	1,847	1,825
2d week June	$174,225	$165,614	$160,408
From Jan. 1	4,152,400	3,896,271	3,692,253

Mexican National—

Mileage	1,218	1,218	1,218
2d week June	$86,485	$74,840	$84,555
From Jan. 1	1,962,478	1,913,940	2,033,201

Minneapolis & St. Louis—

Mileage	379	379	379
2d week June	$35,845	$30,064	.....
From Jan. 1	747,272	720,175	.....

Mo., Kansas & Texas—

Mileage	1,885	1,723	1,723
2d week June	$191,613	$146,818	$200,009
From Jan. 1	4,741,485	3,849,900	4,233,922

Pitts. & Western—

Mileage	365	365	352
2d week June	$64,509	$43,909	$65,178
From Jan. 1	1,156,965	918,716	1,152,075

Rio Grande Western—

Mileage	520	520	* 517
2d week June	$41,500	$36,100	$51,000
From Jan. 1	927,215	861,089	983,572

St. Paul—

Mileage	6,167	6,167	6,147
2d week June	$523,158	$540,007	$708,249
From Jan. 1	11,347,935	12,449,434	14,727,556
From July 1	26,133,025	30,068,889	34,260,621

Texas & Pacific—

Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
2d week June	$88,253	$87,493	$102,887
From Jan. 1	2,868,197	2,694,818	3,031,043

Wheeling & Lake Erie—

Mileage	260	260	246
2d week June	$19,487	$9,782	$33,272
From Jan. 1	519,586	483,104	670,827

B. & O. S. W. for April (actual)—

Mileage	921	921	917
Gross earnings	$503,205	$469,269	$526,502
Op. expenses	326,710	308,164	365,747
Net earnings	176,488	161,074	160,755
For ten months—			
Gross earnings	5,351,996	5,350,805	.....
Op. expenses	3,347,053	3,360,874	.....
Net earnings	2,004,942	1,989,930	.....

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	148¾	148½	148¾	148¾	147	150	25
American Cotton Oil	28	30	28	20¼	20¼	29½	4,200
American Cotton Oil pf	74	75½	74	75½	75	77	900
American Express	113	113	113	113	113	115	2
*American Sugar Refining	117⅝	118¾	117	118	117⅝	118	20,750
*American Sugar Refining pf	100	100	99⅜	100	99⅜	100¼	580
American Tobacco	114	114¼	113½	114¼	114¼	114½	2,215
American Tobacco pf	115	115	114½	114½	114½	115	80
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	10
Atch., T. & S. Fé, 1st in. pd.	10⅜	11	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¾	8,525
Baltimore & Ohio	64	64	63¼	63¼	62½	64	200
Canada Southern	56⅜	56⅜	56	56	55	56½	2,035
Canadian Pacific	54½	54½	54½	54½	54	55	100
Central Pacific	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	19⅞	20⅛	1,300
Chesapeake & Ohio	22	23¼	22¾	22¾	22¾	22⅞	6,595
Chicago Gas	74½	74¾	74	74	74	74⅝	100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	54	54	54	54	54	55	100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	99¾	99½	99¼	99½	99½	100½	100
Chicago & Northwestern	100	100⅛	99¼	99¾	99¾	100	4,055
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	86	86	85¾	85⅝	85⅜	85⅝	11,760
Chicago, Mil. & St. Louis	40⅝	40¾	40⅜	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	1,045
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	69	69¼	68⅜	68⅝	68¼	69⅜	15,760
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	123	123½	123	123½	123	123¾	225
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	73⅝	73⅝	73	73⅛	73⅛	73¼	720
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	9	9½	350
Colorado Fuel & Iron	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	20¼	20	20¼	500
Columbus & Hocking Coal	9	9	9	9	9	8¾	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¼	26	26½	300
Commercial Cable	163¾	163¾	163¾	163¾	161	.....	100
Consolidated Coal	33	33	33	33	32	.....	35
Consolidated Gas Company	147	148	146	146	145¾	147	1,045
Delaware & Hudson	130	130	129¾	129¾	129½	130	553
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162¼	162½	161½	161½	161½	162	514
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¾	47½	48	2,265
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	10	11	10	10½	10½	10¾	640
Detroit Gas	20⅝	20	20⅜	20	20⅝	20¾	6,565
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	19⅜	19⅜	19	19	19	19¼	349
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	102¾	102¾	102	102	101¾	102½	25
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	58⅝	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜	58	58¾	1,130
General Electric	35⅝	36	35⅝	36	35½	35¾	105
Illinois Central	99½	99½	99½	99¾	99¾	97	1,100
Iowa Central	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞	6,845
Laclede Gas	25	25	24½	24¾	24⅞	25	400
Lake Erie & Western	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	82⅜	83¼	220
Lake Erie & Western pf	148¼	148½	148¼	148½	148	148¾	110
Lake Shore	12	12	10⅜	12	11⅞	12	3,565
*Long Island Traction	59¾	59½	58¾	58¾	58⅞	59¼	2,740
Louisville & Nashville	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛	288
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	27	27	27	27	27	27½	188
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	115	115⅛	114	114	114	114½	1,801
Manhattan Consolidated	103	103	102¾	102⅞	102¾	103	202
Michigan Central	21⅞	22	21⅞	22⅜	22⅜	22¾	3,510
Minn. & St. Louis	87½	87¾	87½	87½	87½	87⅝	887
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	48¼	49¾	48¼	49¾	49¼	49½	3,350
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	63½	65	63½	65	63	65	1,100
Minnesota Iron	32¾	33	32⅜	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	14,031
Missouri Pacific	17⅜	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	1,416
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	34¾	35¾	34¾	34¾	34⅝	34½	6,230
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¾	20¾	20½	500
Mobile & Ohio	36	36¼	36	36⅜	36	36¼	1,330
*National Lead Company	90⅜	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90¼	90¼	155
*National Lead Company pf	29¾	30⅝	29⅜	30¼	30	30¼	5,100
National Linseed Oil	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9	10	100
National Starch	55	55	55	55	51	.....	45
National Starch 1st pf	99½	100⅞	99¼	100¼	100¼	100½	1,345
New-Jersey Central	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	102	102½	204
New-York Central	45¾	45¾	43	45	45	45⅛	12,075
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	218	218	218	218	.....	.....	12
New-York & New-Haven	17¾	17¾	17⅞	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	25
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	37¾	38¾	37⅜	37⅞	37⅜	38	7,305
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	32¼	32½	32¼	32¼	32¼	33	100
New-York, L. E. & Western	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞	2,945
New-York, Sus. & Western	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞	875
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	30	30	29½	29⅝	29¾	30	3,170
Norfolk & Western pf	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	14¼	14⅜	300
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	500
Northern Pacific	5	5	4¾	4⅞	4¾	5	1,415
Northern Pacific pf	17¾	17¾	16¾	17	16⅞	17	1,540
Ohio Southern	4	4	4	4	4	.....	100
Ontario & Western	18⅝	18¾	18¼	18¾	18¼	18⅝	1,100
Oregon Rail. & Navigation	30	30	30	30	29	30½	400
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾	6¼	8	10
Pacific Mail	32¾	32¾	31⅝	31⅝	31¾	31⅞	2,775
Philadelphia & Reading	17	17¾	16¾	17¼	17¼	17⅜	9,420
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½	20	200
Pullman Palace Car Co	178	178	174	174	174	176	1,210
Rio Grande Western	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	19¼	400
Rio Grande Western pf	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	44¾	45½	30
St. Louis Southwestern	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7⅝	7¾	950
St. Louis Southwestern pf	16¾	17¼	16½	17	17	17¼	5,953
St. Paul & Duluth	30	30	30	30	30½	32	8
St. Paul & Duluth pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	90½	93	140
St. Paul & Omaha	41½	41½	41	41	40¾	41¾	700
Southern Pacific	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	24½	25	400
Southern Railway	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14½	3,142
Southern Railway pf	42	42	41½	41½	41¼	41¾	2,068
Tennessee Coal & Iron	37⅞	38¾	37⅝	37⅞	37⅞	38	7,305
Texas & Pacific	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	.....	10
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅞	11,005
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	2⅞	3¼	100
Union Pacific	13	13	12⅝	12⅞	13	13¼	1,300
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	6	6	6	6	5¾	6	100
United States Cordage	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	2	1,610
United States Cordage pf	3¾	3½	3¼	3¾	3½	4	117
United States Cordage gtd	7½	8	7½	8	7½	8¾	270
United States Express	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	40	42	160
United States Rubber	43	43⅜	42	42	42	42½	2,182
United States Rubber pf	98	98	98	98	97½	98	160
*United States Leather	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20¾	20⅜	20¾	895
*United States Leather pf	93½	93½	93¼	93½	93¼	93½	619
Wabash	9	9⅜	9	9¼	9¼	9½	3,915
Wabash pf	20¼	21¼	20⅜	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	22,945
Wells-Fargo Express	100	100	100	100	100	112	117
Western Union Telegraph	94⅜	94¾	93⅜	93⅞	93⅜	94	1,606
*Western Union Beef	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	10½	11½	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14⅜	1,435
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	46¾	46¾	46⅜	46¾	45½	46¾	250
Total sales							273,824

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Alabama Central 1st 5,000 112½
Atch., T. & S F 4s 3,000 76½
Trust Receipts 30,000 75¼
4,000 75⅝
2,000 75⅝
1,500 75⅝
1,000 75¼
31,000 75⅝
12,000 75⅝
5,000 75⅞
Atch., Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 51,000 28⅜
3,000 28⅜
39,000 28½
2,000 28⅝
30,000 28⅝
23,000 28⅝
5,000 28⅜
15,000 28¼
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s 1,000 80
Atlantic & Pac Inc 5,000 4½
5,000 4¼
Austin & N W 1st 6,000 94¼
Beech Creek 1st 10,000 106⅞
15,000 107
Brooklyn City 1st 2,000 114
6,000 113¾
Brooklyn Elev 1st 3,000 105¼
3,000 106
Canada So 1st Gtd 10,000 112¼
Canada Southern 2d 1,000 106
Cent of N J Gen 5s 10,000 117¾
5,000s20F 117⅞
5,000s20F 118
38,000 118
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 1,000 111½
5,000 111¾
Ches & O Gen 4½s 24,000 83¼
10,000 83⅜
7,000 83½
31,000 83¼
Ches, O & S W 2d 1,000 45
Chi, B & Q Con 7s 1,000 122¾
1,000 122½
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 2,000 91¾
C, B & Q Conv 5s 5,000 105¼
Chi & Ill Gen 5s 1,000 100
Chicago & Erie 1st 10,000 93
Chi, G L & C Co 1st 3,000 96½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs 48,000 48
10,000 48¼
3,000 48⅜
Chi & Northwestern 25 Year Deb 5s 10,000 106
5,000 106¼
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 22,000 100¼
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 5,000 97
C, St P, M & O Con 2,000 127
1,000 120½
Col Coal & Iron 5s 1,000 95
C, H V & Tol 5s 7,000 92⅞
Denver & R G 4s 5,000 89
Denv & R G Imp 5s 8,000 86½
2,000 86
12,000 86½
Detroit Gas Co 5s 3,000 69⅝
8,000 69¾
4,000 70
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 15,000 103⅞
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st 3,000 90⅜
E, Lex & B S 5s 1,000 100¼
Erie 1st Mortgage 2,000 106⅛
1,000 106
Gal, Har & San An Mex & P 1st 5s 6,000 93
9,000 93¼
H & Tex Cen G M 4s 15,000 70⅜
Interior Con & I 6s 2,000 80½
Iowa Central 1st 5s 1,000 90¾
Kan City & Pac 1st 8,000 75
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Division Assented 5,000 109
Kansas Pac 1st Con 7,000 71½
14,000 72
5,000 72¼
Keokuk & D M 1st 1,000 103
Kings Co Elev 1st 3,000 82½
10,000 83
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 24,000 98
2,000 97¾
16,000 98
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 20,000 103½
Louisv & Nashville Gen Mtge 6s 7,000 120
Nash, Fl & Shef 1st 1,000 82½
L, N A & Chi Con 9,000 100
3,000 100¼
6,000 100½
Lo, N A & Chi G M 3,000 75
8,000 75¼
19,000 75½
3,000 75⅜
5,000 75¾
5,000 75⅝
Mexican Int 1st 4s 7,000 70⅜
4,000 71
Mexican National 2d Inc 6s, B 5,000 9
Mil & St Paul 1st South Minn Div 1,000 118
Wis & Minn Div 5,000 111½
Minn & St L 1st Southwestern Ext 15,000 123½
Minn & St L Con 5s 27,000 102½
15,000 102¾
Mo, K & Texas 1st 9,000 86¼
3,000 86¼
8,000 86
8,000 86¼
Mo, Kansas & Tex 2d 1,000 60
15,000 59⅜
1,000 59⅝
5,000 59¾
Mo, K & Tex Ext 5s 5,000 88½
10,000 89
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 10,000 84
10,000b3 84
1,000 84⅝
6,000 84¼
Mo, Kan & East 1st 1,000 95
Mo Pacific Trust 5s 5,000 80
Missouri Pacific 3d 3,000 110⅞
Mobile & O G M 4s 30,000 80
25,000 69¼
10,000 69
7,000 69½
500 68¾
3,000 60
Morris & Essex 1st 2,000 141
1,500 141
Mor & Es Con Gtd 2,000 189
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 10,000 105½
N Y & Har 1st Coup 1,000 118½
N Y, Ontario & West Refunding 4s 10,000 93¼
N Y, Sus & W G M 1st 1,000 81
N Y, S & W Term 1st 2,000 105
North Pac 1st Coup 5,000 112½
North Pac 1st Reg 10,000 118¾
North Pac 2d Coup 5,000 102½
2,000 102
1,000 102⅜
North Pac Con 5s 10,000 44⅜
10,000 44½
20,000 44⅜
19,000 44⅞
10,000 44½
Trust Co Certfs 21,000 44⅛
North P Term 1st 6,000 105
N Pac Col Tr Notes 25,000 88⅝
Oregon Imp 1st 9,000 95
5,000 95¼
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 1,000 46
Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Receipts 5,000 95
5,000 94⅜
Ore Short Line 6s 15,000 99¼
4,000 99
5,000 99¾
5,000 99⅜
1,000 99
Trust Receipts 1,000 99
4,000 99¼
Ore S L & U N Con Trust Receipts 10,000 48¼
3,000 48
Penn Co's 4½ Reg 2,000 111
People's G & C Chi 1st Con 6s 1,000 101
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st Evansville Div 2,000 100½
3,000 101
Peo & Eastern Inc 1,000 26
Phila & Reading 2d Pf Inc 20,000 20
3d Pf Inc 1,000 14
Phil & Read Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs 25,000 69¾
P, C, & St L 4½s Series A 5,000 110¼
3,000 110½
Pitts & W 1st 4s 61,000 85
5,000 85¼
6,000 85¾
10,000 85¼
Rio Grande W 1st 11,000 78½
2,000s20F 78⅝
20,000 78¾
5,000 78⅝
5,000 78⅞
29,000 78¾
32,000 79
Rome, W & Og Con 8,000 115⅞
2,000 115¾
2,000 118¾
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Receipts 5,000 59½
5,000 60
4,000 60⅝
Sea Ins, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certfs 6,000 45
St L & San Fran 2d Class B 2,000 115¼
St L S W 1st 3,000 80
5,000 79¾
10,000 79½
8,000 80
St L S W 2d Inc 3,000 36⅞
10,000 36¾
7,000 37
15,000 36¾
10,000 36¾
3,000 36¾
St Paul, M & M 1st 2,000 113½
Consolidated 6s 1,000 123½
Con 6s Red to 4½s 15,000 105
St Paul, M & M 1st Mont Cent 5s 3,000 104
24,000 103¼
St P & Sioux C 1st 3,000 128½
San An & Ar P 4s 11,000 67⅝
2,000 67½
3,000 67¼
5,000 67¼
St P & Iron Mt 5s 1,000 80
Scioto Val & N E 4s 28,000 80
So Car & Ga 1st 5s 8,000 97¼
12,000 97⅜
So Pac of Ariz 1st 5,000 100
So Pac, N Mex 1st 10,000 107
Southern Ry 1st 5s 21,000 98¾
82,000 98½
20,300 98⅝
31,000 98⅜
17,000 98⅞
Tenn C, I & R 6s Firm Div 1st 4,000 98
4,000 99⅜
Tenn Div 6s 1,000 94
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 3,000 92⅞
1,000 92¾
11,000 92⅞
5,000 92⅜
Tex & Pacific 2d Inc 75,000 31¾
30,000 31⅝
3,000 31½
10,300 31⅜
3,000 31¼
40,000 31⅜
21,000 31⅛
1,000 31⅜
65,000 31¼
22,000 31⅜
15,000 31½
3,000 31⅝
21,000 31⅞
20,000b3 31½
3,000 31¼
Tol, A A & N M 1st Trust Co Certfs 2,000 79
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 3,000 112
Union Elev 1st 6s 2,000 104½
9,000 105
Union Pac 4s, 1897 1,000 106¼
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Tr Notes 25,000 96
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 11,000 41¼
10,000 41
U S Cord Co 1st 5,000 89
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 108¾
6,000 108¼
1,000 108
Wabash 2d 2,000 77¾
15,000 77⅞
23,000 78
5,000 78¼
5,000 78½
10,000 78⅝
5,000 78⅞
3,000 78⅝
3,000 78
Wabash Deb, Ser B 10,000 29⅞
2,000 30
West Shore Gtd 4s 5,000 107
Wisconsin C Co 1st 3,000 56¾
2,000 56½
Total sales $2,612,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	167	..
Alton & Terre Haute	61¼	67
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
Ann. T. & C.	96	..
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅜	1½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	9	10½
*Bay State Gas	22	23
Boston Air Line pf	103	105
Brunswick Co	2¾	3½
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	..	21
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf.	..	60
Burlington, C. R. & N.	45	..
Cedar F. & M.	5	10
Chicago & Alton	152	..
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..
Chicago & Northwestern pf	144⅝	147
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	..
Denver & Rio Grande	15	..
D. M. & Fort Dodge pf	46	..
*D., S. S. & A.	5¾	6¼
*D., S. S. & A. pf	11⅜	13⅛
Evansville & Terre Haute	44	46
Flint & P. M.	14½	16
Flint & P. M. pf	41	44
Great Northern pf	133	137
G. B. & W., t. r.	1	1½
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	2½	3½
Homestake	20	..
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	20	22
Iowa Central pf	33	34
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Michigan	9	10½
Keokuk & Des Moines	4¾	5½
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	17	..
King. & Pem.	8	10
Laclede Gas pf	85	88
Long Island	85	88
L. St. L. & T.	..	2⅝
Mahoning Coal R.	115	..
Mahoning Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican Nat. ctfs	2½	3¼
National Starch 2d pf	26	34
New Central C.	8	9
Norfolk Southern	65	..
Norfolk & Western	3¼	3¾
Ontario Mining	8	10
Oregon Improvement	9	12
Pennsylvania C. al	310	..
Peoria & Eastern	4½	7
*Unlisted.		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
†Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	100
American Exchange Nat. Bank	158	160½
American Bank Note Company	41	45
American Grocery 1st pf	30	..
American Typefounders	4	5¼
American Typefounders' pf	31¼	36
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	104¼	105¼
†Atlantic Trust (new)	185	192
Bank of Manhattan Company	193	200
Barney & Smith Car	22	24
Barney & Smith pf. stock	69	72
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	99	101
Beckton Construction pf	63½	67½
Bl'ker St. & F. Ferry R. R. stock	29	31
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	122	126
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	197	201
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	103	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn Elevated	20	21
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ex.) 5s	86	88
Brooklyn City Railroad	17¾	17¾
Brooklyn Traction	16	17
Brooklyn Traction pf	61¾	63
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102½	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	87½	90
Butchers & Drovers' Bank	..	152
Celluloid Company stock	62¼	66
†Central & South American Tel.	116	119
†Cent. & South Amer. Tel. scrip	113	116
Central Cross-Town	185	200
Central National Bank	116½	124
Cent. Park, North & East River	105	107
Central R. R. of Ga. deb	21½	24½
Central Trust Company	1025	..
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. s. p. c. bonds	54	57
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	2⅝

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
EXECUTE ORDERS FOR
STOCKS AND BONDS
AT NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AND DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BANKERS. NEW YORK
120 BROADWAY.
LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,
LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1, 1896.

On July 1, 1895, in addition to the payment of the coupon maturing that date, and until July 10 the above Bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,030 EACH,

on their presentation, with the unmatured coupons attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, June 7, 1895.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.
Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, No. 5063.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

The receivers of the property, &c., of **E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.**, pursuant to an order of Mr. William W. Ladd, referee, appointed by the judgment dissolving the said firm, have this day declared a **first** dividend of **sixty per centum** out of the moneys in their hands upon all claims which have been duly proved and admitted as debts and liabilities of the said firm; which dividend will be payable on and after the 20th instant at the office of the receivers, NO. 350 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Dated New-York, June 15, 1895.

HOWARD S. JAFFRAY,
A. D. JUILLIARD,
JAMES G. CANNON, } Receivers.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY,
N. E. cor. Toone & Second Sts.,
Canton, Baltimore Co., Md.,
June 14, 1895.

By resolutions of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS will be expended in the purchase of the SHARES of its CAPITAL STOCK.

All offers to sell must be in writing and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed, "Proposals to sell stock."

All offers received before 12 o'clock noon, on the 8th day of July next, will be considered, and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices, the company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers.

Said stock, when purchased, will be cancelled in accordance with the charter.

W. B. BROOKS, President.

UNITED STATES CORDAGE
STOCK & BOND HOLDERS

desirous of having their interests represented are invited to communicate with either of the undersigned, who at the request of the holders of a large amount of securities, both bonds and stocks, have consented to act as a Committee of Inquiry.

ROBERT L. NILES, Chairman,
Niles Bros., 66 Broadway, N. Y.
CHARLES E. ORVIS,
Orvis Brothers & Co., 44 Broadway, N. Y.
JOSIAH C. REIFF,
Woerishoffer & Co., 52 Exchange Place.
A. R. PECK, Treasurer,
A. R. Peck & Co., 29 Broad St., N. Y.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the 6 per cent. bonds of the above company, dated June 1st, 1891, that the Atlantic Trust Company, under the provisions of the deed of trust securing said bonds, will receive at its office, at No. 39 William Street, in the City of New-York, until July 10th, 1895, offers for the sale of said bonds to the amount of $50,000, at not exceeding par and interest to the date of payment therefor.

If $50,000 in amount of said bonds are not offered for sale as aforesaid, it will be the duty of the trustee to redeem by lot bonds to the amount not offered, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
New-York, May 31st, 1895.

Financial.

To Bondholders of the

UNITED STATES
CORDAGE COMPANY

The Bondholders' Protective Committee have, since their first announcement, June 12, 1895, made such examination of the affairs of the United States Cordage Company as the reports and data submitted to them by the courtesy of the company's officials have enabled them to make. The time has not been sufficient for independent investigation of the present situation and the prospects for the future. But, on the data furnished by the company to justify their proposal that you should exchange your first mortgage bonds for second mortgage income bonds, giving priority to new bonds to be issued for funds furnished by the stockholders, your committee already feel justified in advising you that they are unable to discover any sufficient ground for this relinquishment of your security.

The statements furnished to your committee show:

(1.) The company's balance sheet, May 1, 1895, shows current liabilities (exclusive of fixed charges and taxes) amounting to $2,155,073.48; and quick assets available for the payment thereof amountine to $2,350,529.88. Your committee are informed that during the month of May the liabilities were reduced by the payment of $400,000 of loans and notes, while the value of merchandise and accounts receivable on hand June 1 amounted in round numbers to $2,000,000, besides some other small items of value.

On their own showing the company have abundant assets to pay current liabilities without encroaching at all on your security.

(2.) While it is true that the company started under serious difficulties, arising in part from the obligations of the old company, for which due allowance ought to be made, yet it had January 1, 1894, a capital of $1,197,024.27 in cash, $276,963.44 in good accounts, and $1,206,001.01, in merchandise, aggregating $2,770,588.72; and subsequently received from sales of securities $567,497; and the company's embarrassment for want of working capital appears, by the statements, to be attributable to the business methods pursued by the management, and not causes affecting the intrinsic worth of your security. Chief among these are the following:

Speculation in Raw Material.—In 1894, a year of diminished trade in all lines of business, the company purchased nearly 85,000,000 pounds of hemp on a declining market, (in addition to 6,787,000 pounds on hand at the time of the reorganization,) and nearly 6,000,000 pounds of rope and twine, (in addition to 9,000,000 pounds on hand.) They only used 46,800,000 pounds of hemp in manufacture, and, after selling off 17,000,000 pounds, they carried over nearly 28,000,000 pounds of hemp, besides 24,600,000 pounds of rope and twine. Their sales of manufactured goods amounted to $2,496,389.01; their purchases of raw material amounted to the disproportionate sum of $3,683,120.01.

Expansion of Plant.—In the same year of diminished trade, with three-fourths of their mills idle, they bought the Pearson mill for $900,000, of which they paid $500,000 in cash.

Cost of Management.—The "office and agency expenses" for the year were $260,036.43 on sales of $2,496,389.01.

In conclusion, your committee have discovered in the representations made by the company no reason why you should sacrifice your security in the manner contemplated by the plan put out in the interest of the company's present management. They learn that the underlying liens, on which stress is laid by the company, attach chiefly to mills which have long been idle, and are not urgent.

A large number of bonds have been already deposited, but holders are advised that the general co-operation of the bondholders is indispensable if they would maintain the value of their bonds and avoid the heavy losses threatened by the company's plan of reorganization. The committee, therefore, urge the prompt deposit of bonds, with the **FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY**, New-York City, or the **BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY**, Boston, Mass., under the terms of the committee's circular of June 12.

New-York, June 18, 1895.

DUMONT CLARKE,
American Exchange National Bank.
R. M. GALLAWAY,
Merchants' National Bank,
STUYVESANT FISH,
National Park Bank.
EBENEZER S. MASON,
Bank of New-York.
CHARLES A. VIALETS,
National Bank of the Republic, Boston.
GEORGE RIPLEY,
Hide and Leather National Bank, Boston.
BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL,
Counsel.
JOHN H. RATHBONE, Secretary,
21 Broad Street, New-York.

Dividends.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1895.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO. held this day, it was

RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾ per cent.) upon the Preferred Stock of the Company be declared, payable on July 1, 1895, to stockholders of record, and that the transfer books be closed on the 22d, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and opened on July 2, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. PH. FERD. KOBBE, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO RAILWAY COMPANY.

A dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock of this Company for the half year ending June 30th has been declared, payable July 1, 1895. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record.

For the purpose of the dividend, the transfer books for the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock June 5, 1895, and remain closed until July 2, 1895. O. H. V. & T. RY. CO.,
By W. N. COTT, Treasurer.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this company, payable July 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, June 20, 1895, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Monday, July 1, 1895, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on July 1, 1895.

HARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New-York, June 11, 1895.

DES MOINES & FORT DODGE RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
CHICAGO, June 15, 1895.

A dividend of Four Per Cent. will be paid Aug. 1 next to the shareholders of this company's preferred stock, registered on the closing of the transfer books.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of July 5, and reopen Aug. 2, 1895.

W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New-York, June 25th, 1895, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1895, and will reopen July 2, 1895, at 10 A. M.

W. A. C. EWEN, Secretary.

New-York, June 18th, 1895.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
June 6, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this company on July 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M., June 15, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., July 2, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCKYARDS COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, 55 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 13th, 1895.

Coupons No. 10 of the Company's Collateral Trust 5 per cent. Gold Bonds will be paid on and after July 1st, 1895, in New-York, at the office of the Central Trust Company, and in London at the office of Blake, Boissevain & Co.

THOMAS STURGIS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH LIGHT CO.,
DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, June 12, 1895.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY (20) PER CENT., payable on June 29, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 21. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
New-York, June 18, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY.
Brooklyn, June 5, 1895.
DIVIDEND NO. 20.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable July 1, 1895. Transfer books closed from 3 P. M. June 21, 1895, until 10 A. M. July 2, 1895.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 55 Bonds of $100 each, 11 Bonds of $500 each, and 189 Bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination., designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The Bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine St., New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before **1ST DAY OF JULY NEXT,** AS FROM THAT DATE INTEREST WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE THEREON:

55 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
20	120	508	743	860	1179	1342	1423	1795	1898
29	100	530	772	893	1204	1373	1483	1818	1922
39	181	593	779	916	1256	1374	1493	1834	1943
66	365	621	813	1100	1263	1400	1522	1846	1986
106	417	659	821	1138	1339	1406	1540	1887	2023
112	450	671	854	1150					

11 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

2	22	68	86	97	104	126	179	267	313
10									

189 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

44	840	1434	1988	2579	3437	4092	4872	5724	6733
122	862	1492	2019	2678	3480	4100	4922	5791	6790
142	907	1552	2020	2682	3541	4125	5078	5968	6793
159	942	1565	2072	2702	3645	4164	5106	5978	6834
169	962	1621	2146	2804	3647	4256	5137	5988	6860
257	966	1633	2150	2876	3675	4280	5158	6030	6864
288	974	1673	2181	2887	3684	4282	5212	6231	6898
325	987	1694	2235	2905	3708	4324	5214	6267	6982
326	991	1722	2244	2917	3744	4342	5227	6301	7075
377	1009	1783	2262	2936	3776	4371	5234	6345	7143
397	1068	1811	2293	2956	3903	4414	5291	6385	7160
439	1161	1829	2340	2978	3912	4557	5367	6422	7239
455	1190	1880	2343	3065	3939	4565	5387	6427	7269
465	1193	1885	2344	3067	3941	4658	5389	6587	7316
610	1204	1886	2351	3309	3956	4665	5418	6641	7328
636	1222	1919	2497	3341	3964	4709	5479	6653	7428
658	1230	1930	2502	3350	3965	4768	5555	6695	7483
775	1332	1936	2504	3353	3970	4770	5605	6720	7571
817	1409	1974	2512	3433	3989	4775	5642	6724	

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
J. A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.
New-York, April 9, 1895.

DRAWING NO. 16.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company,

27 & 29 PINE STREET, NEW-YORK.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

The company will exchange bonds of the above issue—either "called" or uncalled—for its Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds, dollar for dollar.

On bonds so exchanged the company will pay a premium of 5 per centum in cash and adjust interest to the date of exchange, or, in case of "called" bonds, to maturity of their call.

Holders of First Mortgage Bonds desiring to avail of this privilege should present their bonds at this office in amounts of $1,000 or multiples thereof.

The Consolidated Mortgage matures July 1st, 1933, and is limited to $50,000,000 bonds, which can be issued only against prior lien bonds or on new mileage at specified rates. Interest payable January 1 and July 1.

The company reserves the right to withdraw this privilege at any time.

SAMUEL HILL, President.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

With reference to previous notices from the Committee, Bondholders are now advised that a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the United States Trust Company under the Agreement, and that the Trust Company's Certificates are now listed on the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges. The Committee urges the holders of both First and Income Bonds to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company without delay. Bondholders in Boston may still deliver their bonds to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. there.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, } Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Georgia Midland & Gulf R. R. Company:

Notice is hereby given that bonds should be deposited in the Central Trust Company, New-York, on or before July 15, 1895, under the agreement signed by three-fourths of the holders, in order to participate in the purchase of the road to be sold under decree of the United States Circuit Court.

R. A. LANCASTER & CO.,
10 Wall St., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Copartnership Notices.

E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO.—The undersigned, desiring to form a special partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, do hereby certify and declare:

1. The name of firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO.

2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing, buying, and selling cigars, and buying and selling leaf tobacco, and buying and selling all articles appertaining or incident to the said business.

3. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein are EMIL SEIDENBERG, who resides at the Graham House, southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, in the City, County, and State of New-York; JOSEPH SEIDENBERG, who resides at Number 304 East Sixty-ninth Street, in the said city, and ADOLF STIEFEL, who resides at Number 6 East Eighty-sixth Street, in the said city, all of whom are general partners, and BERNHARD BEINECKE, who resides at Number 47 East Seventy-eighth Street, in the said city, a special partner, and JOSEPH HESDORFER, who resides at Number 42 East Seventy-third Street, in the said city, a special partner.

4. The said BERNHARD BEINECKE as a special partner, has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand ($50,000.00) dollars in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership, and JOSEPH HESDORFER, as a special partner, has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand ($50,000.00) dollars in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership.

5. The said partnership shall commence on the 4th day of June, 1895, and terminate on the 30th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, June 4th, 1895.

EMIL SEIDENBERG,
JOSEPH SEIDENBERG,
ADOLF STIEFEL,
B. BEINECKE by J. HESDORFER,
J. HESDORFER,
JOS. HESDORFER.

City and County of New-York, ss.: On this 4th day of June, 1895, before me personally appeared EMIL SEIDENBERG, JOSEPH SEIDENBERG, ADOLF STIEFEL, and JOSEPH HESDORFER, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

M. A. KURSHEEDT,
Notary Public, New-York County.

City and County of New-York, ss.: On this 4th day of June, 1895, before me came JOSEPH HESDORFER, to me personally known and known to me to be the attorney in fact of BERNHARD BEINECKE, the one of the persons described in the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same as and for the act and deed of said BERNHARD BEINECKE, by virtue of a power of attorney duly executed by the said BERNHARD BEINECKE, bearing date May 29th, 1895.

M. A. KURSHEEDT,
Notary Public, New-York County.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: EMIL SEIDENBERG, being duly sworn, does depose and say that he is one of the general partners in the firm of E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO.; that the sum of Fifty Thousand ($50,000.00) Dollars has been actually and in good faith paid in cash to the common stock of the said partnership of E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO. by BERNHARD BEINECKE, and the like sum of Fifty Thousand ($50,000.00) Dollars has been actually and in good faith paid in cash to the common stock of the said partnership by JOSEPH HESDORFER, said BEINECKE and said HESDORFER being the special partners in the said partnership.

EMIL SEIDENBERG.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of June, 1895.

M. A. KURSHEEDT,
Notary Public, New-York County.

Financial.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Traveler's Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, June 19, 1895,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
(By order of Executors.)

50 shs. Bergner & Engel Brewing Co. of Phila. common.
50 shs. New-York Hygeia Ice Co., Limited.
(By order of Receiver.)
60 shs. N. Y. Economical Printing Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
330 shs. Hitchcock Manf'g Co. of Cortland, N. Y.
1 sh. Blooming Grove Park Asso.
24 shs. New-Jersey Postal Tel. Co. pf., (hypd.)
20 shs. New-Jersey Postal Tel. Co. com., (hypd.)
37 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
$2,000 Central Safe Deposit Co., N. Y., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1911.
24 shs. N. Y. & Texas Steamship Co.
120 shs. Columbia Telephone Manufacturing Co.
10 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Nat'l Bank.
$2,620 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1895.
7 shs. Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. common.
90 shs. Fourth National Bank.
90 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
$4,000 Pennsylvania Traction Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1924.
100 shs. Ramapo Water Co.
380 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
9 shs. Sixth Avenue R. R.
10 shs. Central Crosstown R. R.
60 shs. Bank of New-York.
90 shs. National Bank of Republic.
34 shs. Brown Sectional Tube Wire Gun Co.
50 shs. Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn.
28 shs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co.
15 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
$10,000 N. Y. & East River Ferry Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1922.
30 shs. People's Bank of N. Y.
1,574 shs. U. S. Cordage Co., Guar.
$190 U. S. Cordage Co. scrip.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Ernest Adler, wholesale dealer in jewelry at 21 and 23 Maiden Lane, failed yesterday, and Deputy Sheriff Carraher took charge of his place of business on an execution obtained by Herman Joseph for $8,667 in favor of Fanny Zuckerman, to whom Mr. Adler confessed judgment for money loaned to him at various times since May 27, 1891. Mr. Adler has been identified with the jewelry trade for many years, was originally of Leopold Weil & Co., from which firm he withdrew in 1885 and went into the wholesale shoe business. But after a short experience in that line he returned to the jewelry business, in which he has remained ever since. Herman Joseph said yesterday that Mr. Adler's liabilities are to a few houses and will exceed $100,000; that by transferring outstanding accounts and returning merchandise he has secured his confidential creditors, as well as a part of the merchandise creditors, reducing his liabilities by at least $50,000. Mr. Joseph further said that the only available assets in sight are the fixtures in his place of business, at 21 and 23 Maiden Lane, and in his factory, at 5 Dutch Street. The immediate cause of the failure, Mr. Joseph said, was the withdrawal of the foreign houses which have been furnishing him with money and accommodations. Mr. Adler having received a cablegram from Europe a few days ago that they would no longer assist him, his accommodations from that source having heretofore been over $50,000. A meeting of creditors will be held shortly.

—Deputy Sheriff Henning has received an attachment for $1,277 against Semche Simon, wholesale dealer in tailors' trimmings at 26 East Broadway, which was obtained by Blumenstiel & Hirsch for Abraham Steinham on the ground that Mr. Simon had disposed of his property against the interest of creditors. When the Sheriff went to Mr. Simon's store to make a levy Mr. Simon said he had given a bill of sale of the business Monday to Isaac Blumberg. Mr. Simon has been in business since 1880, was well known on the east side, occupied the whole building at 26 East Broadway, and had a large trade. He has also been engaged in real estate operations in this city and Brooklyn, and was reported to have made considerable money in Brooklyn property. Herman Joseph, who represents claims of several creditors aggregating $3,000, said yesterday that Mr. Simon had either transferred or negotiated all of his real estate. Monday he transferred a half interest in 235 Monroe Street to Henry Meyer for $1, and also gave Mr. Meyer a mortgage on 212 and 214 Clinton Street for $2,000. Mr. Joseph also said that he has a written statement made by Mr. Simon only ten days ago showing the condition of affairs in which Mr. Simon claimed to be worth $40,000. Six months ago Bradstreet's reported that Mr. Simon claimed to have assets of $55,500 and liabilities of $6,500.

—Application was made to Judge Bischoff, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday by Davis & Kaufman for the appointment of a receiver and dissolution of the firm of M. H. Metal & Co., manufacturers of patented novelties at 143 Elm Street, in proceedings brought by Mr. Metal against his partners, Henrietta Fricke and Charles Brandt. The business was started in July, 1894, but the present partnership began in January last. Davis & Kaufman said that the firm made a purse for saving dimes which locks and registers each dime until ten are in it, when it unlocks and the ten dimes are released. They claimed that the other partners intended organizing a stock company, in which Mr. Metal would have only a minority interest, and that they wanted to get hold of the patents. Davis & Kaufman do not know the financial condition of the firm, as Mr. Metal looked after the manufacturing, while the other partners had charge of the offices, but they believed the business was a good one. Judge Bischoff granted an order to show cause in the matter.

—Everett V. Abbott has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Napoleon J. Haines, the veteran piano manufacturer of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Alexander Avenue, by Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court on the application of William H. Arnold. Proceedings for a receiver are also pending in the Supreme Court at the instance of the Commercial Bank of Rochester.

—Deputy Sheriff Loub yesterday returned a judgment for $450 against John McKay of the Oriental Hotel, at Broadway, corner of Thirty-ninth Street, in favor of John Drohan & Co., dealers in poultry, unsatisfied, as Mr. McKay claimed to have no property and was now only the manager of the hotel. He has been running the hotel since December, 1893.

—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky yesterday received four executions against Ulysses Grant Dufheld, publisher of advertising mediums at 26 Cortlandt Street, aggregating $2,222, the largest being in favor of the Girsch Lithographing Company.

—Frank H. Smiley has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Sophie Heine, on the application of the New-York National Exchange Bank, by Judge McCarthy of the City Court.

—Abraham L. Huyler allowed judgment to be entered against him yesterday for $4,017, in favor of the executors of the estate of James S. Huyler, on an account stated on June 14.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.16	.16
Belcher	.34	..
Best & Belcher	.43	.45
Bodie Consolidated	.33	.31
Chollar	.49	.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.35	2.35
Crown Point	.34	.35
Gould & Curry	.25	.27
Hale & Norcross	.87	.90
Mexican	.56	.57
Mono	.05	..
Ophir	1.30	1.35
Potosi	.40	.42
Savage	.32	.35
Sierra Nevada	.50	..
Union Consolidated	.26	.29
Yellow Jacket	.40	.41

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 18.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Gibson	.94	.94
Argentum	1.00	1.00
Portland	.70	.69
Anaconda	.40	.39½
Isabella	.18½	.18
Union	.14¼	.14¼

Some Butchers Violated the Law.

A squad of sanitary police and health inspectors, under the personal direction of President Wilson of the Board of Health, made a number of arrests on the east and west sides yesterday for violations of the meat and poultry law.

The law says no meat, or dead animal above the size of a rabbit, shall be taken to any private or public market for food until it is fully cooled after killing, nor until the entrails, head, and feet are removed. Nor shall the body, or any part of it, be carted through the street, except under cover, so as to protect it from dust and dirt. No meat or poultry shall be hung or exposed for sale outside of any shop or store in New-York.

ARMY OF POTOMAC REUNION

Annual Meeting of the Union Veterans in New London, Conn.

THE CITY DECKED IN HOLIDAY GARB

Major-Gen. John Gibbon Makes an Address Defending the Gallantry of Gen. Fitz John Porter.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 18.—This city is filled with people to-day who came to attend the annual meeting of the Army of the Potomac and to witness to-day's parade, which was participated in by the veterans. Blue jackets from the cruisers Atlanta and Cincinnati, the regular army garrison from Fort Trumbull, the Third Regiment of militia, and Grand Army posts. The cruisers arrived from New-York early this morning.

The city presents a splendid appearance for the gala occasion, the principal business streets over which the procession moved being literally walled with decorations of flags and bunting. All the railroads brought in throngs of people, and a constant stream of humanity has been flowing in all day.

Gen. Webb, President of the Army of the Potomac, with Gen. Sharpe and Col. King, Secretaries, arrived last night and established headquarters to-day at the Crocker House. The headquarters of the Grand Army are at City Hall, where the Bureau of Information is situated. The Mayor and President of the Board of Trade kept open house in City Hall to-day to all callers.

The Army of the Potomac assembled in the armory at 10:30 A. M., where the comrades were cordially greeted. At 11:15 the corps comprising the army held meetings in various localities, where provision had been made for them. The meetings continued until 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Gov. Coffin arrived at 1 o'clock, the Third Regiment meeting him at the railway station and escorting him to the residence of A. H. Chappel, where he remained until the procession moved, and then went to Williams Park, where he reviewed the parade.

This evening public exercises were held at the armory, where Gen. Gibbon delivered an oration and H. C. Bunner of New-York read a poem. The address of Major Gen. John Gibbon, United States Army, retired, was devoted mainly to a review of the troubles of the early period of the rebellion, in 1861, due to too much conflict in leadership, and to a pathetic plea for justice, at least in history's record, to Fitz John Porter. Gen. Gibbon spoke in part as follows:

"Whether the war would have been shortened had the same principle of non-intervention been followed in the first years of the war as toward its close, may be problematical, but there can be no question, I think, among military men, that the number of disasters would have been smaller and the bloodshed and sufferings of all kinds have been diminished.

"During this long, bloody, and bitter war, were there no mistakes made, wrongs committed, acts of injustice perpetrated? Undoubtedly. War is barbarism, and you cannot civilize it. You may ameliorate many of its objectionable features, but you cannot deprive it of its barbarity. Mistakes? Why, of course. What would the military profession be without mistakes? The warlike newspapers did not make any allowance for them at the time. We have got to be more liberal, now that we are a generation behind the events. But, while we should be liberal, we should also be just—if we can.

"The rule which should govern, and the only one, ought to be: 'Say only the truth of the dead, or the living.' Had this been the rule a generation ago this great country of ours would have escaped a foul stain upon her record, a blot which cost one of her bravest, most loyal, brave, and devoted defenders many long years of agony and shame. There can be no suffering more horrible than that experienced by a brave and faithful soldier who knows himself falsely convicted of cowardice on the field of battle, disobedience of orders, and treason. Now fancy, if you are able, the tremendous load which is lifted from the shoulders of such an innocent man by the ablest military minds of the country proclaiming that after the most searching investigation it is demonstrated beyond question that the charges against him were false.

"After all the long years of trial through which he has gone there remains some great consolations to Fitz John Porter. He has outlived his calumnies and has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the fair-minded and to their representatives in Congress his entire innocence of the charges against him, and has done what few other men have ever done under like circumstances—placed his case so clearly on record that history can make no mistake in regard to it. Had Fitz John Porter been killed on the 30th of August, 1862, while directing the corps in the most desperate assault the gallant Fifth ever made, no whisper of the charges afterward raked up against him would have been heard. The survivors of the gallant Fifth Corps have done what lies in them to show their appreciation of their commander and their sympathy with him in his heroic struggle for—not justice, for that he can never get—but for his proper place in history. I earnestly urge that it is a duty we owe to ourselves to indorse their action.

"But with all these blunders, mistakes, injustices, and wrongs we brought the war to a final close at last and demonstrated to the world that a free people can govern themselves, even at the point of the bayonet; that we are a Nation with a great big N, and if any other nation with a bigger N than ours wants to dispute the question now is the time to bring their motion into court before all the great military talent in the country dies out—or is retired.

"Many people seem to think the history of our civil war is already written. But it is not, and will not be for some time to come. When the Muse of History comes to put the facts on record the facts will not be the only things to dumfound her. She will probably ask in the course of her investigations, 'Why was it that you were so long in putting down the rebellion?' and the answer will have to be something like this: 'Why, the Government furnished most of the military talent on both sides of the struggle, and in this respect was not unfrequently too partial to the wrong side.'" A good deal of the time she fed and clothed both armies, and as we, the present survivors,

WILSON WAS SHANGHAIED

In His Absence His Wife Was Divorced and Then Married.

HE BRINGS SUIT TO RECOVER $34,050

The Money Was Part of His Father's Estate Which His Former Wife Left to Her New Husband.

Two most remarkable suits, in both of which the plaintiffs alleged they had been kept under the influence of liquor for months, while they were being robbed and defrauded, were up yesterday in different parts of the Supreme Court.

Before Justice Lawrence and a jury, Jacob Wilson sued John J. Clancy for $34,050 left to her husband by Mrs. Mary A. Clancy, who was formerly Mr. Wilson's wife. Mr. Wilson alleges that Mrs. Clancy, then Mrs. Wilson, by fraud, got hold of the $34,050, which was Wilson's part of his father's estate; that she then instituted divorce proceedings, and that while these were pending she had him shanghaied on board the sailing vessel Creedmoor, bound for Australia. She obtained her divorce while he was in the antipodes, and then married Mr. Clancy, with whom she lived until her death, some years ago. By the terms of her will she left everything she possessed to Mr. Clancy. Mr. Wilson wants his former wife's widower to hand over the $34,050.

As Mr. Wilson tells the story it abounds with incidents of the yellow-backed novel kind. He says his father, Jacob Wilson, was a wealthy merchant of this city. The son, then thirty-five years old, fell in love with Mary A. Saunders, a neighbor's daughter. But she would not listen to his suit until the elder Wilson promised her $100 a month and made over to her some valuable property. Then she consented to marry the young man.

The couple lived together until after the elder Wilson's death in 1885. Then, Wilson alleges, his wife entered into the conspiracy which ended in his practical abduction to Australia, Dec. 11, 1888. Wilson had taken prettily steadily to drink and he says his wife was anxious to be rid of him.

He had been drinking hard for some days, Wilson testified yesterday, when, Dec. 11, 1888, he was induced to visit the office of John Hudson, on South Street. He drank some whisky with Hudson.

"Afterward," continued Wilson, "I walked down South Street with Hudson, and he gave me some whisky from a flask. I didn't remember anything until I found myself on the sailing vessel Creedmoor, on the way to Melbourne. I had no baggage, and only the clothes which I had on. I landed in Melbourne in March 1889."

Wilson said that when the ship reached Melbourne the Captain handed him a letter which stated that his wife had got a divorce, and that he had better stay away, as he was no good.

He said the Captain gave him a little money. When he reached Newcastle he called on the American Consul, who said that he could do nothing for him. Next Wilson said he shipped on board a ship, the name of which he thought was the Aristomenes, for San Francisco. He said he arrived there in October, 1889. While in San Francisco he told a lawyer his story, and the lawyer paid his fare to New-York, where he arrived in the Spring of 1893.

He learned in Australia of the divorce his wife had obtained, and when he got back here he found that she had deeded all his property to Bruce Fenn, who had re-conveyed it to the then Mrs. Wilson. He was handed a deed transferring all his property to Bruce Fenn dated Nov. 14, 1885, and purporting to be signed by him. Wilson declared the signature to be a forgery. He said that he did not know anything about the deed made by Bruce Fenn to Mrs. Clancy, then Mrs. Wilson. A power of attorney dated Dec. 16, 1887, wherein the plaintiff appointed his wife his attorney in all matters relating to his affairs and alleged to have been signed by him, was shown to Wilson. He denounced it as a forgery.

Mr. Clancy, in his defense to the suit, says that Wilson went to Australia of his own accord, and that the property passed to the then Mrs. Wilson in a proper manner, having been purchased by her from Bruce Fenn.

The trial will be continued to-day.

Another thing that was on before Justice Lawrence, Justice Patterson, in Supreme Court, Chambers, was listening to the story of Alexander C. Chapin, who said that Richard F. Gibbons kept him full of whisky from Feb. 11 to May 27 last, in order that he might rob him of $45,000. Chapin is only twenty-eight years old. He is related to Chester W. Chapin, President of the New-Haven Steamboat Company. Gibbons is an ex-poolroom keeper, and makes his headquarters at the Trenton House, Cortlandt and Washington Streets.

Young Chapin returned from Europe on Feb. 11, and on his way up from the steamship dock, he says, he fell in with Gibbons, who induced him to go with him to the Trenton House. They drank some liquor there, and from that time until May 27, Chapin says, he was not permitted to draw a sober breath. Gibbons, he alleges, having constantly plied him with liquors.

He declares that while drunk he was induced to bet $7,500 on a fictitious pigeon-shooting match. He put up $2,500 cash, he declares, and drew a check for $5,000 more. To insure the payment of this check he put in Gibbons's hands 280 shares of New-Haven Steamboat Company stock and five bonds of the Spokane Falls and Northern Railroad Company. Gibbons also got from him, Chapin testified, six bonds of the New-Haven company and a lot of diamonds and other jewelry.

Justice Patterson was asked to restrain Gibbons from disposing of any of this property pending the issue of a suit Chapin has brought to recover the $45,000 of which Chapin says Gibbons defrauded him.

In opposition, Gibbons puts in an affidavit setting forth that Chapin is a shrewd young business man, who never drank, and who engaged in certain ventures with his eyes wide open. As to the securities, Gibbons declares he simply returned them to Chapin for $17,500 in cash.

Justice Patterson reserved decision.

GOVERNMENT GETS 69 OIL PAINTINGS

They Were Imported by the Late Mrs. Campbell-Cacace.

The United States Government yesterday got title to sixty-nine oil paintings with a history. The paintings were brought into the country from Europe in 1891 by Mrs. Annie Louise Campbell-Cacace. They were admitted duty free on the representation by the owner that they formed part of the household property and that she had had them over a year in her residence at Rome.

Col. Charles H. Trailteur, a special Treasury agent, seized the pictures in October, 1892, alleging that they had been brought in by Mrs. Campbell-Cacace as agent for a foreign picture dealer, and that she had them for sale. Nine of them had actually been sold to Samuel H. Parker of Mamaroneck, who, when he learned of the facts, paid duty on his purchases.

Mrs. Campbell-Cacace asserted that Col. Trailteur was persecuting her because she had repulsed advances he had made to her. She produced certain letters written to her by Col. Trailteur which bore out this assertion. The Colonel admitted the authorship of the letters, but claimed that he had written them to trap her.

Mrs. Campbell-Cacace died suddenly in March, 1893, in the house of James F. Caldwell, the race-horse starter, 341 West Fifty-seventh Street. She was known as Mrs. Caldwell at the time of her death, and it was said that she had married Mr. Caldwell, although her husband, Dr. Cacace, was supposed to be still living.

Mrs. Campbell-Cacace was a very handsome woman. Before her marriage to Dr. Cacace it is said she had been the wife of W. C. Campbell, the millionaire wall paper manufacturer. After her death no further claim was made for the pictures and the Government brought an action for their confiscation in the United States District Court. This action was decided yesterday in favor of the Treasury Department by Judge Brown.

PIRSSON'S FIGHT FOR A LEGACY.

Spent Six Years and $6,000 to Obtain About $11,000.

William Pirsson was about the only friend John D. Kennedy had, and when the latter was dying he gave all his property to Pirsson, who had nursed him tenderly. This was six years ago, and Pirsson is still battling for the possession of the property, which amounted to about $11,000. In the meantime Pirsson has spent $6,000 in lawyer's fees and other items, besides endless time and worry.

Kennedy, two weeks prior to his death, turned over to Pirsson the key to a safe deposit vault in which he kept his little fortune, of which he made his friend an outright gift in the presence of witnesses. Before Pirsson could get hold of the property, the Public Administrator took possession of it and refused to give it up. Pirsson brought suit in the Supreme Court, and, after several years of litigation got a verdict. Then William Kennedy made a claim on the property. The Public Administrator held on to the estate until this new claim should be settled. William Kennedy. A detective was sent to Ireland. Kennedy. A detective was sent ot Ireland. He brought back evidence proving that William Kennedy was not related to John Kennedy.

Then the Public Administrator turned over $9,000 of the money to Pirsson and paid the rest to the City Chamberlain to wait further claimants. Now Pirsson is suing to get the balance of his money, which amounts to $1,556. Application was made yesterday in his behalf by James R. Angel to Surrogate Fitzgerald for an order directing the payment of the money. Decision was reserved.

PHILIP KETELTAS MENTALLY WEAK

His Sister Brings His Case Before the Supreme Court.

Philip Keteltas, a millionaire, was yesterday adjudged to be mentaly incompetent to manage his affairs. Mr. Keteltas has an income of $60,000, derived from property estimated to be worth $1,035,000. He has lived for years in seclusion at 38 St. Mark's Place.

His sister instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court to have him declared incompetent and for the appointment of a committee of his person and estate. She was represented by John E. Parsons.

The principal witness was Dr. George F. Shrady, who examined Mr. Keteltas a few days ago and found him a very feeble man, both in mind and body. Dr. Shrady testified that the conversation of Mr. Keteltas was very incoherent. He had been informed that Mr. Keteltas was a great bookworm, and he tried to engage him in conversation as to his collection of books, but without success. The doctor induced Mr. Keteltas to show him his collection of books. He found the library in great disorder. On the margin of many of the leaves of a vast number of books he saw pencil writings on subjects entirely foreign to the matter treated of in the books.

The doctor did not consider Mr. Keteltas an imbecile, but thought he was entirely incompetent to manage his estate.

A brother of Mr. Keteltas is also incompetent, and his estate is in the hands of a committee.

Insane Woman's Income, $90,000.

Miss Marie Marshall has an income of about $90,000 a year, though she is an inmate of the Eastern State Hospital for the Insane, at Williamsburg, Va. She was plac in this institution years ago by her parents, John R. and Eveline C. Marshall, both of whom are now dead. They left her a trust fund, from which she derives the enormous income, and J. Frederic Kernochan of this city was appointed a committee of her person and estate.

Mr. Kernochan now desires to erect for his ward a separate cottage in the grounds of the institution, where, despite her affliction, she may live in a manner in keeping with her large property. He has applied to the Supreme Court in this city for permission, and Justice Patterson yesterday signed an order appointing Col. William Jay as referee to pass on the application. Miss Marshall's two sisters—Mrs. Martha M. Wysong and Mrs. Louise M. Pollock—join with Mr. Kernochan in the application.

Miss Marshall's father, from whom she derives the greater part of her property, was one of the wealthiest men in this city at the time of his death.

Ackron's Bondsman Arrested.

Charles E. Ackron, who is accused of forging the name of Gans & Co. to certain pay slips, and who was recently indicted, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Cowing, in Part I., General Sessions, on additional indictments. His bail bond was increased from $2,000 to $6,000, as it was alleged that his first bondsman, Frank B. Gerun of 245 East Ninety-fourth Street, was not sufficient.

Ackron was employed as a salesman by Gans & Co., who are Broadway clothiers. It is alleged that he used to keep the proceeds of sales made by him. Gerun was arrested on a bench warrant because the bond was adjudged not to be good, but he says that no deception was practiced by him. The matter will be investigated by the District Attorney.

Case Postponed for Absent Witnesses.

A. Markert, who keeps a livery stable corner of Forty-fifth Street and Broadway, some time ago secured the indictment of Lewis V. Jones on the charge that Jones had stolen an overcoat belonging to Markert. The case was called for trial yesterday before Judge Allison, in the Court of General Sessions, but one of the chief witnesses for the prosecution was not to be found and the trial was postponed.

Jones was released on his own recognizance, which made Mr. Markert angry. He said that whenever the case came up an excuse was found for postponing it. Assistant District Attorney Battle, who has charge of the prosecution, said that every time it was attempted to go to trial one of the witnesses failed to appear.

Fairman Warren's Will Filed.

The will of Fairman Warren, who committed suicide a week ago, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The will bears date of May 3, 1895, and leaves the income from his property, real and personal, to his wife, Clara. At her death it is to go to his son, James Stratton Warren. In the event of the widow marrying again the income is to be divided between her and her son. The estate is valued at $18,888. Mr. Warren received a stroke of paralysis a year ago. He suffered from melancholia and committed suicide by shooting himself a week ago yesterday at his home, 117 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Le Porte's Chief Witness Arrested.

George Le Porte is under indictment charged with having issued fraudulent insurance policies to ignorant Italians. His case was called for trial yesterday before Judge Cowing, in the Court of General Sessions. Joseph H. McGee was on hand as the principal witness for the defense, but before he could be called one of the Italians who were to testify for the prosecution, excitedly pointed out McGee as a man who had been issuing fraudulent policies on his own account. McGee was at once arrested and taken to the Tombs.

Orrin G. Staples's Property Attached.

An attachment has been granted by Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court against the property in this State of Orrin G. Staples of Washington, D. C., proprietor of the Riggs Hotel, Washington, D. C., in an action brought by Martin J. Ward to recover $3,000 for broker's commissions in the sale of the furniture, fixtures, and lease of Willard's Hotel, Washington, of which Mr. Staples was formerly proprietor. Ward asserts that the furniture, fixtures, and lease of Willard's Hotel were sold last February through his instrumentality for $60,000.

Charities Remembered by Mrs. Robitscher.

The Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Mount Sinai Hospital, the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, and the United Hebrew Charities Association will each receive $200 under the will of Mrs. Betty Robitscher. The will was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. Mrs. Robitscher left an estate valued at $50,000, of which the bulk goes to her family.

$5,000 for a Broken Leg.

Mrs. Margaret Fox fell between two of the Brooklyn Bridge cars in 1890 and broke her leg. She sued the Trustees and got a verdict for $3,500. The Trustees appealed, and a new trial was ordered. This trial was had yesterday before Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, and the jury promptly brought in a verdict for $5,000.

News from the Courts in Brief.

The United States Grand Jury was discharged yesterday by Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court.

The criminal branch of the Circuit Court for the trial of cases opens to-day.

News Companies Still Further Restrained.

Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court has continued the injunction restraining the Union Telegraph and News Company and the Consolidated Telegraph and News Company from interfering with the business of the Kiernan News Agency, pending the litigation between the three companies, which was begun several weeks ago.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.
3—United States vs. Gandolfi. 6—Same vs. One Gold Watch. 13—Same vs. Cuneo & Cutajar. 14—Same vs. Cutajar. 15—Same vs. Cuneo & Cutajar. 19—Same vs. Lombardi. 23—Same vs. Bonanno. 2—Same vs. American Exchange National Bank. 18—Same vs. Lasker. 20—Same vs. Isaacs. 30—Same vs. 17 Boxes Snakes and Monkeys.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
Class IV.—1—Luke vs. Everett.
Class I.—2—Matter of Outcult. 3—Saalfield vs. Saalfield. 4—Bouthur vs. Dupont.
Class VII.—5—American Lithographic Company vs. Gies Lithographic Company. 6—Levison vs. Fleishman. 7—Fatcher vs. Woefelaer. 8—Butt vs. Spiro. 9—Auffmordt vs. Hartman.
Class VIII.—10—Flannagan vs. The Mayor, &c. 11—Fosdick vs. Central Safe Deposit Company. 12—Park & Tilford vs. Work. 13—Ahlson vs. Gainsberg. 14—O'Connor vs. Abraham. 15—Matter of Porter. 16—People vs. St. Nicholas Bank. 17—Davis vs. Davis. 18—Keeting vs. Ward. 19—Anderson vs. R. Mitchell Furniture Company. 20—Harnett vs. Wolfe. 21—Quaker City Dye Works Company vs. Prince. 22—Halstead vs. Bonnett. 23—Levy vs. Levy. 24—London Iron Company vs. Morehouse. 25—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Haffen. 26—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. McLaughlin. 27—Cohen vs. Inman Brothers Construction Company. 28—Lee vs. same. 29—White vs. Frankel. 30—Medinger vs. Nason. 31—Wetmore vs. Allaben. 32—Ferro vs. Robnoog. 33—Matter of McGowan.
Personal Tax Calendar—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon: 1—Acken. 2—Astmann. 3—Bartz. 4—Behrens. 5—Berlinger. 6—Brackleer. 7—Bull. 8—Clausse. 9—Durland. 10—Flint. 11—Forbes. 12—Gartler. 13—Eleason. 14—Golding. 15—Greiff. 16—Hevenor. 17—Kerr. 18—Knickerbocker Press. 19—Laurencvelle. 20—Lyon. 21—Neuberger. 22—Sage.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Law and Fact.—Oehm vs. Leibinger. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright. 2060—Cooke vs. Gray. 443—Simon vs. Reichardt. 2413—Neresheimer vs. Hamilton.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in General Term Room. Case on.
1791—Smith vs. Bradhurst.
CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar called in Part II. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.
2854—Taylor vs. Thompson. 2282—Lyman vs. John Anderson Company. 1530—Schlansky vs. Aldrich. 1571—Same vs. same. 3376—Heide vs. Jaeckle. 3683—Clinton Bank vs. Collignon. 2683—Farrell vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1381—Campbell vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 3078—Atlas Iron Construction Company vs. Carlin. 3252—Goodwin vs. Gibbons Superheating Company. 1562—Johannessen vs. Munroe. 761—Dickerson vs. German-American Insurance Company. 915—Twelfth Ward Bank vs. The Mayor, &c. 2298—American Forcite Powder Company vs. Brady. 3222—Dean vs. Browne. 3248—Moran vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3229—Gonge vs. Kuschewsky. 6823—Raymond & Comstock Company vs. Heyman. 6759—Burke vs. The Mayor, &c. 6760—Burke vs. The Mayor, &c.
Highest number reach on regular call, 3600.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.
COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until June 27.
COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Giegerich, J.—Held in Superior Court, Part I. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
57—Wallace Miller Company vs. Valentine. No day calendar.
COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
14—Du Flon vs. Lennon. 27—Mehrtens vs. Conkling.
COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II and III. for trial.
1592—Hix vs. Edison Electric Light Company. 1629—Russell vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1645—Drought vs. Stern. 1651—Raftery vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1520—Kennedy vs. Scully. 1661—Homans vs. Dounce. 1325—Cassidy vs. McElroy. 2689—Merzbach vs. The Mayor, &c. 2687—O'Reilly vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1548—Hopkins vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 883—Michaelis vs. Gahren. 1370—White vs. Salmon. 1505—Watt vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 1783—Pfendler vs. Sinerdley. 412—Becker vs. Lindemann. 1580—Goldberg vs. Marks. 1419—Craig vs. Rosenthal. ——Meincke vs. Meincke. 1690—Daly vs. Campbell. 1360—Haebler vs. Luttgens. 1498—Egan vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1553—Cahill Iron Works vs. Pemberton. 1485—Wasserman vs. Shulder. 1539—Dennison vs. Thomas. 1426—Crenocenzo vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1558—Levy vs. Falk. 1497—Donkin vs. Zohn. 1503—Crowell vs. Wheeler. 1385—Hugo vs. Brannigan. 407—Ball vs. Winstedt Silk Company.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1701.
COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.
COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.
SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until June 24.
SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Case on.
912—Fisher vs. Gunn. No day calendar.
SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
Will of Helen B. O'Donnell. At 11 A. M.—213—Estate of Charles M. Hopkins. 214—Estate of Reinhardt Pfeiff.
Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Pierre D. Delucca, Gideon E. Moore, John H. Tinker, William Livingston, Charles T. Arnoux, Francis E. Cozans. At 2 P. M.: Ira W. Steward, William P. Hutchings, Carlton M. De Wolf.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building 32 Chambers Street.
Contested Wills.—Eveline Stack. 1068—Bridget Mulligan. 1065—Joseph Muck.
CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzgerald, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1727—Doran vs. Hilton. 1708—Lefler vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4135—Koenig vs. same. 1725—Regener vs. Quick. 825—Taylor vs. Bryant. 1630—Fried vs. Pehlman. 1675—Williams vs. National Fire Insurance Company. 1700—Ransom vs. Wheelwright. 1689—Abbey vs. Thompson. 1422—Travers vs. Cohen. 1423—Cone vs. Herbst. 1691—Byrnes vs. Baldwin.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Case on.
1962—Flynn vs. Marine Steamship Company. 1983—Check vs. France. 1984—Same vs. same. 1968—Seward vs. Abel. 2053—Clapp vs. Dwyer. 2058—Frank vs. Goldsmith. 1582—Titus vs. Osborn. 2028—Do Sim vs. Bussell. 717—Hand vs. Spellman. 1884—Lowenstein vs. Rothschild. 4311—Lavelle vs. Cady. 1978—Melville vs. Stern. 1838—Davidson vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1844—Boyd vs. Oless. 2978—Buck vs. Fancher. 1827—Hinch vs. Wilmerding. 708—Wechsler vs. Auerbach. 1866—Emerald and Phenix Brewing Company vs. Whitford. 1807—H. Clausen & Son Brewing Company vs. Hagen. 744—Killite vs. Williams. 273—Dunican vs. Canda. 2039—Schlesinger vs. Oppenheimer. 1990—Frankfurter vs. Pearce. 1869—Murphy vs. Kerns. 1874—Seeling vs. Union Railway Company.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Calendar clear.
1466—Schoenholtz vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 4484½—Ferguson vs. Ehret. 1937—Reilly vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 1109—Upton vs. Central Railroad of New-Jersey. 2115—Ryan vs. Flas. 1949—Melles vs. Bell. 1453—Seeley vs. Talley. 4674½—Eppray vs. Marson. 2130—Greenspan vs. Northerman American Steam Navigation Company. 1366—Strauss vs. Runkel. 2110—Pritchard vs. Volkehardt. 2114—Baker vs. Hoog. 2102—Latner vs. Iwinitzky. 1935—Gleason vs. Babcock. 1945—Sickels vs. Seddon. 186—Weber vs. Wagner. 2119—Glone vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2120—Murphy vs. same.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.
Short Causes.—4560—McCloskey vs. Hillery. 4003—Darling vs. Gonzales. 2960—Hamilton vs. Weber. 3694—Neville vs. Warner. 4501—Reinhart vs. Carey. 4379—Patterson vs. Delafield. 4402—Wallace vs. Harris. 3711—Froellgh vs. Schram. 4261—Murphy vs. de Requeseus. 4490—May vs. Light. 4521—Murphy vs. Thayer. 4582—Martin vs. Mensching. 4349—Powell vs. Party. 4589—E. Mosheim & Co. vs. Schwartz. 4590—Mosheim vs. Brown. 4381—McGarry vs. Bustin. 4577—Josephthal vs. Langfelder. 4541—O'Connor vs. Kelly. 4091—Enders vs. Ulmer. 4694—Clayton vs. Foster. 4054—Aris vs. Hanford. 2827—Worthington vs. Clark. 4600—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Frank.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2150.
COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Barret, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Special Assistants Rollins and Fox. No day calendar.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.
1—Annie Miller. 2—Henry Schutz, (5.) 3—Everett C. Angell. 4—Walter Hall. 5—Herman Michaels. 6—Ahrend Ahlers and August Leibold. 7—William Rainey. 8—Ernest W. Forbes. 9—Charles Pape, (2,) and George Reinert. 10—Alexander R. Stower. 11—Elias L. Rossman. 12—Carl Hyman. 13—Samuel Meinhold and Samuel Vogel. 14—Dominico Dambrosio. 15—Matteo La Battaglio. 16—Frank Alliso. 17—Michael Bertano.
Pleadings.—1—Samuel J. K. Adler. 2—Vincenzo De Santo. 3—Michael Sweeney and John Kelly. 4—Mary Evans. 5—Emanuel S. Keyser, (2.) 6—John M. Finkelbone. 7—Michael Walsh. 8—George Crowder. 9—Salvatore Severio. 10—John Ell. 11—Edward A. Rogers.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Miller for The People.
1—William Caesar. 2—Francesco Cassata.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Bradley for The People.
1—Peter Garrahan and Eugene Peardoi. 2—Robert Smith and Joseph Smith. 3—Charles E. Schultz and John F. O'Connor. 4—Charles England and William Jones. 5—David Kennedy and Frank Carn. 6—Joseph Murphy. 7—William Buckley. 8—Patrick McDonald. 9—William Kelly. 10—Domenico Abboncante. 11—Anton Birnman, (2.) 12—David Frishberg. 13—Norman Fountain. 14—Ida Goldberg. 15—Bernard Gallagher.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Lewis—Edward T. Donnelly, Johnson vs. Hill—Frederick Smyth. Matter of Kernochan—William Jay.
Andrews, J.—Murray vs. Mansfield—William G. Bates.
COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—New-York Produce Exchange vs. Orcutt—Charles H. Truax. Dittmar vs. Van Alken—John H. Rogan.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Anna Burrowes vs. Henry C. Thompson—James J. Nealis.
CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, J.—William H. Arnold vs. Napoleon J. Haines—Everett V. Abbott.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J.
1030—Hannigan vs. Union Warehouse Company. 650—Kessler vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1335½.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Brown, J.
39—Jorgensen vs. Ross. 52—Higgins vs. Tefft. 56—Lannon vs. Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad. 9—Medio vs. Boyen. 239—Morgenthaler vs. Hast. 65—Gatherwood vs. Reilly. 68—Reilly vs. Reilly, Jr. 73—Phillips vs. Barse. 74—Werrlier vs. Clauss et al. 76—Jury vs. Kaufman. 78—McDonough vs. McDonough. 82—Farley vs. Wissner. 83—Hegeman vs. Leddy. 90—Seidel vs. Seidel. 96—Van Keuren vs. Jansen. 97—Johnson vs. Johnson. 51—Metz vs. Metz. 238—Boomer & Boshert vs. Staten Island Feed Company.
CITY COURT—Part I.—Clement, C. J.—Part II.—Osborne, J.
996—Hoyt vs. Husing. 1163—Smith, Jr., infant, &c., vs. Wilson et al. 35—Maguire vs. Empire Warehouse Company. 1239—Dolan, infant, vs. Dolan. 1008—Faustich vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1095—Arlt vs. Greenberg. 997—Blum vs. Ibert. 772—Hare vs. City of Brooklyn. 1316—Cullgn vs. Jones. 1317—Fidelity and Casualty Company of New-York vs. Martin. 1324—Boerum vs. Feltman. 1326—Jones, administratrix, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1331—Campbell vs. Brooklyn and Flatbush Railroad Company. 1382—Rikel vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 1336—Wells vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1338—Daly vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1340—McBride vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1345—Petteron vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 896—Mahon, administrator, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad.
For Inquest—588—Hoff vs. Assip et al.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1342.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.
The accounting in the estate of Theodore Hollderlin, Maria Hollderlin, Sheldon H. White, Jane C. Anderson, Anna Maria West, Elizabeth Walter et al, Joseph Grossman, Otto Hesse, William Cochran, Charles H. Rundell, Emily M. Miller, and William Nott.
The estate of Emily A. Hall and Mary A. Wilson.
The transfer tax of John A. Dowst and Eliza W. Billings.
Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—40—Will of Rosanna Malone. 48—Will of Eliza Schenck. 44—Guardianship Jane L. Campbell.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The crop bulletin of the Department of Agriculture reports that the last week has been generally favorable to crops, except in the States of the Ohio Valley, New-York, and portions of New-England, where rain is much needed and drought is becoming serious in some sections.

Telegraphic reports by States are as follows:

New-England.—Too dry in southern portion, especially for grass; pests numerous.

New-York.—Drought assuming serious aspect, especially regarding hay.

New-Jersey.—Weather conditions most favorable; haying promises well.

Pennsylvania.—Conditions generally favorable; cutworms destructive; light fruit crop.

Maryland.—Hay crop reported average; fruit prospects somewhat brighter.

Virginia.—Conditions generally favorable; tobacco setting progressed rapidly; peanut crop has rather poor stand, but is improved; replanted crop generally coming up well.

North Carolina.—Week generally favorable, with progress in all crops.

South Carolina.—Cotton shows improvement; corn condition satisfactory; rice very promising; large and excellent crop of early peaches.

Georgia.—Cotton in average condition; oats fine yield, and wheat better than was expected.

Florida.—Crop conditions continue flattering; melon shipment large, quality fine.

Alabama.—Corn forming ears and promises best crop ever made; cotton growing slowly; good yields of oats and wheat; truck and peaches plentiful.

Mississippi.—Cotton small, but healthy; corn fine everywhere; oats short yields generally; large truck shipments during week.

Louisiana.—Cotton generally grassy in northern portion; fine and rice improved; corn continues promising.

Texas.—Some cotton is very grassy; in other respects cotton doing fairly well; dry weather is needed for saving small grain and hay crops.

Arkansas.—Very rapid advancement; wheat harvest progressing well; corn growing finely; oats fair; cotton and tobacco promising; drought injured potatoes.

Kentucky.—Wheat harvest progressing; corn greatly improved; pastures and meadows short; all crops need rain.

Tennessee.—Wheat harvest progressing well; corn growing finely; oats fair; cotton and tobacco promising; drought injured potatoes.

Missouri.—Wheat harvest in progress; grain generally good quality, but yield short; corn doing finely.

Illinois.—Wheat harvest progressing; yield light, quality poor; corn growing well, except adjoining wheat fields, where bugs are damaging; pastures generally brown and bare; hay crop short; oats heading short.

Indiana.—Corn still in good condition; potatoes less so; rain much needed; wheat, clover, rye, barley, and hay harvest commenced; crops poor, except clover; yields plenty of seed.

West Virginia.—Corn and wheat doing well; some wheat will be harvested this week; pastures short.

Ohio.—Corn and potatoes made fair growth; wheat ripening, heads filled only fairly, very light yield; clover and barley light yields; oats and grass too short to yield much; tobacco plants dying.

Michigan.—Crops doing well in northern portion; elsewhere very dry and all crops except corn are suffering greatly; wheat and grass very poor; oats in fair condition.

Wisconsin.—Crop light; corn, potatoes, and grain never looked better; cranberries in bloom; small fruit prospects improving; tobacco plants being set.

Minnesota.—A good growing week; small grain heading nicely; corn and hay improving; potatoes in bloom, doing nicely.

Iowa.—Corn is doing notably well in all sections, and Spring grain crops are heading in fine shape.

North Dakota.—Week has been the best of the season and prospects never better for a large crop.

South Dakota.—Small grain, potatoes, flax, and millet doing finely; corn improving, but still backward; some wheat and oats heading; prospects bright.

Nebraska.—Small grain continues to improve; oats generally promise about an average crop; corn in excellent condition; potatoes excellent; grass unusually good.

Kansas.—Ample rains, with warm nights, have greatly improved crops over entire State; corn, grass, potatoes, and gardens growing rapidly.

Oklahoma.—The most favorable week of the season; corn, cotton, and grass greatly improved and growing fast; wheat in shock.

Montana.—Week favorable for grain, which promises a large yield.

Wyoming.—All crops have made rapid growth and are in fine condition.

Idaho.—Crops progressing very slowly; grasses and grain generally in good condition.

Colorado.—Wheat heading, fair yield expected; corn backward; fruit outlook excellent in Arkansas Valley.

New-Mexico.—Favorable for growth of all crops; everything doing very well.

Arizona.—Water getting low; high winds injured growing vegetables in some sections; watermelons in market; grapes being shipped from Phoenix.

Utah.—General crops very promising, but retarded in growth by cold weather; fruit crop will be about the average.

Washington.—Berries slow in ripening; crops have grown slowly; corn making least progress.

Oregon.—Prospects for all crops never better in western portion; in eastern portion, Fall grain good, but Spring and volunteer total failure; grasshoppers doing damage in Gilliam and surrounding counties.

California.—Weather favorable for Summer crops; grain not turning out satisfactorily; hops progressing favorably, and also grapes.

Maryland's Naval Reserve.

From the Baltimore American.

Mr. McAdoo, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, can count upon a hearty reception when he comes to Baltimore as the guest of the Maryland Naval Reserves. He will find that the organization has made good use of the antiquated Dale that was sent here as a training vessel, and that the men have made very considerable progress in their studies in the mysteries of seamanship. The reserve includes a large number of enthusiastic and patriotic young men, who are ready to answer any call for service that may be made of them by their city, their State, or their country.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...4:28|Sun sets...7:34|Moon sets...1:29

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	4:42	4:57	10:38	11:25
Governors Island	4:55	5:22	11:12	12:04
Hell Gate	6:48	7:15	12:40	1:32

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 19.

Steamship	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Athos	Navassa	June 13

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

State Commissioners Hear Complaints About Double Fares.

PROTESTS BY WESTCHESTER PEOPLE

Passengers from Willis Avenue Station Must Pay Five Cents Each to the New-Haven and Hartford and Manhattan Railways.

A meeting of the State Railroad Commissioners was held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday. A delegation of citizens from Westchester County was present to urge that the Commissioners compel the Manhattan Elevated Railway to carry passengers from Willis Avenue station by way of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad to below the Harlem River for a single fare. Lawyer Benjamin Towles represented the Manhattan Railway Company, and Vice-President Hain was also present.

On behalf of the people of Westchester Lawyers E. C. Hoyt, Mr. Hardin, and Richard S. Emmet, Jr., argued that the Manhattan Road operated the track from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street to Willis Avenue, and therefore violated the law in collecting two fares.

Counsel for the company admitted that two fares were collected, but contended that the branch from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street to Willis Avenue was operated by the New-Haven Road, and the Manhattan Road, therefore, was responsible only for the collection of one of the fares.

Vice-President Hain said that the Manhattan Road had a contract with the New-Haven Road, which might be terminated by either at any time. He said he had a contract with the New-Haven Road to run some special trains to Willis' Avenue during the racing season to accommodate the big crowds.

Col. Hain was asked if the New-Haven Road had requested him to place his men on their road to collect fares.

"No, they didn't ask me," he replied. "I did it, as I thought we were not getting what belonged to us."

"Has the New-Haven Road give you 5 cents for each ticket taken up?"

"Yes, Sir."

"And the New-Haven Road gets nothing but the accommodation for its passengers."

"That is right."

Chairman Beardsley said the main point in dispute was whether the branch road in question is an elevated railroad according to the meaning of the law. He said the complainants had submitted no evidence that the branch was an elevated road. The lawyers for the complainants then brought forward a number of arguments to show that it is an elevated road.

The Commissioners then said they would consider the case and the hearing ended. Besides Chairman Beardsley, Commissioners Chilton and Richard were present.

The Commissioners received an application from the Dunkirk and Sidonio Electric Street Railway to increase its capital stock from $75,000 to $100,000. This was for the purpose of taking up outstanding indebtedness incurred in completing its plant, and also in extending the light, heat, and power plant to Sidonio. The application was granted, and the Commissioners adjourned.

ATCHISON REORGANIZATION.

The Time for Deposits of Securities Extended Until July 8.

Official announcement is made by the Joint Executive Reorganization Committee of the Atchison that the time within which deposits of bonds and stock may be made under the reorganization plan and agreement has been extended and limited to July 8, after which date deposits will only be received upon penalty of 1 per cent. on the par amount of the bonds and stock deposited. The dates for payment of the remaining installments of the assessment on the stock, as heretofore fixed, are extended and limited as follows: The second installment, of $3 per share, to July 10; the third installment, of $2 per share, to Aug. 19, and the fourth and last installment, of $2 per share, to Sept. 19, 1895.

Any installment upon the stock not paid will only be received upon payment of a penalty of $1 per share on each installment in arrears. The committee reserves the right at any time to decline to receive further deposits after July 8, and to declare forfeited the rights of holders of certificates of deposit of stock who fail to pay the respective installments of the assessment within the dates specified. The Reorganization Committee announces the following deposits with the Union Trust Company to this date:

	Deposited.	Total Issue.
General mortgage 4s	$122,406,000	$129,320,767
Second-class "A"	75,435,500	79,037,500
Second-class "B"	4,884,500	5,000,000
Stock shares	984,089	1,020,000

Directors Charles S. Gleed and B. F. Cheney have started on a trip over this system.

New-Haven and Hartford New Stock.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 18.—Vice President Hall of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company announced this morning the recent action of the Board of Directors in voting an increase of capital stock on the 1st day of October, 1895, of 25 per cent., to be issued to stockholders of record on the 1st day of September, 1895, for subscription at par, in the proportion of one share of new stock to each four shares of stock then held by them respectively. Circulars containing information relative to this increase will be mailed to stockholders, with the check for the next dividend.

An additional issue of convertible debenture certificates to the amount of $3,287,500 was also authorized; said certificates to mature at the same time as the present outstanding debenture certificates, and to be of similar tenure. Said new convertible debenture certificates will be offered to the holders of outstanding convertible debenture certificates, or their assigns, on the 1st day of September, 1895, for subscription at par, in the proportion of one new debenture certificate of $100 to $400 of debenture certificates then held by them respectively. Full information as to the time and manner of making said subscriptions to debentures, and all other particulars relating thereto, will be given by due advertisement in newspapers. Registered holders will be notified by circular.

Two Chattanooga Bonds Sold.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 18.—The Alabama Southern Railway bought the Chattanooga, Union, and Union Railways yesterday, securing terminal facilities. The two roads completely encircle the city and have branches to six outlying suburbs. The railways were sold under a decree of the United States Court, and bid in at $110,000. The property is valued at $1,000,000, and was bonded for $600,000. It was supposed that the bondholders were the purchasers, but when it became known that the Southern was the buyer there was a sensation in railway circles. This places the Southern independent of all other roads, as to terminal facilities, and no road can get out of the city without crossing its right of way.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee of the Northern Pacific, has filed in the United States court a petition asking that the property of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad in Chicago be placed in the hands of Receiver A. Lawrence Hopkins. The property consists of the station at Fifth Avenue and Harrison Street and tracks to the southern and western city limits.

—At a meeting of the Directors of the Electric Traction Company, in Philadelphia, yesterday, it was decided to increase the capitalization to the full amount authorized, $8,750,000, by the issue of 22,604 additional shares, of a value of $50 each, to which the stockholders will be entitled to subscribe in the ratio of one share and a small fraction of a share for each seven shares of present holdings.

—The City Council of Fredericksburg, Va., has refused, by a vote of 8 against 3, to order an election on the proposition for the City of Fredericksburg to subscribe $50,000 to the stock of the Virginia, Fredericksburg and Western Railroad Company.

—Arthur G. Leonard, private secretary to H. Walter Webb, has been elected Treasurer of the new Terminal Railway of Buffalo.

—Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company, is now in Norfolk, Va.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Following is a complete list of saloon passengers who have been booked to sail by the vessels of to-day's outgoing fleet.

On the Paris for Southampton.

A.—Col. H. F. Abbott, Mrs. Abbott, George W. Allen, John Joseph Alter, Mrs. Alter, Craig Ammore, Miss G. Ammore, Miss E. R. Adams, Miss Archibald.—B.—Mrs. C. G. Barber, Miss Elsie Barber, Miss Emily Bennett, Theodore M. Banta, Miss Ellie Banta, A. M. Bagby, H. D. Brandreth, Mrs. Brandreth, Miss Brandreth, Miss Eugenie Brandreth, A. J. Bouffleur, Mrs. Bouffleur, Philip Bouffleur, Johnson Bransford, Miss F. Byerley, Miss A. Byerley, Miss Helene Borgman, the Rev. P. H. Beecham, George T. Bufum, Mrs. Henry Bruce, Philip Bruce, George E. Bruce, Mrs. Bruce, Richard Baker, Frederick H. Brammer, the Rev. W. L. Binganin, the Rev. H. B. Brumbaugh, Henry Brown, John C. Brown, W. F. Bradshaw, William Hobart Brown, Henry O. Bates, F. Barlow, E. R. Biddle.—C.—Samuel Croft, Mrs. Croft, W. Murray Crane, Miss Jean Clark, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. J. Haseltine Carstairs, Gen. C. H. Comstock, Hugh Carleton, Mrs. D. L. Cockley, Miss Fannie Cockley, Miss Mary Chamberlin, Miss Emily Chamberlin, Miss Laura Chamberlin, Miss A. G. Craig, Miss M. Louise Church, Mrs. Howard J. M. Cardeza, Louis A. M. Cardeza, T. D. M. Cardeza, Mrs. E. L. Charlick, Miss Edith Charlick, Miss Helen Charlick, Miss Grace Charlick, John Carden, Miss B. F. Cardemann, Miss A. H. Cozzens, Philip C. Calvert, Clement Cleveland, Miss Grace Childs, C. T. Craig.—D.—Miss Mary E. Dunn, N. B. Dean, Miss Anna Dick, Charles J. Dear, Mrs. Dear, Dr. George A. Dougherty, Frederick L. Davidson, Mrs. Edward T. Durant, Clark T. Durant, Mrs. F. N. Deland, Miss Annie Dorland.—E.—Mrs. Henry L. Einstein, Miss Milly J. Einstein, Lewis Einstein, Mr. T. O. Enders, J. O. Enders, Mrs. Enders, Mrs. George B. Eagle, Richard H. Ewart, Mrs. Ewart, Talbot Ewart, J. C. Evans, Mrs. Evans, E. N. Erickson, Mrs. Erickson.—F.—C. W. Fairbanks, Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Fish, Miss Janet Fish, the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, Mrs. Faunce, Miss Lucy Fay, J. M. Francis, Jr., James D. Ferguson, Irving D. Ferrey, Miss Madge Freedley.—G.—Miss Julia Gerding, Mrs. Frances C. Grable, Miss Katherine Lee Grable, Cloris Glycerin, Mrs. S. D. Gardiner, Mrs. A. R. Goodall, Albert Gillespie, Miss Julia Gillespie, Charles H. Gibson, Jr., George W. Glantzer.—H.—William H. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, Miss Louise B. Henderson, Miss Gertrude Wilstach Henderson, George Henderson, H. A. Hedger, Mrs. Hedger, Harry Hedger, Leslie Hedger, Richard W. Hale, Stanley H. Haddock, Mrs. Haddock, Stanley H. Haddock, Jr., Miss Anna M. Hoagland, Miss Sue W. Hoagland, Mrs. Elizabeth Head, Master Head, Gen. John P. Hawkins, Mrs. Hawkins, Miss Mary Hood, Anthony Howells, Miss Howson, F. H. Hoyle, John C. Hinkson, John Holden, Dr. J. J. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, J. Holmwood, Miss Isabel V. Hutton, Miss Maria D. Halstead, Mrs. E. H. Hotchkiss, Thomas S. Huntington, Miss Jean Henderson.—I.—J. H. Jackson, the First Secretary United States Embassy, Berlin; Mrs. Jackson, Dr. A. Johnstone, Mrs. Johnstone, F. N. Judson, Mrs. Judson, Miss Hallie E. Judson, Miss Cynthia E. Judson, Miss Elsie Jackson, Julius Janowitz, George L. Justice.—K.—Col. E. M. Knox, Mrs. Knox, Joseph O. Kerbaugh, Miss Josephine King, Mrs. Samuel W. Kay, R. H. Kern, Mrs. Kern, Mahlon N. Kline, Mrs. Kline, Clarence M. Kline, Dr. Archibald Keightley, Mrs. Keightley.—L.—Seth Low, Mrs. Low, Miss A. C. Low, William G. Low, Jr., M. F. Lawrence, Mrs. J. H. Lattimer, Miss Lewis, Miss Charlotte Lawrence, Miss Ulla Lundgren, L. C. Lacey, T. W. Lulling, Miss Bessie Luther.—M.—John W. Mackay, Jr., Mrs. E. A. McAlpin, E. A. McAlpin, Jr., David H. McAlpin, Kenneth R. McAlpin, Roderick McAlpin, James McVicar, Mrs. McVicar, Miss McVicar, Robert F. Maddox, Jr., Mrs. Maddox, Peter McCarthy, Joseph McCarthy, Frank McCarthy, William McKenzie, Miss McKenzie, Miss Gertrude McKenzie, Alexander Maitland, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. I. McCosh, Dr. A. J. McCosh, Thomas B. Meehan, David Magie, Jr., Miss Magie, Miss Alice Mason, Miss E. Montefiore, E. Munsell, S. M. Milliken, S. M. Milliken, Jr., Dr. William McGuire, Mrs. Machacheles Morgan, Harry Morgan, Hudson Maxiam, Miss Manderson, Miss Claire Meriam, Franklyn Murphy, Jr., D. L. Miller, Mrs. Miller, Rev. T. T. Meyers, Charles McWilliams, Mrs. George H. Moore, Miss Anna Mc-Ludwy, W. C. McCreery, Mrs. McCreery, Miss M. L. McCreery, Miss Christin McCreery, W. F. Milliken, Mrs. Milliken, Mrs. Malloy, Mlle. Aimee Martial.—N.—Alfred Newham, Miss Nellie Norris, John T. Noyes, Mrs. Noyes, Miss Madeline Noyes, Ernest H. Noyes, the Rev. George C. Needham, Mrs. Needham, Mrs. M. L. Norton, Miss J. Norton, Arthur Newton.—P.—Mrs. Charles S. Phillips, Miss Emma Price, Miss Clara Palmer, Dr. William Kendall Paul, Mrs. Paul, Miss Ida Pollard, H. P. Pearsons, Charles H. Parsons, William R. Page, Mrs. Page, Miss Ethel F. Page, Ralph H. Page, G. Putzel, Miss Nellie F. Palmer, Mrs. Edward Perkins, E. C. Perkins, H. A. Perkins.—R.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., S. W. Richardson, Andrew W. Rose, Mrs. Rose, Hayward D. Rose, Miss Rose, Miss E. Rochester, Miss Emily N. Rochester, Miss M. F. Rochester, L. E. Reed, Mrs. Reed, Louis Reed, Roy Reed, Miss Florence Reed, Dr. George W. Roberts, Charles Rode, Miss Frances M. Richardson, C. H. Richardson, Miss Martha Richardson, Miss Gertrude Rasin, Miss Julia Rasin.—S.—J. S. Sullivan, Mrs. R. H. Sullivan, Miss Annie E. Sullivan, William Schwanhauser, Mrs. Schwanhauser, Miss Grace Schwanhauser, Mr. Spencer, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Jules Stein, Miss Florence Stein, Miss Emily Stein, Stanley Stein, Elbert W. Shirk, Joseph H. Shirk, Miss Felicia G. Steger, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith, Mrs. Mackay-Smith, Miss Hester Mackay-Smith, Miss Virginia McKay-Smith, Miss Gladys Mackay-Smith, W. C. Spruance, W. C. Spruance, Jr., Alexander M. Stewart, Mrs. A. E. Spring, Miss Spring, Richard W. Smith, Dr. J. Sturgis, Miss Carrie Shumway, Mrs. Albert Smith, Albert E. Smith, Miss Bertha N. Smith, W. P. Shaw, Miss Anne T. Snyder, William M. Struthers, G. Edward Stubbs, J. Stannard, J. D. Stewart, J. S. Smyser, Mrs. Augusta Schoonmaker, Miss Anna Schoonmaker, George Stimson, Mrs. E. M. Storm, Mrs. James W. Smith, J. C. Stillwell, Mrs. Stillwell, Miss Anne Shaw.—T.—John M. Toucey, Mrs. Toucey, Charles J. Todd, Dr. J. G. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Manderson Troth, Harlan Thomas, Mrs. Thomas.—U.—George B. Upton, Mrs. Upton.—V.—Mrs. George N. Van North, Miss Maria Van Duzen, Miss Eleanor C. Van Duzen, the Rev. James G. Vose, Mrs. Vose, Miss Vose.—W.—Mrs. C. B. Wheeler, Mrs. W. E. Whitehead, J. D. Watkins, Mrs. Watkins, E. A. Whipple, H. Y. Wemple, H. P. Ripley, Miss Jessie Wheeler, Mrs. Harriet Willetts, Elmore A. Willetts, Mrs. E. D. Whaley, Miss M. A. C. Whitney, Miss Marian Webster, Hanson L. Withers, Jr.—Y.—W. Sydney Young.—Z.—J. Fred Zimmerman, Jr.

On the Majestic for Liverpool.

A.—G. B. Agnew, Dr. J. A. Andrews, H. Andrews.—B.—Miss Baldwin, J. T. Ball, Mrs. Ball, Miss Isabel Ball, Rev. M. Bardsley, W. H. Beadleston, Mrs. Beadleston, Miss Edith Beadleston, Randolph Beadleston, H. M. Betts, Rev. Raphael Bernstein, Mrs. John J. Borland, Miss Weide Borland, Chauncey B. Borland, Bruce Borland, Miss Bouton, Miss Mabel Bouton, G. S. Bowdoin, C. S. Broadhead, H. W. K. Brown, Percy L. Bridge, L. L. Buckley, Miss Buckley, Miss Helen Bulkley, C. S. Burr.—C.—I. M. Cantuarias, I. Osgood Carleton, F. W. Carter, C. J. Catto, C. R. Corning, C. F. Chrichton, Miss Kathryn Cunningham, Dr. G. Curtis, Mrs. Curtis, Dr. and Dr. and Mrs. DaCosta, Charles F. DaCosta, Holden Davis, Mrs. Davis, DeWitt Davis, R. E. Dearberg, Miss D'Egmont, Walter DeFriece, Mrs. DeFriece, Miss Lucy Donovan, Miss Dougherty, Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton, Miss Drayton, Harvey DuCros, Mrs. DuCros, C. H. Dullime, Mrs. Dullime, Mrs. Duurloo.—E.—Mrs. Pio Echeverbria, I. D. Einstein, Miss Lillie Page Ely, W. Evans.—F.—Joseph B. Fair, Mrs. Stanley Field, Miss Lina A. Fraser, W. A. Fuller, Miss Ginevra Fuller, Miss Susie Fuller, Miss Odelle Fusz, Miss Gallraith, Miss M. Louise Garesche, C. M. Garth, Mrs. Garth, G. S. Garth, C. M. Garth, Jr. C. A. Gibbes, W. P. Gill, Miss E. W. Goodwin, James Graham, Jr., Sir J. J. Grinlinton, Dr. D. A. Guernsey, Mrs. Guernsey, G. V. Hobbs, Jr., Mrs. Hobbs, John Holden, Dr. J. J. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, J. Holmwood, Miss Isabel V. Hutton, Miss Maria D. Halstead, Mrs. E. H. Hotchkiss, Thomas S. Huntington, Miss Jean Henderson.—I.—J. H. Jackson, the First Secretary United States Embassy, Berlin; Mrs. Jackson, Dr. A. Johnstone, Mrs. Johnstone, F. N. Judson, Mrs. Judson, Miss Hallie E. Judson, Miss Cynthia E. Judson, Miss Elsie Jackson, Julius Janowitz, George L. Justice.—K.—Col. E. M. Knox, Mrs. Knox, Joseph O. Kerbaugh, Miss Josephine King, Mrs. Samuel W. Kay, R. H. Kern, Mrs. Kern, Mahlon N. Kline, Mrs. Kline, Clarence M. Kline, Dr. Archibald Keightley, Mrs. Keightley.—L.—Seth Low, Mrs. Low, Miss A. C. Low, William G. Low, Jr., M. F. Lawrence, Mrs. J. H. Lattimer, Miss Lewis, Miss Charlotte Lawrence, Miss Ulla Lundgren, L. C. Lacey, T. W. Lulling, Miss Bessie Luther.—M.—John W. Mackay, Jr., Mrs. E. A. McAlpin, E. A. McAlpin, Jr., David H. McAlpin, Kenneth R. McAlpin, Roderick McAlpin, James McVicar, Mrs. McVicar, Miss McVicar, Robert F. Maddox, Jr., Mrs. Maddox, Peter McCarthy, Joseph McCarthy, Frank McCarthy, William McKenzie, Miss McKenzie, Miss Gertrude McKenzie, Alexander Maitland, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. I. McCosh, Dr. A. J. McCosh, Thomas B. Meehan, David Magie, Jr., Miss Magie, Miss Alice Mason, Miss E. Montefiore, E. Munsell, S. M. Milliken, S. M. Milliken, Jr., Dr. William McGuire, Mrs. Machacheles Morgan, Harry Morgan, Hudson Maxiam, Miss Manderson, Miss Claire Meriam, Franklyn Murphy, Jr., D. L. Miller, Mrs. Miller, Rev. T. T. Meyers, Charles McWilliams, Mrs. George H. Moore, Miss Anna Mc-Ludwy, W. C. McCreery, Mrs. McCreery, Miss M. L. McCreery, Miss Christin McCreery, W. F. Milliken, Mrs. Milliken, Mrs. Malloy, Mlle. Aimee Martial.—N.—Alfred Newham, Miss Nellie Norris, John T. Noyes, Mrs. Noyes, Miss Madeline Noyes, Ernest H. Noyes, the Rev. George C. Needham, Mrs. Needham, Mrs. M. L. Norton, Miss J. Norton, Arthur Newton.—P.—Mrs. Charles S. Phillips, Miss Emma Price, Miss Clara Palmer, Dr. William Kendall Paul, Mrs. Paul, Miss Ida Pollard, H. P. Pearsons, Charles H. Parsons, William R. Page, Mrs. Page, Miss Ethel F. Page, Ralph H. Page, G. Putzel, Miss Nellie F. Palmer, Mrs. Edward Perkins, E. C. Perkins, H. A. Perkins.—R.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., S. W. Richardson, Andrew W. Rose, Mrs. Rose, Hayward D. Rose, Miss Rose, Miss E. Rochester, Miss Emily N. Rochester, Miss M. F. Rochester, L. E. Reed, Mrs. Reed, Louis Reed, Roy Reed, Miss Florence Reed, Dr. George W. Roberts, Charles Rode, Miss Frances M. Richardson, C. H. Richardson, Miss Martha Richardson, Miss Gertrude Rasin, Miss Julia Rasin.—S.—J. S. Sullivan, Mrs. R. H. Sullivan, Miss Annie E. Sullivan, William Schwanhauser, Mrs. Schwanhauser, Miss Grace Schwanhauser, Mr. Spencer, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Jules Stein, Miss Florence Stein, Miss Emily Stein, Stanley Stein, Elbert W. Shirk, Joseph H. Shirk, Miss Felicia G. Steger, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith, Mrs. Mackay-Smith, Miss Hester Mackay-Smith, Miss Virginia McKay-Smith, Miss Gladys Mackay-Smith, W. C. Spruance, W. C. Spruance, Jr., Alexander M. Stewart, Mrs. A. E. Spring, Miss Spring, Richard W. Smith, Dr. J. Sturgis, Miss Carrie Shumway, Mrs. Albert Smith, Albert E. Smith, Miss Bertha N. Smith, W. P. Shaw, Miss Anne T. Snyder, William M. Struthers, G. Edward Stubbs, J. Stannard, J. D. Stewart, J. S. Smyser, Mrs. Augusta Schoonmaker, Miss Anna Schoonmaker, George Stimson, Mrs. E. M. Storm, Mrs. James W. Smith, J. C. Stillwell, Mrs. Stillwell, Miss Anne Shaw.—T.—John M. Toucey, Mrs. Toucey, Charles J. Todd, Dr. J. G. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Manderson Troth, Harlan Thomas, Mrs. Thomas.—U.—George B. Upton, Mrs. Upton.—V.—Mrs. George N. Van North, Miss Maria Van Duzen, Miss Eleanor C. Van Duzen, the Rev. James G. Vose, Mrs. Vose, Miss Vose.—W.—Mrs. C. B. Wheeler, Mrs. W. E. Whitehead, J. D. Watkins, Mrs. Watkins, E. A. Whipple, H. Y. Wemple, H. P. Ripley, Miss Jessie Wheeler, Mrs. Harriet Willetts, Elmore A. Willetts, Mrs. E. D. Whaley, Miss M. A. C. Whitney, Miss Marian Webster, Hanson L. Withers, Jr.—Y.—W. Sydney Young.—Z.—J. Fred Zimmerman, Jr.

On the Waesland for Antwerp.

A.—Senor A. Archer, Miss Florentine E. Artmann.—B.—Senor Ignacio Baltodano, Senor Henry Baltodano, Senora Baltodano, J. E. Barr, Henry A. Beck, Mrs. Beck, Dr. Frederick Bedell, Dr. J. B. Bogart.—C.—Miss Nellie Heth Canfield, Miss E. Kate Carman, Miss Adelaide Carman, Miss Pearle Carpenter, Miss Virginia D. Charmes, Wilson Cox, Miss Ella Cox, Mrs. John D. Crehore, Miss Mary Crehore.—D.—Miss C. D. Danfield, J. B. Davenport, Henry M. Denniston, Mrs. Denniston, Sister Rosa Dietrich, Mrs. W. H. Dole, Miss Jane Dole, Miss Eleanor W. Draper, Mrs. J. L. Dudley, A. T. Dudley, Mrs. Dudley, Senor H. Duguez, Senorita L. Duguez, Miss Anna V. Dutton.—E.—Prof. T. E. Eaton, Miss Adelaide Ehrman.—F.—W. G. Felzell, Miss Alice M. Field, W. W. Flannagan, Miss Marie Frohn.—G.—Senor E. Gation, Dr. L. Gomez, Senorita E. Gomez, Miss C. B. Greene, Miss E. Greffe, Senora B. Granville, K. Guerber, Mrs. Guerber.—H.—Miss Alice Hansell, Rev. Heynen, Mrs. S. De C. Hibbard, Miss Edith Hibbard, Miss Haddie M. Hinsdale, Miss Mary V. Hulbert.—I.—Miss C. Emma Ives, Rev. F. Idalgo.—J.—Miss Catherine M. Jaeger, Senor D. Jiron, Senora Jiron, J. W. L. Jones, E. L. Jones, Senor P. Joseph.—K.—W. H. Kimball, Mrs. Kimball.—L.—A. M. La Mesiee, Mrs. Charles E. Lewis, Miss Jane Hone Lewis, Edwin S. Livingood.—M.—Miss Katherine MacDougall, Miss Amelia Merrill, Miss M. H. Middleton, Miss Dell Miller.—N.—Miss F. Z. Niles, Dr. A. B. Norton.—O.—H. S. Oppenheimer.—P.—H. C. Paul, Mrs. Paul, Miss Esther Paul, Miss Clara Paul, Miss Alma Paul.—R.—Miss Annie M. Ragland, W. Norton Reger, Senor E. Riboul.—S.—Miss Eugenie Schiff, Miss Florence Schiff, Miss Elizabeth Schollenberg, Mrs. C. Sherman, Miss Maude Sherman, Miss K. E. Sihler, Mrs. Marie Simon, Miss Kathinka Simon, Senor P. Solis, John Sperl, Miss Emma Sperl, Leo D. Stein, Miss Muir, Miss Louisa Stewart, Miss Dora Straight.—T.—Miss Agnes C. Terrell, William Thompson, Miss Gertrude Turner.—U.—L. M. Underwood, Mrs. E. G. Underwood.—V.—Miss Emma Vietor, Miss M. Vitzthum von Eckstadt.—W.—Miss Bessie K. Wakeman, Miss Annie Weeden, Dr. F. Wespy, Miss Whitin, Miss Charlotte W. Williams, Miss K. Williams, Edward Worn, Miss Marie Worn.—Z.—Senorita H. Zelaya, Senorita J. Zelaya.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

BIDDING FOR FORTY — SECOND STREET PROPERTY.

Peter De Lacy Pays $73,000 for Twenty Feet Front—The Other Offerings at Auction.

Mr. Julius Friend has sold, for Moritz Ettinger and Mrs. Helen Baumgarten, to J. Schutz, the five-story business building 26 West Houston Street, 25 by 105.

Much interest was shown in the auction room at 111 Broadway yesterday at the sale of the property at 125 West Forty-second Street, north side, 327.10½ feet east of Broadway, 20 by 100.5, with four-story and basement brownstone dwelling in front and two-story brick in rear. A similar lot, with front building, at 133 West Forty-second Street, was sold at auction by Mr. R. V. Harnett & Co., on May 7, for $68,200, to Collins & Collins, who resold it at once for about $78,000. The sale yesterday was in partition, the auctioneer being Mr. Peter F. Meyer. The first bid was $50,000, and the property, after lively bidding, was knocked down to Peter De Lacy, the ex-poolroom authority, who owns the property adjoining, at 127 West Forty-second Street, at $73,000.

Mr. Meyer also sold, in foreclosure, at $26,080, to the plaintiff, Morris Berger, the three-story brick front frame building 72 Columbia Street, east side, between Delancey and Rivington Streets, 25.1 by 99.11.

Messrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold under foreclosure to William Best, at $13,500, the four-story brick store building 23 Coenties Slip, west side, 57 feet south of Front Street, 27 by 45.

Mr. James L. Wells sold under foreclosure, at $5,650, to Frank Barker, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 890 Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 258 feet north of Clifton Street, 18 by 100.

For Mr. John N. Golding, Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold under foreclosure, at $19,000, to the plaintiffs, Francis J. Gasquet and another, trustees, the five-story brick flat 1,833 Madison Avenue, east side, 80 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 20.11 by 75.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure, at $15,075, to R. M. Nagle, the three-story brownstone dwelling 167 East Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 240 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5.

Mr. Jere Johnson, Jr., sold, at 59 Liberty Street, a number of lots at Palisades Park, N. J., at prices from $430 to $800 each.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified, are as follows:

By Smyth & Ryan, auction sale, 140 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 480 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 20 by 99.11, three-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling; also lot 22 by 51.11, adjoining to the westward, to be sold in one parcel.

By Smyth & Ryan, assignee's sale, George G. Freer, assignee, 34 lots, four frame villas, and a frame dwelling on Sedgwick, Summit, Ogden, and Bremer Avenues, near the approach to the Macomb's Dam Bridge.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, John J. Macklin, referee, 336 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 241.8 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,840.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Peabody, referee, 240 and 242 West Sixty-eighth Street, south side, beginning 300 feet east of West End Avenue, each 25 by 100.5. Due on judgment, $9,040.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two mortgages, Charles H. Truax, referee, block front on the south side of One Hundred and Third Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, 406 by 100.11, twenty-six three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgments, $118,330 and $156,615.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sale, 92 West Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 27.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 36 by 100.8½, five-story brick flat.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 930 Park Avenue, west side, 67.11 feet south of Sixty-ninth Street, 18.6 by 81, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $31,840.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Ohlendorf, referee, 36 Bayard Street, north side, 67.2 feet east of Bowery, 19 by 43.10 by irregular, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,250.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 30 Bayard Street, south side, 50 feet north of Bayard Street, 25 by 177 by 25 by 174.2, six-story brownstone building, with store; also, 34 Bayard Street, north side, 86.2 feet east of Bowery, 17.9 by 49.11, six-story brick building, with store.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, referee, 334 East Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 104 by 25.2 by 109.0½, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $20,130.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John Fennell, referee, 323 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 102.2, five-story brownstone flat.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 252 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 233.3 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25.8 by 98.9, five-story brownstone tenement.

At 59 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: 319 East Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 400 feet west of First Avenue, 16.9 by 102.2, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also 202 Waverley Place, west side, 20 feet south of Charles Street, 18.10 by 75, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also five lots, each 25 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 300 feet west of Columbus Avenue.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Seventy-first Street, north side, 148 feet east of Avenue A, three-story brick storage house, by Charles C. Clusen of 43 East Seventy-fourth Street; cost, $10,000.

Mohegan Avenue, east side, 120 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, two two-story and attic frame dwellings, by Helen J. Allcot of 166 Villa Avenue; cost, $5,600.

Fairmount Place, north side, 350 feet west of Marmion Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, by John R. Peterson of 132 East Eighty-fifth Street; cost, $2,500.

Seventh Avenue, east side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, by Jennings McComb, alterations to eight eight-story and attic apartment houses; cost, $75,000.

No. 24 West Thirty-ninth Street, by D. Crawford Clark, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $3,600.

No. 474 Ninth Avenue, by Bridget A. Darcy, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement; cost, $200.

No. 44 West Thirty-fourth Street, by Charles H. Leland, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $16,000.

No. 9 East Sixty-second Street, by Jacob Bookmann, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,200.

No. 104 West One Hundred and Third Street, by James Falahee, alterations to a five-story brick flat; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, June 18.

184TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 50x180 to 185th St x50x180; Robert Borgardus and wife to Thomas Alexander $1

172D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Audubon Av, 25x95; John A. Greer and wife to Charles M. Edwards 2,700

COURTLANDT AV, s e s, 174.9 ft n e of 3d Av, 50x irregular; William H. Lockwood and wife to Ferdinand Hall 6,200

JACKSON AV, e s, 247.9 ft s of 165th St, 20.9x84.1; Henry Walther and wife to John H. Walther and another 1

KELLY ST, n s, 50 ft w of Wales Av, 25x72.8x28.11x86.11; Simon Danzig and others to Matthew Walsh 1,800

HOE AV, e s, 275 ft n of 167th St, 26x100; Joseph Lieberts to John Schwallenberg 1

ROBBINS AV, e s, 140 ft n of Division Av, 20x100; Albert Maeder to Katherine Maeder 1

MAPES AV, s e s, 399 ft, n e of Samuel St, 31x150; Thomas Morris and wife to Mary Jones 3,700

CROTONA AV, n s, 85.10 ft e of Franklin Av, 25x100.11; Ronald McAdam to Henry Schwicardi 1

COLLEGE AV, e s, 95 ft n of 169th St, 117.3x100x93.2x100.11; William E. M. Zborowski and wife to Anna M. Z. de Montsaulin 1

BATHGATE AV, w s, 139.1 ft n of 187th, or Jacob, St, 19x100; George F. Langbein, referee, to Mary M. More 4,100

BATHGATE AV, w s, 158.1 ft n of 187th, or Jacob, St, 19x100; same to same 4,100

EAST BROADWAY, 90; Henry D. Faber and wife to Celia Cohen 10

BROAD ST, s w corner of Exchange Place, 68.11x—; Eva J. Coe and others to Emily J. de Forest 1

MOYNT ST, 28; David McNair and wife to William H. McNair 1

RIVINGTON ST, 101-103½ and 126-130 Ludlow St; Peter Herter to Anna Herter 34,500

ELM ST, 199; Robert L. Harrison, executor of J. E. Gibbs, to Oscar Ehlers 1

DELANCEY ST, 91; Anne Schwartz to Rosie Greenfeld 1

DOWNING ST, 45 and 47; Francis W. Perkins to Samuel G. Hull 1

LEWIS ST, 142; Jonas Well and Bernhard Mayer and wives to Victorine Fischer 34,500

BLEECKER ST, 152; Louisa Minturn to Susie T. Lyons 37,500

JANE ST, 44; Catherine Kane to Henry Youngs 1

25TH ST, 58 West; Wilhelmina Borges to Louise Borges and another 1

5TH AV, 391; Jeremiah C. Lyons to Louisa Minturn 200,000

3D ST, n e s, 235.1 ft s e of Broadway, 21.1x88.9; William C. Adams and wife to Cornelius J. Ryan 1

85TH ST, 164 West; Emma Krug to Isabel De F. Colbron 1

121ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 30x100.11; Henry Baruch to Paula Ber 1

103D ST, s s, 29.0 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.10; Daisy Bach to Elise Lotze 21,500

119TH ST, s s, 514 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; David B. Ogden, referee

MANY UNABLE TO PASS

Out of 1,350 Candidates for the Normal College Only 588 Succeed.

EXAMINATIONS WERE VERY SEVERE

Miss Marion E. Lathan, the Leader, Received 93.4 Per Cent.—Dr. Hunter's Praise of Two Grammar Schools.

It was announced yesterday afternoon that only five hundred and eighty-eight out of thirteen hundred and fifty candidates from the public schools passed the entrance examination to the Normal College. The girls were examined June 3, 4, and 5, in arithmetic, grammar, United States history, drawing, spelling, and geography. A percentage of 75 was required. The examination was a severe one, as the small number of successful candidates plainly attests. Miss Marion E. Lathan of Grammar School No. 68, in West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, received the highest average—93 4-10 per cent., while Miss Jennie L. Stern follows her closely, with 93 3-10 per cent., and Miss Grace Chalmers with 92 2-10 per cent.

"The result of the examination," said Dr. Hunter, President of the college, "reflects much credit upon the public schools for females. In mathematics, a study which involves especial mental activity, the successful candidates were excellent. Last year we were compelled to take in students who received but 68 per cent. in their examinations, so as to complete the required six hundred allowed us by law. This year we did not do this, for a sufficient number of students passed an examination equal in severity to that of last year, and made up the requisite number."

Appended is a list of the successful candidates:

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 1.

Mullins, Ellen G.,	Pfingster, Francis.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 2.

Kaplan, Nellie,	Weinstein, Annie,
Cohen, Jennie R.,	Huelli, Augusta C.,
Rutenberg, Bertha,	Shostae, Bessie B.,
Kurinsky, Rosa,	Birmingham, Agnes,
Kinsberg, Lizzie,	Ringee, Frances,
Farber, Rosa,	Dunne, Lillian I.,
Armsheffsky, Ida,	Bush, Emma,
Myers, Rebecca,	Cohen, Nellie,
Grusberg, Jennie,	Brady, Claire.
Perlowitz, Rachel,	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 4.

Lustgarten, Dora,	Goldberg, Frances,
Cohen, Eva,	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 6.

Berrick, Hannah,	Buck, Nellie,
Trier, Elizabeth,	McCormick, Alice V.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 7.

Rosenberg, Bertha.	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 13.

Schanfield, Stella,	Feldhaus, Clara,
Freed, Rosa,	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 14.

Goldschmidt, Annie,	Bessant, Marie A.,
Cheslure, Jeanette F.	Henschel, Florence,
Schur, Marie T.,	Kultner, Hannah M.,
Condler, Ella,	Light, Caroline,
Robinson, Daisy,	Stern, Hattie.
Thompson, Ethel,	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 17.

Beardsley, Louella, L.,	Quinn, Georgiana G.,
Holton, Rose M.,	Egleston, Jennie,
Shadler, Theresa I.,	Rhode, Sarah E.
Grasen, Esther S.,	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 18.

Heussler, Frieda,	Ballenberg, Blanch,
McLaughlin, Lillia,	MacKenzie, Josie.
Burke, Mamie,	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 19.

Schultz, Louise K.,	Rosenthal, Isabelle V.,
Lewing, Laura M.,	Beckman, Lillie V.,
Meman, Julia L.,	Hanley, Ida W.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 20.

Knoblock, Dora,	Marcovice, Orelta P.,
Beaconblatt, Annie J.,	Palmer, Sadie,
Herzman, Helen,	Freund, Rosie.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 23.

McGrath, Mathilde S.	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 25.

Chimpa, Valerie,	Lalwy, Pauline.
Henschkle, Lottie,	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 28.

Everett, Strettle, M. F. W.	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 33.

Smith, Rosina E.,	Bayersdorf, Yolanda,
Rudford, Alice L.,	Petree, Hettie C.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 36.

Cohn, Fanny,	Meyer, Estelle,
Butermann, Jeanette,	Davidson, Rachel,
Lauherel, Julia,	Blum, Julia,
Bliss, Elizabeth,	Morrow, Maria,
Schuretz, Minnie,	Price, Leah,
De Zeller, Pearl,	Tonbey, Annie.
McGovern, May,	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 37.

Roberts, Cecelia,	Dreyfus, Leah J.,
Halfman, Sophie A.,	Stevens, Catherine,
Kauffman, Doretta,	Rosenthal, Mary,
Fox, Henrietta L.,	Sonn, Rose.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 38.

Dunbar, Lydia A.,	Geoghan, Frances C.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 41.

Mapler, Sadie,	Clemster, Minnie,
Mackie, Florence J.,	Weill, Martha W.,
Greenfalk, Helena,	Hanren, Irene,
Bauer, Katie L.,	Reed, Minnie,
Dake, Mary,	Tuplay, Mamie E.,
Kleinsmith, Bessie,	Mason, Fannie,
Ochler, Daisy,	Ysalque, Selwin A. D.,
Miller, Nettie I.,	Xeed, Mabel.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 42.

Kronenberg, Frances,	Welbin, Rachel,
Marks, Flora F.,	Shapiro, Clara I.,
Lewis, Ethel,	Cohen, Celia.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 43.

Reeve, Flora H.,	Weerghtcock, Anna M.,
Ezekiel, Florence,	Grossbendler, Mary.
Kelly, Janette,	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 44.

Wellbrock, Emma A.	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 45.

Golding, Florence,	Spurgeon, Jessie E.,
Phelan, Helen,	Reich, Ethel,
Gurnawsky, Elizabeth,	Smith, Minnie C.,
Levy, Bertha,	Barnutz, Louise,
Clayton, Cecilia,	Metcalfe, Harriet,
Schaeffler, Louisa A.,	Mitchell, Edna,
Quinlan, Esther A.,	Ingenthion, May A.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 46.

MacGrotty, Maude H.,	Magee, Maud,
O'Neill, Bertha M.,	Hartfta, Bertha M.,
McGroggan, Sarah C.,	Nanton, Marie J.,
Pearwing, Ethel G.,	Wright, Bessie P.,
Coyle, Margaret A.,	Davies, Jane W.,
Cohen, Isabella,	Miln, Adele.
Sinclair, Janet,	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 47.

Hanly, Winifred,	Wamkel, Ida L.,
O'Neill, Annie T.,	Rooney, Margaret M. J.,
Jacobson, S. K. H.,	Burns, Agnes G.,
Allan, Blanche E.,	Bartsch, Annie E.,
Cropper, Ellen J.,	Collechini, Congetta,
Callaway, Adele B.,	Martin, Anna M.
Kastenbein, Aimee R.,	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 49

Hughes, Amy E.	Lyons, Kate.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 50.

Huff, Florence,	Strauss, Reta,
Miller, Grace,	O'Neill, Ellen M.,
Brown, Margaret N.,	Kelsey, Ida R. M.,
Cohn, Lena L.,	Carreras, Angelina,
Fischer, Julia,	Mori, Mary A.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 53.

Buertz, Maria L.,	Slovek, Mary,
Austander, Estelle B.,	Scallon, Annie G.
Myers, Carrie,	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 54.

Blauvelt, Charity,	Higbee, Edith M.,
Collins, Lucy V.,	Kenyon, Marie L.,
Davenport, Mabel,	Palmer, Bertha M.,
Davenport, Ida L.,	Skannopel, Elsie,
Dorr, Bertha,	Vos, Clara M.,
Everson, Edna,	Wood, Ethel T.
Fennelly, Marie F.,	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 56.

Ellick, Virginia,	Miller, Laura,
Esty, Amy,	Palmer, Olive,
Ferguson, Gladys,	Richmond, Margaret,
Hoehn, Lottie,	Slimkowsky, Minnie,
Humphreys, Josephine,	Spalding, Maud,
Kile, Elsie,	Weideman, Lizzie.
Gray, Marion,	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 57.

Cohen, Florence,	Mulmer, Nellie,
Grossman, Ethel R.,	Oppenheim, Ernestine,
Sheehan, Mamie G.,	Markis, Hannah,
Conlan, Annie C.,	Goldschmidt, Rachel,
Hoeroever, Jessie A.,	Newmark, Hattie,
O'Meara, Cecilia A.,	Farrel, Genevieve T.,
Nagle, Lillie,	Vail, Gertrude V.,
Dobson, Cecilia L.,	Stiett, Sara,
Stewart, Isabelle,	Asher, Julia,
Lydon, Elizabeth I.,	Kahn, Harriet,
Hartman, Matilda,	Cocks, Florence M.,
Waldron, Caroline L.,	Angerstein, Emma,
Conlan, Alice F.,	Mager, Elizabeth,
Ryan, Elizabeth V.,	Hay, Annie K.,
Bannon, Annie C.,	Ralph, Edna P.,
Murphy, Margaret A.,	Hill, Margaret A.
Garthan, Madeline,	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 59.

Alberg, Violet R.,	Sardy, Helen L.,
Stuart, Lucy,	Martz, May,
Kelly, Georgia,	Mackey, Dora E.,
Kuthow, Harriett,	Altheimer, Augusta,
Haren, Margaret S.,	Miller, Augusta H.,
Cahn, Lillian,	Abeles, Rita,
Elbe, Florence E.,	Boroschek, Celia,
Frank, Henrietta,	Cartis, Harriet,
Dunbar, Anna M.,	Parvozie, Clarice A.
Lion, Esther,	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 62.

Fischer, Hilda P.	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 68.

Crawford, Edna B.,	Shields, Kate V.,
Gros, Louisa,	Weeks, Lillian C.,
Russel, Ada M.,	Nickerson, Susie E.,
Bedell, Imogene F.,	Rowe, Charlotte E.,
Clarke, Annie E.,	Turner, Millie A.,
Brennan, Elizabeth.	Jones, Mabel L.,

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 64.

Scott, Florence M.,	Sichel, Rosalie V.,
King, Edith,	Hibbard, Edith.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 65.

Ireland, Margaret,	Germond Linda.
O'Keefe, Julia L.,	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO 68.

MacDonald, May,	Breisbacker, Dorothea,
Leech, Mary A.,	Michelbacher, Amy M.,
Schwab, Amy,	Malin, Florence,
Sungland, Jessie C.,	Humphreys, F. Louise,
Gertenbach, Josephine,	Milleken, Beatrice,
Spence, Alida,	Kelly, Isabelle H.,
Class, Mary C.,	Harsha, Katherine M.,
Koch, Renie,	Lathan, Marion E.,
Nathan, Theresa C.,	Hart, Ethel M.,
Thomas, Louise M.,	Nicholson, Grace R.,
Hyland, Elvina G.,	Hogencamp, Clara,
Voegt, Blanche L.,	Hanson, D. Evelyn,
Lebeucht, Bertha A.,	Penfield, Alma,
Wile, Birdie C.,	Knapp, Catherine L.,
Krauskopf, Gertrude,	Douran, Lillian A.,
Mott, Adelaide,	Prior, Lillian,
Lubilski, Aimee C.,	Cooper, Mabel,
Welsels, Alice M.,	Philbrick, A. Alfreda,
Hammatt, Louise E.,	Stevens, Edna B.,
Ziegler, Edna M.,	Watson, Florence M.,
Jones, Vida M.,	Wager, Florence,
Metz, Bella A.,	Vermilyea, Helen,
Stewart, Louise A.,	Hart, Grace E.,
Eckstein, Miriam,	Sherwood, Elizabeth A.,
Kelley, Rufina L.,	Spear, Grace M.,
Newkirk, Millicent A.,	Shaw, Lila G.,
Donald, Rebecca,	Van Keuren, Alfreda W.
Gregory, Jessie L.,	Anderson, Marie E.,
Feuring, Anna S.,	Lowry, Grace E.,
Brown, May B.,	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 69.

Varbach, Louise H.,	Nultey, Rose A.,
Fitch, Eloise M.,	Kerrigan, Catherine,
Watson, Edith,	Wilson, Imogene,
Levy, Etta,	Channel, Beatrice,
Connelly, Martha E.,	McComb, Anna V.,
Lind, Munice,	Naecht, Minnie S.,
Partington, Anne J.,	Hickson, Emma E.,
McEvoy, Catherine A.,	Hammargren, Selma,
Van Valkenberg, Katherine A.,	Gibson, Helen,
McGarret, Mabel A.,	Linde, R. Evelyn,
Blauvelt, May,	Thomson, Edith,
Herman, Edith V.,	Luzinski, Eva,
	Heard, Louisa C.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 71.

Shoenstein, Hattie A.,	Vmelin, Marie,
Billipps, Estelle,	Liplich, Margaret,
Biederman, Kate,	Blumberg, Helen,
Zimmerman, Lillie,	Weisberger, Emily E.
Liplich, Minnie,	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 72.

Sandberg, Albertina D.,	Wolin, Eva,
Hoffman, Louise B.,	Kelly, Mary M.,
Elliott, Isabella C.,	Maguire, Margaret C.,
Schaller, Theresa A.,	Kulinger, Margaret E.,
Schoonmaker, Maude L.,	Frentzky, Diana,
Delligar, Marie G. N.,	Herschfield, Estelle D.,
Burke, Regina C. M.,	Campbell, Lillian L.,
Werner, Regina,	Banning, Rebecca C.,
Schuetze, Helma,	Samuels, Nettie,
Fitzpatrick, Maria C.,	Quinn, Anna T.,
Coleman, Isabella,	Heymann, Miriam.
Goldstein, Hattie,	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 73.

Loenwell, Adelaide L.,	Kreisler, Lillie,
Nathan, Isabel,	Sachs, Mary,
Murray, Annie R.,	Korbett, Augusta.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 76.

Mandelbaum, Birdie,	Straus, Gertrude J.,
Bock, Irma,	Stiefel, Bertie,
Haggerty, Alice L.,	Weyman, Matilda,
Lavery, Minnie,	Cohn, Olga,
Carroll, Mary F.,	Sagar, Rosella,
Kirchoff, Kittie C.,	Loewy, Birdie,
Walsh, Lillie A.,	Linke, Frances,
Bookstorrer, Julia,	Elliott, Jennie,
Andrews, Mercedes,	Flach, Helen,
Falk, Harriet A.,	Hampel, Josephine A.,
O'Connor, Annie F.,	Weinman, Blanche,
Jakowski, Hattie,	Oppenheimer, Edith A.,
Leerburger, Stella,	Baron, Florence,
Kearney, Christine, F.,	Weisel, Millie,
De Varona, Irene C.,	Stern, Kate,
Fettretch, Mabel D.,	Creamer, Florence,
Segura, Anita M.,	Stern, J. L.,
Bostroem, Mary,	Wunderlich, Eugenie,
Mulroney, Essie L.,	Weil, Belle,
Costello, Margaret,	Dreyfoos, Zaide S.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 77.

Goldstein, Regina,	Dreyer, Jessie E.,
Goodstein, Anna L. M.,	Stutt, Adelaide de S.,
Hartmann, Madeline,	Thoesen, Josephine T.,
Sager, Rebecca,	Gilmore, Mary L.,
Derby, Helen B.,	Kurzman, Fannie,
Windheim, Sara,	Schoepa, Rebecca,
Collins, H. Eluresa,	Levy, Isabel,
Clampert, Selina F.,	Moses, Josephine,
Klein, Rose,	Conde, Isabel L.
Powell, Kathryn H.,	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 78.

Bean, Henrietta,	Meyer, Carrie,
Callahan, Margaret J.,	Backman, Emily,
May, Lillian B.	Bettel, Josephine M.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 84.

McCaffery, Rebecca,	
Down, Mary J. S.,	
Winckelman, Bertha N.,	
Dobbins, Margaret M.	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 85.

Struat, Nina A. A.,	Block, Ida,
O'Brien, Katherine A.,	Zetche, Lulu.
Devanney, Helen,	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 87.

Spiegelberg, Cora M.,	Nugent, Jessie M.,
Naples, Hattie S.,	Ackerman, Sadie E.,
Davies, Myrte J.,	Siemon, Ange M.,
Curray, Evelyn E.,	Knich, Helen M.
Arendt, Mamie S.,	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 88.

Riorden, Katie I.,	Stenz, Afnella,
Mahoney, Agnes C.,	Fischlowitz, Annie,
Reigel, Ida,	Moskowitz, Jennie,
Schopp, Sophie,	Mangan, Kate A. A.,
Kellner, Antoinette,	Nelson, Ida A.,
Fried, Rosa,	Fletcher, Mabel A.,
Kelly, Olga,	Pickard, Mary E.,
Fried, Regina,	Underhill, Gertrude,
Mahoney, May C. M.,	O'Brien Mary V.,
Gould, Annie V.,	Martin, Elizabeth A.,
Weiss, Jeanette,	Mott, Andereus.
Hochm, Lucy S.,	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 91.

Lynch, Grace M.	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 92.

Chadwick, Kate,	Scharfman, Pauline.
Serber, Sarah,	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 3.

Anstie, Lillian F. R.,	Spinner, Maude M.,
Bell, Mary F. G.,	Levers, Minnie L.,
Maycock, Adelaide,	Stewart, Edith T.,
Tobey, Elizabeth,	Hall, Jane W.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

McKeon, Emma T.,	Murphy, Frances E.,
Bayle, Bessie,	Teachman, Anna M.,
Duffy, Alice R.,	Brophy, Agnes W.,
Kirk, Sadie E.,	Kane, Mary A.,
Bowe, Mary A.,	Boyhan, Mary E.,
Stern, Adele,	Rothenstein, Gertrude,
Lowenstein, Belle,	Weise, Millie,
Hlyn, Eva,	Wyman, Ida,
Levy, Bertha,	Skelly, Annie V.
Long, Matilda,	

TRAINING DEPARTMENT, NORMAL COLLEGE.

Ausbacher, Jessie,	Broeck, Jessica,
Chalmers, Grace,	Chalmers, Helen,
Conover, Lillian F.,	Dahn, Adele A. M.,
Heidelberg, Ella,	Glueck, Edith H.,
Kohn, Edith J.,	Wecks, Bella,
Levy, Caroline G.,	Milier, Blanche R.,
Mendel, Emma,	Nathan, Winnefred,
Popper, Kittie H.,	Bauh, Florence,
Sully, Bertha,	Wolgamot, Grace,
Wolf, Stella,	Tim, Jennie E.,
Adenaro, Alice C.,	Sanford, Catharine V.,
Arnes, Sadie F.,	Sackett, Margaret R.

President Hunter highly praised Grammar School No. 36, in East Ninth Street, where the pupils are children of a foreign-born population. Every one of the thirteen candidates sent from this school passed the examination. Miss Eliza M. Jackman is Principal of the female department of the school.

Dr. Hunter also spoke highly of Grammar School No. 63, Miss Emanuels being directly in charge of the class. Twelve girls applied for admission, and every one passsed.

TRINITY SCHOOL GRADUATES.

The 208 Pupils Give an Entertainment and Receive Diplomas.

The 208 pupils of Trinity Parish School and their parents and friends assembled at the school hall, 90 Trinity Place, yesterday morning, for the annual commencement exercises.

The hall was decorated with flags and flowers. The pupils were marshaled in classes in charge of their teachers. A long programme of recitations, dialogues, and singing was given.

The exercises were opened with a hymn, and included the following: Leslie Belcher, recitation, "The Black Horse and His Rider"; James A. Wales and Cillus Lupano, dialogue in French, "Les Deux Cards"; Frank J. Carmand, recitation, Goethe's "Die Wandelude Glacke," in the original; "The Row on Ellis Island," a humorous dialogue, with Cillus Lupano, A. H. Derby, F. L. Vreeland, M. B. Niebuhr, and F. A. Seebach, in the characters of Uncle Sam and the immigrants.

The Rev. Dr. J. N. Steele, assistant rector of Trinity Church, addressed the pupils on the necessity and value of an education. The exercises closed with the distribution of diplomas and prizes.

A Mayoralty Campaign Opened.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., June 18.—Although an election for Mayor of this city does not take place until next November, the campaign was opened last night at a picnic held in Schuetzen Park by Local Assembly No. 10,066, Knights of Labor, composed of the employes of the trolley company here.

Ex-Mayor Gleason was talking shortly before midnight with Master Workman Connolly of District Assembly No. 75, and John Giblin, a member of the Executive Committee, of the same district. The three men were surrounded by a number of friends and admirers, and during their conversation the crowd began to cheer. Before the cheers were given several men elbowed their way through the crowd and protested against any one turning the picnic into a political meeting. Among the protestors were George R. Crowly, Secretary to Mayor Sanford, and several other officeholders. Trouble seemed imminent, when officers of the Assembly hurried up and induced the crowd to disperse.

WAIFS AT BATH BEACH

The Season at the Home of the Children's Aid Society Opened.

FRIENDS AND OFFICERS VISIT THEM

The Cottages and Grounds Devoted to This Charity Give 328 Boys and Girls a Summer Outing.

There were 328 small boys and girls at the Summer Home of the Children's Aid Society, at Bath Beach, yesterday, the second day of the season, when a number of officers and friends of the society paid the home and the children a visit.

It is a picturesque little village, this vacation home for New-York's little waifs, with beautiful views on sea and land in all directions. The entrance to the park in which the home is situated is through the driveway of a building which, on a private estate, would be the lodge. It is the gift of J. Hooker Hamersley. It is of graceful architecture and finished outside with shingles left in their natural condition, as are also the three pretty cottage dormitories given respectively by John Jacob Astor, Mrs. William Astor, and Mrs. William Waldorf Astor. The Haxton cottage, for crippled children, given by Mrs. Benjamin Haxton, is of similar style to the Astor cottages. There is another large dormitory building, and a still larger structure contains a dormitory, the kitchen, dining room, and rainy-day playroom.

It was in the direction of this last building that there was a wild scampering soon after the visitors arrived yesterday. The most important events of each day—breakfast, dinner, supper, and bedtime—are marked by the ringing of the bell in the tower of the principal building, and it is always so exactly on the minute of time each day that it has become the clock of the neighborhood. The 328 little ones formed in lines in the playhall, which is a big pavilion looking out over the water, the sides almost all of glass, which can be opened or closed at will. The tables in the dining room are arranged in a hollow circle, with a small table in the centre, on which the children's dessert is placed.

They were brightly arrayed little guests yesterday, the girls wearing gay-colored dresses, and each boy with generally a scarf of a bright hue around his neck. There were two little girls in blue yesterday, pretty little Italian ones, with dark eyes and curly hair; two very small brothers dressed exactly alike, and each one clasping a bunch of white clover tightly in his hands; there were two other brothers a little larger, also dressed alike, only that one had his plum-colored scarf fastened in front and the other at the back.

There was a good exhibition of the little men and maidens, as they went in to dinner, some keeping step very well, and others not at all to the march that was being played upon the piano. The blessing was asked, and every little child, with clasped hands, eyes tightly closed, and looking something between little imps and angels, gave thanks for the food before them, and asked to be made good children. The grown people had a luncheon in another part of the building, and when the children had finished their dinner, they took up the important business of the day.

There is what they call the "pin-wheel," a merry-go-round, without the horses, which they can make go themselves. That is very exciting, and when a small boy dived from it into the grass and sand and attracted the attention of a visitor with his dry swimming, a whole shoal of urchins followed in quick succession, squirming around in the dirt until it was a marvel that there were any boys or any clothes left at the end. The little girls had pieces to speak or songs to sing, each prima donna giving a second selection without an encore.

When the children were going to bed Monday night, for the first time since their arrival, they knelt down beside the little beds and said the Lord's Prayer together.

"Now, all get into bed," said the teacher in attendance, and one little maiden crept under the bed assigned her, put her arm under her head, and closed her eyes.

"Why don't you get into bed?" asked the teacher, and the little creature under the cot looked out in surprise. She came to when she was called, and a second time crept underneath when told to go to bed. She smoothed the clean, white sheets with some trepidation when finally she was made to understand that she was to creep in between them. The pillow was a mystery to her, and when, in the morning, she was called to dress, there was a long pause between the putting on of each little garment as the visitor studied the bright brass knobs of the bedstead in which she had actually slept.

"I don't suppose she has slept in a bed since she was a baby," said the teacher. "She probably belongs to a large family, with perhaps one bed, and the only place for her to sleep is under it."

A large, roomy house on the grounds is that occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Fry, who started the work of the home at Bath Beach, and to whose careful superintendence it owes much of its usefulness.

Among the guests yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stone, who gave the land for the home; Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, New-York; Dr. William Howe Tolman of the society, Dr. Henry M. Crampton, Benjamin Tice, and Delano Weeks.

WANTS A STREET THROUGH LION PARK

Alderman Olcott Introduces a Resolution—Complaint About Music.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen, Alderman Olcott called up General Order No. 299, which provides for the cutting of One Hundred and Eighth Street, on the west side, from Columbus Avenue to Manhattan Avenue. The street will cut through Lion Park, which extends from One Hundred and Seventh Street to One Hundred and Ninth Street.

The Alderman is interested in several lots which the park leases, but he wants the street through, so that houses can be put up on the lots in which he is interested. The residents of the neighborhood explain that the park is a nuisance, and that they can get no sleep with a brass band booming out, "Sweet Marie," "Comrades," and other time-worn airs.

Alderman Noonan moved that work be postponed until the Fall, so that the proprietors of the park would not have to break their contracts with various associations that have arranged to have their annual picnics there. The matter was postponed for one week.

The Farmers' Club Gives an Exhibit.

The Farmers' Club of the American Institute held a meeting at its clubrooms, 111 to 115 West Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon. President F. M. Hexamer of Stamford, Conn., presided.

The display of strawberries and roses proved a failure, because it had been previously arranged to give the exhibit a week earlier, and the recent warm spell did great damage to both flowers and fruit. A collection of new hybrid roses attracted the most attention from the horticulturists.

The Hon. J. H. Hale read a paper on the subject of the cultivation of strawberries, and Mr. Leonard Barron read a paper on roses.

Among those present were Senator John L. Childs of Floral Park, L. I.; Dr. A. S. Heath of the Society of American Agriculturists, N. Hallock of Queens, L. I.; C. L. Allen of Floral Park, and Bloodgood Cutter of The Long Island Post.

Condition of the Rice Market.

Reports from the rice market for the last week show that the demand, both immediate and prospective, is of satisfactory proportions, and, as it is quite generally believed that prices will ultimately be higher, holders of foreign are firm, almost to the point of indifference. As hitherto, domestic plays an unimportant part in business at this point.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans report the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts—Rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 753,280 sacks; last year, 1,115,784 sacks. Sales—Cleaned, (estimated,) 209,569 barrels; last year, 281,953 barrels. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston report the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts—Cleaned, 45,300 barrels; last year, 24,900 barrels. Sales—45,185 barrels; last year, 28,400 barrels.

MEDALS FOR THREE POLICEMEN

Presenting Them, President Roosevelt Declares the Force Still the Model of the World.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board yesterday presented to Detective Sergeant Edward J. Armstrong and Patrolmen John T. Masterson of the Mulberry Street Station and Harry W. Graham of the Broadway squad gold medals for meritorious service during the year.

Detective Armstrong distinguished himself at a fire in a flat house at Columbus Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street several weeks ago by rescuing some of the tenants. Policeman Masterson faced death in arresting John Carl, a Western desperado, who shot two men in a saloon at Prince and Crosby Streets, and tried to kill the policeman. Masterson pursued and caught the Westerner, who fired at him.

Policeman Graham is the tallest man on the force. He is stationed at Broadway and Twenty-third Street, where he has saved any number of people from being trampled to death. The particular act of bravery for which he received the medal was the rescue from almost certain death of an unknown woman who was knocked down by a runaway horse. In presenting the medals President Roosevelt said:

"It is an extremely pleasant duty that devolves upon me to present you three gentlemen with these medals, and I do not believe you can understand, certainly you cannot overestimate, how keenly I enjoy the chance of meeting three gentlemen whose deeds have reflected such honor upon the department over which we have the honor to preside. Every act, every creditable act, and of course, still more, every heroic act done by any member of the force raises the tone of the whole force and reflects honor upon us all. Nothing could possibly give me more pleasure than to have the chance of seeing that some acknowledgment is made."

Turning to Detective Armstrong, President Roosevelt said: "Officer Arinstrong, I have pleasure in giving you this medal. It is with the greatest pleasure I am able to say we recognize in you one of the men whose connection with the force reflects honor upon it, and I congratulate you with all my heart. I can only wish the force the good luck of having many such men as you in it.

"Officer Masterson, I have the pleasure of giving you this medal. I want to say that it is a great pleasure to shake hands with a man, who, by his gallantry and good conduct has reflected credit upon the entire New-York force.

"Officer Graham, I have the pleasure of thanking you. I am delighted to shake hands with one, who, by his deeds, has made us all proud of the police force of New-York. I feel we have, that we will have, a right to consider this force the model force of the country and of the world, and we will attain that eminence through just such deeds as these you gentlemen have performed, and through raising the whole service to the standard that you gentlemen, in your individual capacities, have raised it to. I congratulate you, and I congratulate the police force upon the fact that you three gentlemen are members of it."

MRS. HERREMAN STILL A LAWBREAKER?

At the Eakins Trial a Parkhurst Agent Declares She Is.

The trial of Capt. Joseph B. Eakins of the Mercer Street Station on charges of neglect of duty and inflficiency, preferred by the Parkhurst society, was continued at Police Headquarters yesterday. Agent Burr of the Parkhurst society, who gave damaging testimony against Capt. Eakins Saturday, was cross-examined by Lawyer Hess, but his testimony was not changed.

William L. Sawyer of 2,213 Fifth Avenue, also a Parkhurst agent, testified to visiting 141 West Third Street May 11. This is a cigar store kept by Mrs. Marie Herreman, who was a witness before the Lexow committee. Sawyer said that the place was a disorderly resort, and that, notwithstanding the notoriety Mrs. Herreman had, she still conducted the place in the old way.

Agent Thompson corroborated the testimony given by Sawyer about Mrs. Herreman's place. He said he bought beer from Mrs. Herreman.

Martin Van Ryn, another Parkhurst agent, gave testimony against the saloon 52 Bond Street, known as "Eugene's." He said the place was frequented by disorderly women. He also testified about 204 Thompson Street, and several other places included in the specifications. The hearing was adjourned until 9 A. M. Friday.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 22 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Paris");) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Waesland";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Mexico, from New-Orleans; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamship Etherled, from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Allianca, (letters must be directed "per Allianca";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Newport, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Newport";) at 11 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 5 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Hutbuck, (letters must be directed "per Hubbuck.")

FRIDAY.—At 2 PM for Demerara direct, per steamship Terrier; at *3 PM for Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre; at 5:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, per Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Fulda";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Allea, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Allsa";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem I., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem I.";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 3:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 8 AM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Cametense, (letters for other parts of